Gc
929.102
F91m
v.1
1872720

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01755 9250

Gc
929.10
F91m
v.1
187272

Gc
92
F9
v.
18

4484

Brief

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

concerning

FRIENDS' MEETINGS

of the Past and Present
with special reference
to

PHILADELPHIA

YEARLY MEETING

****

The work compiled by

T. CHALKLEY MATLACK

Moorestown, N. J.

1938 V.1

Gc
92
F9
v.
18

1872720

With earnest appreciation for the kindness and courtesy of numerous friends who have made it possible for the compiler of these records to visit distant or inconveniently situated Friends' Meeting locatities, with especial mention of

RALPH WILLIAMS HERSHEY
of Gap, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with whom so many delightful "Quaker Pilgrimages" have been enjoyed, this volume is most sincerely

DEDICATED.

11-19-2582

I love old Meeting-houses;- 'tis a joy
To look across the wistful memoried years
And summon back the faces kind and calm
Of old-time Friends, who gathered 'neath these roofs
In by-gone days, who loved these ancient seats
Of fragrant wood, and loved the sheltering trees
And tender violets among the grass
As we still love.

-John Russell Hayes.



The Quaker of the olden time!
  How calm and firm and true,
Unspotted by its wrong and crime,
  He walked the dark earth through.
He walked by faith and not by sight,
  By love and not by law;
The presence of the wrong or right
  He rather felt than saw.

-John Greenleaf Whittier..

VOLUME ONE

containing the first half of the "Historical Sketches" concerning Friends' Meetings, embracing the part relating to

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting....p. 13.
Abington Quarter.....p. 29.
Bucks Quarter.....p. 89.
Burlington Quarter.....p. 143.
Caln Quarter.....p. 215.
Concord Quarter.....p. 283.
Fishing Creek Half-Year.....p. 349.
Haddonfield Quarter.....p. 401.
and
Philadelphia Quarter.....p. 453 ~~543~~.

The

PHILADELPHIA

YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends

NOTE. During the period that has elapsed since the foregoing Introduction was written, the compiler of these records has been enabled to widen the scop of territory covered by his pilgrimages until, by the close of the year 1939, he can claim to have visited 292 localities. This includes the Meetings on Long Island, New York, and a number of long forgotten Meetings that were organized while yet subordinate to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Among these were Friendsville in Susquehanna County, Pa., Monoquesy in Maryland, Bullskin or Berkeley, Tuscarora, Middle Creek, Crooked Run, Smith Creek, Back Creek, Bear Garden, Fawcett's or Mount Pleasant, Southland, Stafford and Culpeper, all in Virginia; many of which are names no longer familiar to members of the Society of Friends now in the fourth decade of the Twentieth Century.

INTRODUCTION.

*****

No claim is made in these pages to a thorough investigation of the subject. The different articles are simply brief "Historical Sketches" that have been gathered by the compiler from various sources. It is true there is considerable information of value, of its kind, in the book, but it is only a very small percent of what might be obtained.

The main part of the work consists of a series of short "Historical Sketches" of various Friends' Meetings that have been in the past, or are at the present time, a part of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. These are arranged by the Quarterly and Half-Yearly Meetings in alphabetical order, and introduced by an outline story of the Yearly Meeting itself. Each division is accompanied by a map based upon the design of the diagrams used by Dr. Ezra Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", but differing from his plan of showing the relationship of the subordinate meetings to the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, by revealing also their geographical locations. In these maps different colors have been used to designate the various Monthly Meetings, and one unchanged color to connect the Quarterly Meetings with the central and highest meeting, the Yearly Meeting.

These "Historical Sketches" have been gathered from various sources, (and transcribed as found); from State and County histories, Friends' Monthly and Quarterly Meeting Minute Books, when access and opportunity have permitted; Friends' Magazines and Quaker Journals; as well as from information given by individuals familiar with the subject who have volunteered their personal knowledge of facts, or, at times, traditions. The compiler's personal remarks have been added only in connection with his visits to the various localities, and then confined to his impressions of the places as he found them.

The compiler is fully aware that in some cases very conflicting statements are made in a few of the "Sketches", mostly due to facts having been written by different historians, or, probably, to printers' mistakes in putting them in print. There are some instances in which minutes of the Monthly or Quarterly Meetings have very kindly corrected these errors, but otherwise the compiler has made no advance toward correcting such apparent misstatements, he having copied records as he found them. The utmost care has been exerted in transcribing written records by adhering strictly to the punctuation (often missing altogether), orthography (frequently illustrating the lack of scholastic training on the part of the clerk or writer), capitalization (so persistently misplaced), and language of the original manuscripts. In the original writings words have sometimes been written and then crossed out, contractions and abbreviations have been used, occasionally omitted letters at the end or in the middle of a word occur, and in the earlier writings of a century

or more ago, the customary use of the "long s", puzzling and "peculiar" to the eyes of readers of the present generation, frequently occur; and all have been transcribed as found.

At the end of each section devoted to the Quarters or Half-Year Meetings in this work, is an Addenda in which later information obtained subsequent to the writing of the individual sketches, has been added. These sometimes clear away doubtful passages, or correct errors that may have been made in the sketches as at first copied.

This work developed from the oft-resorted-to "hobby" of "making a collection" of pictures of Friends' Meeting Houses. This had been done frequently by others with laudable success, but the compiler of this collection resolved to make his collection a little differently. He was interested in the Meeting Houses themselves and desired to actually see them, photograph them and have all the pictures in his collection uniform in size. So with a small kodak in hand he began a series of enjoyable "Quaker Pilgrimages" to various localities, but especially to those belonging to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, taking snap-shots, not only of the Meeting Houses, but of their environment, the school-buildings, Boarding Homes, and other institutions connected with them, The project soon extended to visiting localities that represented Meetings past and gone; and the idea of gathering short historical annals of the Meetings "Past and Present" very promptly attached itself to the undertaking, ultimately resulting in the "Brief Historical Sketches" treated of in this book.

These "Quaker Pilgrimages" which proved so interesting to the compiler, were begun in 1928, and, during the decade which followed, to the present time in 1938, he visited close upon 275 localities, and collected data concerning a goodly number of others which he hoped to visit sometime in the future. Although a special interest was centered in the meetings Past and Present of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, several others, either unofficially or not at all connected with that religious organization, have proved Meccas of regard for the kodak and pen. The territory covered by these "Quaker Pilgrimages" includes the States of New Jersey and Delaware, a very large part of Pennsylvania, an equally ample portion of Maryland, numerous localities in Virginia, and a few others in distant scattered situations which the compiler has been so fortunate as to visit.

In going on these little journeys the compiler has generally traveled alone by means of public service; but to reach some of the localities he has been indebted to the kindness of some of his friends who have taken him to many out-of-the-way places which he would have been otherwise unable to conveniently visit using public service. Individual mention is made of these persons in the historical sketches. The complete list of those whose courtesy was so extended to the compiler is as follows. The list also includes some intimation of the meeting localities to which those friendly journeys were extended:-

1. Ralph Williams Hershey of Gap, Pa., by whose courtesy the Meeting localities in Lancaster, York and Adams Counties, Pa., many interesting places on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and several others in the same state were reached. Among them were the fol-

lowing twenty-one out of thirty-seven;- Bayside, Betty's Cove, Cecil, Center, Md., DeerCreek, Eastland, Elk Ridge, Fawn, Gunpowder, Huntingdon, Lampeter, Little Falls, Menallen, Newberry, Octoraro, Penn Hill, Pipe Creek, Robeson, Tuckahoe, Warrington and York.

2. Joseph Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., to whom was indebted the possibility of visits to nineteen localities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These included most of the Friends' Meetings in Bucks County, Pa., and the distant localities of Beach Haven, East Branch, Hardwick, Randolph, Squankum and Topanemus in New Jersey.
3. Asa Mordecai Smith of Moorestown, N. J., who took the compiler to twelve localities. This included several in Burlington County, New Jersey, Buck Hill Falls in Pennsylvania and Third Haven and Tuckahoe Neck on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
4. Mary Roberts Walton of Kennett Square, Pa., to whom is due the opportunity of visiting the nine Meeting localities of Homeville, Little Elk, London Britain, Marlborough, Mill Creek, Parkersville, Pennsgrove, Spencer's and Unionville.
5. Bertha Knowles Heslet of Washington, D.C., whose kindness enabled the compiler to visit the eight Quaker sections of Alexandria, Fairfax, Goose Creek, Hopewell, Sandy Spring, Washington, Winchester and Woodlawn.
6. Joseph Roberts Lippincott of Riverton, N. J. Eight localities were visited in company with Joseph and his sister Elizabeth Roberts Lippincott; they were Middletown, Shrewsbury and Stony Brook in New Jersey, and Elklands, Loyalsock, Muncy, Pocono Manor and Pocono Lake Preserve in Pennsylvania.
7. Thomas Hemus Strain of Merchantville, N. J., to whom is due the privilege of getting to the Meeting Houses of Appoquinimink, Exeter, London Britain, Shrewsbury, Stanton, State College, in all, six variously located in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
8. Rena Bond Bacon of Bridgeton, N. J., who took the compiler to Maurice River Meeting locality at Port Elizabeth, and more than once to Alloways town, Alloways Creek, Greenwich and Salem, five places in Salem and Cumberland Counties, New Jersey.
9. Esward W. Jenkins of Dover, Delaware, by whose courtesy Cool Spring, Duck Creek, Little Creek, Milford and Murderkill, five localities were reached, all in the State of Delaware.
10. Frank E. Morgan of 1629 Walnut St., Phila., who took the compiler to five Quaker localities, including Old Kennett and Longwood in the county of Chester, and Warminster in Bucks County, Pa.
11. Charles Henry Parsons of Atlantic City, N. J., who, on the occasions of various rides in the vicinity of Atlantic City, visited five Quaker localities, Barnegat, Bridgeport (Wading River), Cape May, (Seaville), Galloway (Leeds Point) and Tuckerton.
12. Ella W. Thomas of Oxford, Pa. This interested Friend took the compiler to four Friends' Meeting Houses, Colora, Doe Run, and the two Nottinghams, East and West.

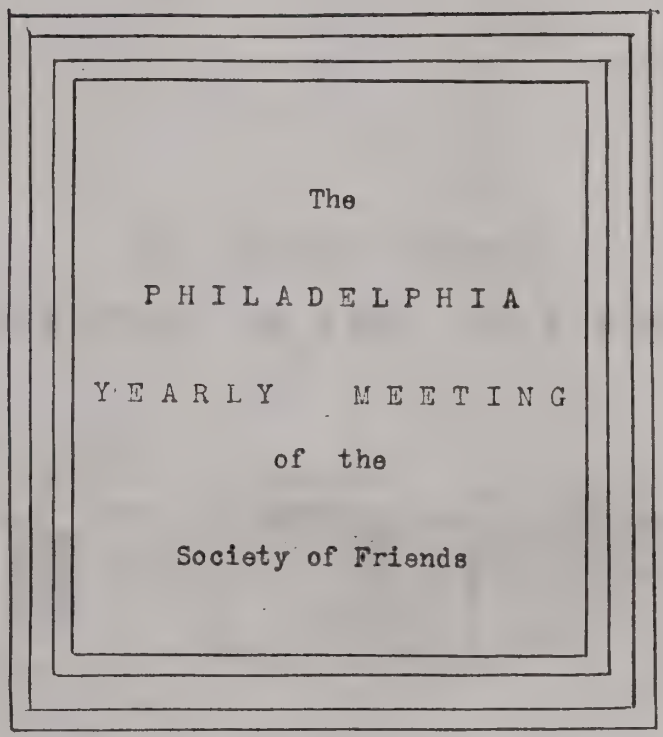
13. John Roberts Matlack of Evesboro, N. J., enabled the compiler to visit Medford and Vincentown, and the long ago abandoned Hopewell locality, all in New Jersey.
14. Carl Henry Young and his wife, Henrietta Roschie Young of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1937, took the compiler to Mt. Tabor (Fallowfield), Redstone and Westland, three localities in the Monongahela Valley, all isolated and difficult of access by public service.
15. Harry Elmer Fetzer of Richmond, Indiana, who added two localities Whitewater and Earlham College to the list of places visited by the compiler.
16. John W. Gregg of Lincoln, Va. took the compiler to the two localities of The Gap and South Fork, Va.
17. Frances Gardiner Conrow of Moorestown, N. J., visited the two Meeting Houses of Arney's Mount and Upper Springfield, both in Burlington County, N.J., in company with the compiler.
18. Isabel Fulton Reynolds of Gum Tree, Pa., kindly gave the compiler the chance of visiting the Bart and East Sadsbury localities.
19. Jane Walton Schrader of Chester Heights, Pa., gave the compiler an opportunity to see Chichester and Concord Meeting Houses.
20. Chester Raymond Shumway of Ravenna, Ohio, enabled the compiler to obtain a visit to the Meeting localities of Salem and Damascus, both of Ohio Yearly Meeting.
21. H. Clifford Campion of Media, Pa., assisted the compiler in finding the Oak Grove Meeting locality at Buckshutem, N.J.
22. Carlton Moore Gardiner of Moorestown, N. J., took the compiler to Woodstown, N. J.
23. Clemuel R. Henrie of Millville, Pa., very courteously took the compiler to the Greenwood Meeting House in Columbia Co., Pa.
24. Frank Hodgin of Richmond, Indiana, gave the compiler an opportunity of obtaining pictures in the Ridge Cemetery, near the city of Richmond, Indiana.
25. Lester Ellsworth Nelson of New Market, N. J., took the compiler on his first visit to Rahway Meeting locality.
26. Henry Ridgway of Mickleton, N. J., took the compiler on his first visit to the old Solomon's Graveyard near Mickleton.

In this volume of "Historical Sketches" a large group of Meetings, either unofficially associated with the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, or having no direct connection whatever with it, are grouped alphabetically in the Addenda attached to the main body of the work by the compiler,

T. Chalkley Matlack,
Moorestown, N. J.

August 15, 1938.

##########



NOTE. During the period that has elapsed since the foregoing Introduction was written, the compiler of these records has been enabled to widen the scop of territory covered by his pilgrimages until, by the close of the year 1939, he can claim to have visited 292 localities. This includes the Meetings on Long Island, New York, and a number of long forgotten Meetings that were organized while yet subordinate to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Among these were Friendsville in Susquehanna County, Pa., Monoquesy in Maryland, Bullskin or Berkeley, Tuscarora, Middle Creek, Crooked Run, Smith Creek, Back Creek, Bear Garden, Fawcett's or Mount Pleasant, Southland, Stafford and Culpeper, all in Virginia; many of which are names no longer familiar to members of the Society of Friends now in the fourth decade of the Twentieth Century.


PHILADELPHIA
Yearly Meeting
subdivided
in its constituent
QUARTERS
and Half-Year Meetings
during the
Past and Present
1681 to 1937
Ellslands
PHILADELPHIA
QUARTER
Loyalsock
Muncy
Williamsport
Wilkes-barre
Millville
FISHING
Berwick
Catawissa
CREEK
Bear Gap
Fishingcreek R.
Susquehanna R.
Juniata R.
Lewistown
Harrisburg
Pittsville
Reading
Schuylkill R.
Lancaster
COAL
Columbia
York
Menallen
Gettysburg
Pipe Creek
Deer Creek
Baltimore
Hopewell
Winchester
Ellicott City
Conne Creek
Annapolis
Washington
Easton
Cecil
Chesapeake Bay
Potomac R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Stroudsburg
Hardwick
Bethlehem
Quakertown
Plainfield
New Brunswick
Stone Brook
Shrewsbury
Trenton
Falls
Crosswicks
Burlington
Mt. Holly
Philadelphia
Abington
Gwynedd
Buckingham
BUCKS
QUARTER
DELAWARE
QUARTER
Lancaster
Q.M.
East Cain
Coatesville
Sadsbury
West Chester
CONCORD
London Grove
QR.
Chester
Wilmington
Nottingham
Farm
Haddonfield
BURLINGTON
QUARTER
Barnegat
SALEM
QUARTER
Salem
Greenwich
Galloway
Atlantic City
Cape May
Dover
Camden
DELAWARE
BAY
Denton
SOUTHERN
QUARTER
Allegheny R.
Sewickley
Pittsburgh
Monongahela R.
Rillton
WASHINGTON
Co.
Fallowfield
Westland
Brownsville
Redstone
Waynesburg
GREENE
Co.
Unionstown
WESTERN
PENNSYLVANIA
YEARLY
MEETING
VIRGINIA

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.

****

Meeting established at Burlington, N.J...1681.
Business Meetings in Philadelphia from...1712.
All Meetings in Philadelphia from.....1760.
250th Anniversary celebrated.....1931.

****

Ezra Michener of New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives a detailed record of the history of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. From his work, published in 1860, the following extracts are taken:-

"In the early settling of the American Colonies, Friends paid little regard to what would now be considered a regular order of procedure, in the establishment of meetings. They were a practical people. They soon discovered their most pressing wants, and sought the most direct means to supply them. After the establishment of meetings for worship, which were generally held at each other's houses, Monthly Meetings became their greatest need, for the right ordering of marriages, receiving and granting certificates, &c., and they were next supplied. Quarterly Meetings, as we shall see, were then less essential, every third Monthly Meeting, being called a Quarterly Meeting, without perceptibly changing either its authority, or the character of the business which it transacted. It was only as Friends became numerous, and widely diffused, that Yearly Meetings were required, to embody the principles and practices of the Society, thereby to establish a uniform order and discipline, and maintain right authority in the Church. Prior to which time, Quarterly and even Monthly Meetings, issued their advisory rules, which were deemed authoritative by the members.

"1681.- 'At the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, the 2d of the third month, 1681, it was unanimously agreed, that a General Meeting be yearly held in Burlington, the first of which, to be the 28th of sixth month, 1681.' -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"1681.- 'At a General Meeting, held in Burlington, the last day of the sixth month, 1681, at the house of Thomas Gardner, it was mutually agreed that a Women's Meeting should be established.' -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"'But it is asked (says William Penn, in his Just Measures), why should women meet apart? We think for a very good reason. The church increaseth, which increaseth the business of the church, and women, whose bashfulness will not permit them to say or do much, as to church affairs, before the men, when by themselves, may exercise their gift of wisdom and understanding, in a direct care of their own sex, at

least, which makes up not the least part of the business of the church, and this, while the men are upon their own proper business, also, as men and women make up the Church, men and women make up the business of the Church.'"

William Penn attended the Yearly Meeting in Burlington, N.J., held in 1683, and only one moth later, another Yearly Meeting was convened in Philadelphia. In the year 1685 it was

"Unanimously agreed and concluded by this meeting (in Philadelphia) that there be but one Yearly and General Meeting in Pennsylvania and West Jersey— one year at Burlington, and another at Philadelphia — and to be held the next year at Burlington on the first day in the seventh month for worship, and the fourth day to be the men's and women's meeting. The next year after to be at Philadelphia, on the same day of the same month, and to continue the same time." -(Yearly Meeting.)

Quoting from "Our Past and Our Future" by Amelia Mott Gummere, 1931 "The first Yearly Meeting was called at the instance of the Monthly Meeting, which had been set up Fifth Month (July) 15, 1678, the summer after landing. To this would come Friends from Long Island, New York, the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware (then a part of Pennsylvania). New England (1661) and Baltimore (1672) had their own Yearly Meetings already established. There was, however, much interchange of visiting preachers. There were seven towns or small settlements in the Jerseys when Friends first came to Burlington, the largest of about one hundred families, the smallest, forty. Shrewsbury Meeting had been settled in 1670, and was able to entertain George Fox when he crossed the colony from that place to what is now Burlington in 1672."

In 1704 the following minute was made by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:- "1704.- 'It is the sense of this meeting, that all Quarterly Meetings give a strict charge to the members whom they appoint to attend the service of the Yearly meeting, that none of them be absent from their duty therein, without the leave of the said meeting.' -(Yearly Meeting.)

"1705.- 'Samuel Jennings proposed, on behalf, and at the request of women's meeting, that they may be permitted to have a Yearly Meeting stock of their own, for such services as may more properly fall under their notice; to which this meeting condescends.' -(Yearly Meeting.)

In 1712 it was decided to hold all business meetings of the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia and to remain so. In 1755 it was arranged that the meeting should be held annually in the Ninth Month, and after 1760, all Yearly Meetings at Burlington were discontinued, and Philadelphia became the permanent place for holding them. The time for holding the Yearly Meeting was changed in 1798 from the Ninth Month to the third Second-day in Fourth Month, with the meeting for Ministers and Elders on the Seventh-day preceding.

In 1827 came the "Separation" which caused the establishment of two Yearly Meetings in Philadelphia, the Orthodox and the Hicksites, the former convening in the Mulberry Street Meeting House, (later, after 1854, called Arch Street Meeting House); and the Hicksites having theirs in Green Street Meeting House (for the men) and in a new Meeting House

on Cherry Street (for the women). The lack of room at Green Street and the unsatisfactory condition at Cherry Street brought about the erection of the large Meeting House at Fifteenth and Race Streets in 1856, where the first session of the Hicksite Yearly Meeting was convened in Fifth Month, 1857.

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was held conjointly by interested members of both branches of the Society at Burlington Friends' Meeting House, Sixth Month (June) 20, 1931, the meeting being presided over by Charles Francis Jenkins. The program consisted of

1. Addresses of welcome by D. Robert Yarnall and George A. Walton, Clerks respectively of the Arch Street and the Race Street Yearly Meetings.

2. Greetings from other Yearly Meetings, including London, England, New England, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina and a Letter from the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover.

3. Roll Call of the Delegates from the two Philadelphia Yearly Meetings.

4. An Historical Paper called "Our Past and Our Future" by Amelia Mott Gummere.

5. Roll Call of the Early Friends who were represented by their descendants dressed in the costumes of their ancestors.

In the evening seven tableaux were presented on the lawn back of the Meeting House. These illustrated typical episodes in the history of the early Friends and the Meeting at Burlington.

During the long period of two hundred and fifty years of its history, there have been eleven Quarterly and one Half-Yearly Meeting within the limits of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:-

1. Abington Quarter established.....1786.
2. Bucks Quarter established.....1684.
3. Burlington Quarter established.....1682.
4. Caln Quarter established.....1800.
5. Concord Quarter established.....1683.
6. Haddonfield Quarter established.....1794.
7. Philadelphia Quarter established.....1682.
8. Salem Quarter established.....1682.
9. Shrewsbury Quarter established .....1672.
10. Southern Quarter established.....1790.
11. Western Quarter established.....1758.
12. Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting established.....1834.

A printed schedule of the various Quarterly Meetings with their subordinate Monthly and Particular Meetings in the year 1812, provides interesting information of the extent of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting at that time. It was as follows:-

1. Abington Quarter.
   -Abington Monthly Meeting embracing Abington, Frankford and Germantown Particular Meetings.

-Byberry Monthly Meeting.
-Gwynedd Monthly Meeting embracing Gwynedd, Plymouth and Providence Particular Meetings.
-Horsham Monthly Meeting.
-Richland Monthly Meeting embracing Richland and Stroudsburg Particular Meetings.

2. Bucks Quarter.
-Buckingham Monthly Meeting embracing Buckingham and Plumstead Particular Meetings.
-Falls Monthly Meeting embracing Falls and Makefield Particular Meetings.
-Middletown Monthly Meeting embracing Middletown and Bristol Particular Meetings.
-Solebury Monthly Meeting.
-Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.

3. Burlington Quarter.
-Burlington Monthly Meeting embracing Burlington, Lower Mansfield, Old Springfield and Rancocas Particular Meetings.
-Chesterfield Monthly Meeting embracing Bordentown, Chesterfield East Branch, Stony Brook and Trenton Particular Meetings.
-Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting embracing Barnegat and Egg Harbor Particular Meetings.
-Mount Holly Monthly Meeting embracing Mount Holly, Mount Meeting and Vincent Town Particular Meetings.
-Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting embracing Mansfield, Upper Freehold and Upper Springfield Particular Meetings.

4. Caln Quarter.
-Bradford Monthly Meeting embracing Bradford, East Caln and West Caln Particular Meetings.
-Robeson Monthly Meeting.
-Sadsbury Monthly Meeting embracing Sadsbury, Columbia and Lampeter Particular Meetings.
- Uwchlan Monthly Meeting embracing Downingtown, Nantmeal, Pikeland and Uwchlan Particular Meetings.

5. Concord Quarter .
-Darby Monthly Meeting.
-Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester, Middletown, Providence and Springfield Particular Meetings.
-Concord Monthly Meeting embracing Birmingham, Chichester and Concord Particular Meetings.
-Goshen Monthly Meeting embracing Goshen, Newtown and Willistown Particular Meetings.
-Wilmington Monthly Meeting embracing Wilmington and Stanton Particular Meetings.

6. Haddonfield Quarter.
-Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester (Moorestown) and Westfield Particular Meetings.
-Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Evesham and Easton Particular Meetings.

-Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting embracing Lower Great Egg Harbor and Upper Great Egg Harbor Particular Meetings.
- Haddonfield Monthly Meeting embracing Haddonfield and Newton Particular Meetings.
-Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Upper Evesham, Cropwell and Hopewell Particular Meetings.

7. Philadelphia Quarter.
-Exeter Monthly Meeting embracing Exeter, Maiden Creek, Reading and Pottstown Particular Meetings.
-Muncy Monthly Meeting embracing Muncy, Berwick, Catawissa, Fishing Creek, Roaring Creek and Pine Grove Particular Meetings.
-Northern District Monthly Meeting.
-Philadelphia Monthly Meeting embracing Mulberry Street and Twelfth Street Particular Meetings.
-Radnor Monthly Meeting embracing Haverford, Merion, Radnor and Valley Particular Meetings.
-Southern District Monthly Meeting (Pine Street).

8. Salem Quarter.
-Greenwich Monthly Meeting embracing Alloways Creek and Greenwich Particular Meetings.
-Maurice River Monthly Meeting embracing Maurice River and Cape May Particular Meetings.
-Piles Grove Monthly Meeting embracing Piles Grove, Woolwich and Upper Penn's Neck Particular Meetings.
-Salem Monthly Meeting.
-Woodbury Monthly Meeting embracing Woodbury, Upper Greenwich and Chestnut Ridge Particular Meetings.

9. Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarter.
-Hardwick and Randolph Monthly Meeting embracing Hardwick and Randolph Particular Meetings.
-Kingwood Monthly Meeting.
-Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting embracing Plainfield and Rahway Particular Meetings.
-Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting embracing Shrewsbury, Squan and Squancum Particular Meetings.

10. Southern Quarter.
-Cecil Monthly Meeting embracing Chester, Cecil and Head of Chester Particular Meetings.
-Duck Creek Monthly Meeting embracing Appoquinimink, Duck Creek and Little Creek Particular Meetings.
-Motherkiln Monthly Meeting embracing Motherkiln (Murderkill), Milford and Cold Spring Particular Meetings.
-North West Fork Monthly Meeting embracing Center, North West Fork and Marshy Creek Particular Meetings.
-Third Haven Monthly Meeting embracing Bayside, Choptank, Third Haven, Tuckahoe and Tuckahoe Neck Particular Meetings.

11. Western Quarter.
-Center Monthly Meeting embracing Center and Hockesson Particular Meetings.
-Fallowfield Monthly Meeting embracing Fallowfield and Doe Run Particular Meetings.

-Kennett Monthly Meeting embracing Kennett and Marlborough Particular Meetings.
-Little Britain Monthly Meeting embracing Eastland and Little Britain Particular Meetings.
-London Grove Monthly Meeting.
-New Garden Monthly Meeting embracing Kennett Square, New Garden, Spencer's and West Grove Particular Meetings.
-Nottingham Monthly Meeting embracing East Nottingham and West Nottingham Particular Meetings.

This schedule shows that in 1812 there were 56 Monthly Meetings embracing 139 particular meetings in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. With the unfortunate "Separation" of 1827 the one large Yearly Meeting became two, and a new history began, each branch enumerating the same named Quarters, but in some instances, both in the Hicksite and in the Orthodox branches, there were subordinate meetings so small in membership that a few years placed them on the list of discontinued meetings. This condition of affairs affected the Monthly and the Quarterly Meetings to their detriment.

The schedule of Meetings in 1858, thirty-one years after the "Separation", shows the number of Monthly Meetings was 47 and the particular meetings altogether numbered 115. Here is the schedule (Hicksite) as framed from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism".

1. Abington Quarter.
-Abington Monthly Meeting.
-Byberry Monthly Meeting.
-Gwynedd Monthly Meeting embracing Gwynedd, Plymouth, Norristown, Providence and Whitemarsh Particular Meetings.
-Horsham Monthly Meeting embracing Horsham, Upper Dublin and Warminster Particular Meetings.
-Richland Monthly Meeting embracing Richland and Stroudsburg Particular Meetings.

2. Bucks Quarter.
-Buckingham Monthly Meeting embracing Buckingham, Plumstead and Doylestown Particular Meetings.
-Falls Monthly Meeting embracing Falls and Pennsbury Particular Meetings.
-Makefield Monthly Meeting embracing Makefield, Newtown and Yardleyville Particular Meetings.
-Middletown Monthly Meeting embracing Middletown and Bristol Particular Meetings.
-Quakertown Monthly Meeting.

3. Burlington Quarter.
-Burlington Monthly Meeting embracing Burlington, Rancocas, Old Springfield and Mansfield Neck Particular Meetings.
-Chesterfield Monthly Meeting embracing Bordentown, Chesterfield, Trenton and Stony Brook Particular Meetings.
-Mount Holly Monthly Meeting embracing Mount Holly, Vincentown and Mount Particular Meetings.
-Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting embracing Upper Springfield, Mansfield and Upper Freehold Particular Meetings.

4. Caln Quarter.
   - -Bradford Monthly Meeting embracing East Caln and Romansville Particular Meetings.
   - -Robeson Monthly Meeting.
   - -Sadsbury Monthly Meeting embracing Sadsbury, Bart, Lampeter and Columbia Particular Meetings.
   - -Uwchlan Monthly Meeting embracing Uwchlan and Kimberton Particular Meetings.
5. Concord Quarter.
   - -Birmingham Monthly Meeting embracing Birmingham and West Chester Particular Meetings.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester, Providence and Middletown Particular Meetings.
   - -Concord Monthly Meeting embracing Concord and Chichester Particular Meetings.
   - -Darby Monthly Meeting.
   - -Goshen Monthly Meeting embracing Goshen, Newtown and Willistown Particular Meetings.
   - -Wilmington Monthly Meeting embracing Wilmington and Stanton Particular Meetings.
6. Haddonfield Quarter.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester (Moorestown) and Westfield Particular Meetings.
   - -Evesham Monthly Meeting.
   - -Haddonfield Monthly Meeting embracing Haddonfield and Newton Particular Meetings.
   - -Medford Monthly Meeting.
7. Philadelphia Quarter.
   - -Exeter Monthly Meeting embracing Maiden Creek and Reading Particular Meetings.
   - -Green Street Monthly Meeting embracing Green Street, Germantown, Frankford and Fair Hill Particular Meetings.
   - -Philadelphia Monthly Meeting embracing Race Street and West Philadelphia Particular Meetings.
   - -Radnor Monthly Meeting embracing Haverford, Merion, Radnor, Valley and Schuylkill Particular Meetings.
8. Salem Quarter.
   - -Greenwich Monthly Meeting embracing Alloways Creek and Greenwich Particular Meetings.
   - -Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting embracing Pilesgrove, Woolwich and Upper Penn's Neck Particular Meetings.
   - -Salem Monthly Meeting.
   - -Woodbury Monthly Meeting embracing Woodbury and Upper Greenwich Particular Meetings.
9. Southern Quarter.
   - -Cecil Monthly Meeting embracing Cecil and Chester Neck Particular Meetings.
   - -Camden Monthly Meeting embracing Camden, Appoquinimink and Little Creek Particular Meetings.
   - -North West Fork Monthly Meeting embracing Snow Hill, Pine Grove and Center Particular Meetings.

-Third Haven Monthly Meeting embracing Third Haven and Tuckahoe Neck Particular Meetings.

10. Western Quarter.
-Centre Monthly Meeting embracing Centre and Hockesson Particular Meetings.
-Fallowfield Monthly Meeting embracing Fallowfield and Doe Run Particular Meetings.
-Kennett Monthly Meeting embracing Kennett, Kennett Square, Marlborough and Unionville Particular Meetings.
-London Grove Monthly Meeting.
-New Garden Monthly Meeting embracing New Garden, West Grove and Mill Creek Particular Meetings.
-Pennsgrove Monthly Meeting embracing Pennsgrove and Homeville (Oxford) Particular Meetings.

11. Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting.
-Catawissa Monthly Meeting.
-Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting.
-Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting embracing Roaring Creek, Berwick and Shamokin Particular Meetings.

At the same date, 1858, the schedule of the Orthodox Yearly Meeting shows 9 Quarters with 35 Monthly Meetings and 75 Particular Meetings, as follows:-

1. Abington Quarter.
-Abington Monthly Meeting embracing Abington, Horsham and Stroudsburg Particular Meetings.
-Frankford Monthly Meeting embracing Frankford and Germantown Particular Meetings.
-Gwynedd Monthly Meeting embracing Gwynedd and Plymouth Particular Meetings.

2. Bucks Quarter.
-Buckingham Monthly Meeting embracing Buckingham, Plumstead, Solebury and Wrightstown Particular Meetings.
-Falls Monthly Meeting embracing Falls and Bristol Particular Meetings.

3. Burlington Quarter.
-Burlington Monthly Meeting embracing Burlington, Mount Holly and Rancocas Particular Meetings.
-Chesterfield Monthly Meeting embracing Crosswicks, Stony Brook and Trenton Particular Meetings.
-Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting embracing Mansfield and Upper Springfield Particular Meetings.
-Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting embracing Barnegat and Tuckerton Particular Meetings.
-Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting embracing Plainfield and Rahway Particular Meetings.

4. Caln Quarter.
-Bradford Monthly Meeting embracing Bradford, East Caln and West Caln Particular Meetings.
-Robeson Monthly Meeting.
-Sadsbury Monthly Meeting embracing Bart and East Sadsbury Particular Meetings.

-Uwchlan Monthly Meeting embracing Uwchlan and Downingtown Particular Meetings.

5. Concord Quarter.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester, Darby, Middletown and Springfield Particular Meetings.
   - -Birmingham Monthly Meeting embracing Birmingham and West Chester Particular Meetings.
   - -Concord Monthly Meeting embracing Concordville and Chichester Particular Meetings.
   - -Goshen Monthly Meeting embracing Goshen, Whiteland and Willistown Particular Meetings.
   - -Wilmington Monthly Meeting.

6. Haddonfield Quarter.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester (Moorestown) and Westfield Particular Meetings.
   - -Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Evesham and Easton Particular Meetings.
   - -Haddonfield Monthly Meeting embracing Galloway, Haddonfield and Newton Particular Meetings.
   - -Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Cropwell and Upper Evesham Particular Meetings.

7. Philadelphia Quarter.
   - -Exeter Monthly Meeting embracing Exeter, Maiden Creek and Pottstown Particular Meetings.
   - -Muncy Monthly Meeting embracing Elklands, Greenwood and Muncy Particular Meetings.
   - -Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Arch Street.
   - -Northern District Monthly Meeting, North Meeting.
   - -Southern District Monthly Meeting, Orange Street.
   - -Western District Monthly Meeting embracing Twelfth Street, Haverford and Merion Particular Meetings.

8. Salem Quarter.
   - -Greenwich Monthly Meeting.
   - -Salem Monthly Meeting embracing Salem and Pilesgrove Particular Meetings.
   - -Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

9. Western Quarter.
   - -Kennett Monthly Meeting.
   - -New Garden Monthly Meeting embracing London Britain, New Garden and West Grove Particular Meetings.
   - -London Grove Monthly Meeting embracing London Grove and Fallowfield Particular Meetings.

By comparison of the Yearly Meetings of 1858 with those of 1827, it is noticed that the Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarter having been transferred to New York Yearly Meeting in 1835, took from the Hicksite branch all of the meetings in northeastern New Jersey, while in the Orthodox branch two of the meetings, Plainfield and Rahway, were retained as a part of Burlington Quarter. Another noticeable change was the establishment of the Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting in 1834 in the Hicksite branch of the Yearly Meeting, which took the isolated meetings located

between the West and North Branches of the Susquehanna River away from Philadelphia Quarter, of which they had previously been a part, while in the Orthodox branch the meetings in that section of the state still remained as they had been before.

A third tabulated record of the meetings, Quarterly, Monthly and Particular, of the two Yearly Meetings as they exist in 1937, reveals the loss in both branches of a number of subordinate meetings that during the passage of years have been dropped from the list. A few new names have taken their places. The following are the two schedules.

The HICKSITES in 1937.

1. Abington Quarter.
   - -Abington Monthly Meeting.
   - -Byberry Monthly Meeting.
   - -Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.
   - -Horsham Monthly Meeting embracing Horsham, Upper Dublin and Warminster Particular Meetings.
   - -Norristown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Plymouth Monthly Meeting.
   - -Richland Monthly Meeting.
2. Bucks Quarter.
   - -Bristol Monthly Meeting.
   - -Buckingham Monthly Meeting embracing Buckingham, Doylestow and Plumstead Particular Meetings.
   - -Falls Monthly Meeting.
   - -Makefield Monthly Meeting embracing Makefield and Yardley Particular Meetings.
   - -Middletown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Newtown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Solebury Monthly Meeting.
   - -Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.
3. Burlington Quarter.
   - -Burlington Monthly Meeting represented by Rancocas.
   - -Chesterfield Monthly Meeting embracing Chesterfield and Trenton Particular Meetings.
   - -Mount Holly Monthly Meeting.
   - -Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting represented by Mansfield.
4. Caln Quarter.
   - -Sadsbury Monthly Meeting represented by Christiana.
5. Concord Quarter.
   - -Birmingham Monthly Meeting embracing Birmingham and West Chester Particular Meetings.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting.
   - -Concord Monthly Meeting.
   - -Darby Monthly Meeting.
   - -Goshen Monthly Meeting embracing Goshen, Newtown and Willistown Particular Meetings.
   - -Lansdowne Monthly Meeting.
   - -Orange Grove Monthly Meeting.
   - -Providence Monthly Meeting embracing Middletown and Providence Particular Meetings.

-Swarthmore Monthly Meeting.
-Wilmington Monthly Meeting.

6. Haddonfield Quarter.
-Chester Monthly Meeting represented by Moorestown.
-Haddonfield Monthly Meeting embracing Haddonfield and Newton Particular Meetings.
-Medford Monthly Meeting.
-Westfield Monthly Meeting.

7. Millville Half-Year Meeting.
-Millville Monthly Meeting, formerly Fishing Creek.

8. Philadelphia Quarter.
-Exeter Monthly Meeting represented by Reading.
-Green Street Monthly Meeting embracing Fair Hill, Frankford, Germantown and Girard Avenue.
-Philadelphia Monthly Meeting embracing Race Street and West Philadelphia Particular Meetings.
-Radnor Monthly Meeting embracing Haverford, Merion and Radnor Particular Meetings.
-Valley Monthly Meeting embracing Schuylkill and Valley Particular Meetings.
-Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting.

9. Salem Quarter.
-Greenwich Monthly Meeting embracing Alloways Creek and Greenwich Particular Meetings.
-Mullica Hill Monthly Meeting, former ly Woolwich.
-Salem Monthly Meeting.
-Woodbury Monthly Meeting embracing Upper Greenwich and Woodbury Particular Meetings.
-Woodstown (Pilesgrove) Monthly Meeting embracing Pilesgrove and Cape May Particular Meetings.

10. Southern Half-Year Meeting.
-Camden Monthly Meeting.
-North West Fork Monthly Meeting represented by Preston, formerly Snow Hill Particular Meeting.
-Third Haven Monthly Meeting.

11. Western Quarter.
-Center Monthly Meeting embracing Center and Hockessin Particular Meetings.
-Fallowfield Monthly Meeting embracing Fallowfield and Doe Run Particular Meetings.
-Kennett Monthly Meeting embracing Kennett Square, Old Kennett, Marlborough and Unionville Particular Meetings.
-London Grove Monthly Meeting.
- New Garden Monthly Meeting.
-Pennsgrove Monthly Meeting.
-West Grove Monthly Meeting.

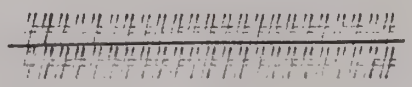
The ORTHODOX in 1937.

1. Abington Quarter.
   - -Abington Monthly Meeting embracing Abington and Cheltenham Particular Meetings.
   - -Frankford Monthly Meeting.
   - -Germantown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting.
2. Burlington and Bucks Quarter.
   - -Burlington Monthly Meeting embracing Barnegat, Burlington and Tuckerton Particular Meetings.
   - -Chesterfield Monthly Meeting embracing Crosswicks and Trenton Particular Meetings.
   - -Falls Monthly Meeting.
3. Caln Quarter.
   - -Bradford Monthly Meeting embracing Coatesville and Marshallton Particular Meetings.
   - -Uwchlan Monthly Meeting represented by Downingtown.
4. Concord Quarter.
   - -Birmingham Monthly Meeting embracing Birmingham and West Chester Particular Meetings.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Chester, Media and Springfield Particular Meetings.
   - -Concord Monthly Meeting represented by Concordville.
   - -Goshen Monthly Meeting represented by Malvern.
   - -Lansdowne Monthly Meeting.
   - -Middletown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Providence Monthly Meeting.
   - -Westtown Monthly Meeting.
   - -Wilmington Monthly Meeting.
5. Haddonfield and Salem Quarter.
   - -Chester Monthly Meeting embracing Moorestown and Westfield Particular Meetings.
   - -Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Easton and Evesham (Mount Laurel) Particular Meetings.
   - -Haddonfield Monthly Meeting embracing Haddonfield and Atlantic City Particular Meetings.
   - -Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting embracing Cropwell and Upper Evesham (Medford) Particular Meetings.
   - -Salem Monthly Meeting embracing Salem and Woodstown Particular Meetings.
6. Philadelphia Quarter.
   - -Haverford Monthly Meeting.
   - -Muncy Monthly Meeting embracing Elklands, Greenwood and Muncy Particular Meetings.
   - -Philadelphia Monthly Meeting represented by Arch Street.
   - -Radnor Monthly Meeting.
   - -Western District Monthly Meeting represented by Twelfth Street.
   - -Exeter Monthly Meeting embracing Maiden Creek and Pottstown Particular Meetings.

7. Western Quarter.
   -Kennett Monthly Meeting embracing Parkersville and Kennett Square Particular Meetings.
   -London Grove Monthly Meeting.
   -New Garden Monthly Meeting embracing Colora and West Grove Particular Meetings.

A brief summary of the 1937 schedule shows that in the Hicksite branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting there are 56 Monthly Meetings and 81 Particular Meetings; and in the Orthodox branch 32 Monthly and 51 Particular Meetings.

In a number of instances in the various Quarters the two branches hold their meetings together as before the Separation. The Monthly Meetings of Chestnut Hill, Concord, Providence and Radnor are united, and in the Particular Meetings of Chester, Chestnut Hill, London Grove, Middletown (Delaware County, Pa.), and Woodbury are held conjointly.



A B I N G T O N

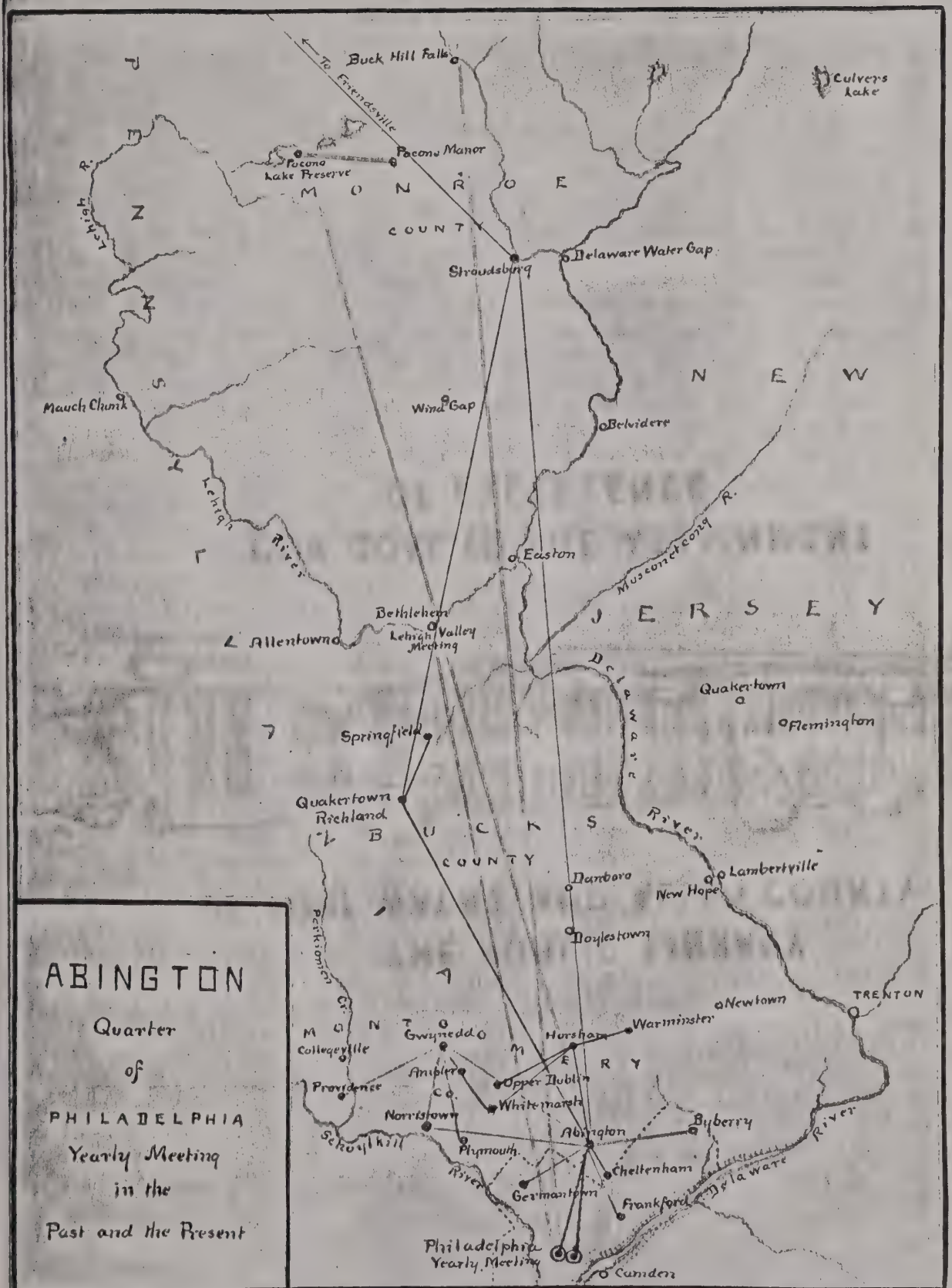
Q U A R T E R

of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends


ABINGTON
Quarter
of
PHILADELPHIA
Yearly Meeting
in the
Past and the Present
To Friendsville
Buck Hill Falls
Culvers Lake
Pocono Manor
Pocono Lake Preserve
MONROE
COUNTY
Stroudsburg
Delaware Water Gap
Mauch Chunk
Wind Gap
Belvidere
NEW
JERSEY
Lehigh River
Easton
Musconetcong R.
Bethlehem
Lehigh Valley Meeting
Allentown
Delaware River
Quakertown
Flemington
Springfield
Quakertown Richland
BUCKS
COUNTY
Delaware River
Lambertville
New Hope
Danboro
Doylestown
Perkiomen Cr.
Newtown
TRENTON
MONTGOMERY
Co.
Gwynedd
Horsham
Warminster
Collegeville
Ambler
Upper Dublin
Providence
Whitemarsh
Norristown
Abington
Byberry
Schuylkill River
Plymouth
Cheltenham
Delaware River
Germantown
Frankford
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Camden

ABINGTON QUARTER.

****

The Meetings constituting Abington Quarter, past and present, are and have been located mostly near the City of Philadelphia in Montgomery County, Pa. One Meeting, Byberry, is in Philadelphia County, two others, Warminster and Richland, are in Bucks County, while Stroudsburg in Monroe County and Friendsville in Susquehanna County are distant and isolated from the other members of the Quarter.

Abington Quarter was established in 1786. "The minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia relative to the institution of another Quarterly Meeting within the limits of that, and the report of their committee thereon being read, obtained the solid attention and concurrence of this meeting. To attend the opening thereof, the following Friends are named, viz., Robert Kirkbride, Oliver Paxson, Eli Yarnall, Thomas Lightfoot, George Churchman, Thomas Pimm, Benjamin Clarke, John Hoskins, William Jackson, Jr., David Cope, Mark Reeve, Benjamin Shotwell, and Joseph Stackhouse.

"The said new Quarterly Meeting to be composed of the Monthly Meetings of Abington, Horsham, Gwynedd, and Richland, and known by the name of Abington Quarterly Meeting." -(Yearly Meeting.)

Previous to 1786 the meetings of this Quarter , then in existence, had belonged to Philadelphia Quarter. From the time of its establishment to the present year, 1937, there have been eight Monthly Meetings within its jurisdiction:-

1. Abington Monthly Meeting established.....1683.
2. Gwynedd Monthly Meeting established.....1714.
3. Richland Monthly Meeting established.....1742.
4. Horsham Monthly Meeting established.....1782.
5. Byberry Monthly Meeting established.....1810.
6. Stroudsburg Monthly Meeting established.....1815.
7. Plymouth Monthly Meeting established.....1936.
8. Norristown Monthly Meeting established.....1937.

Excepting Stroudsburg these Monthly Meetings are all active in 1937, and within their limits the following Particular Meetings form a part of the Quarter:- Ambler, Friendsville, Providence, Springfield, Stroudsburg, Upper Dublin, Warminster, and Whitemarsh. Six of these are meetings of the past. Springfield and Ambler had no Meeting Houses built for their special purpose; the Meeting Houses of Stroudsburg and Whitemarsh are now used for other purposes; and the Providence Meeting House, in the neighborhood of Port Providence, Montgomery County, usually holds an appointed meeting once a year.

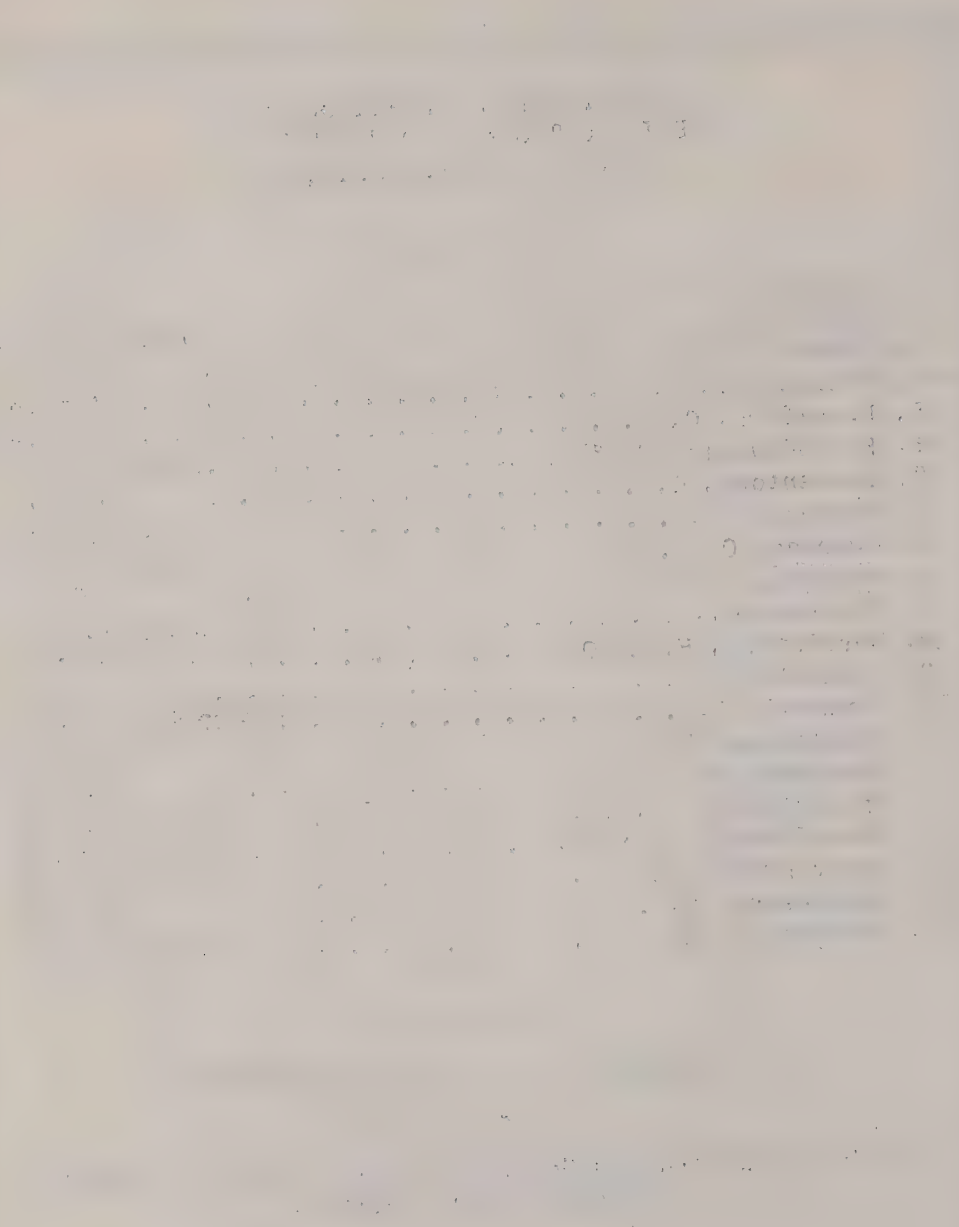
The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
A B I N G T O N Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

---

1. Abington, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
2. Ambler, H. . . . . .Discontinued.
3. Byberry, H.. . . . . .Active.
4. Cheltenham, O. . . . . .Active.
5. Frankford, O.. . . . . .Active.
6. Friendsville, H. & O. . . . . .Discontinued.
7. Germantown, O. . . . . .Active.
8. Gwynedd, H.. . . . . .Active.
9. Gwynedd, O.. . . . . .Discontinued.
10. Horsham, H.. . . . . .Active.
11. Horsham, O.. . . . . .Discontinued.
12. Norristown, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
13. Plymouth, H. . . . . .Active.
14. Plymouth, O. . . . . .Discontinued.
15. Providence, H. . . . . .Occasional.
16. Richland, H. . . . . .Active.
17. Springfield. . . . . .Discontinued.
18. Stroudsburg, H. & O.. . . . . .Discontinued.
19. Upper Dublin, H. . . . . .Active.
20. Warminster, H. . . . . .Active.
21. Whitemarsh, H. . . . . .Discontinued.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.

Note. Frankford and Germantown are treated of in the Philadelphia Quarter.



ABINGTON QUARTER of the Hicksite Friends holds its Quarterly Meetings on the second Seventh-day in the Second Month (February) at Norristown; in the Fifth Month (May) at Abington; in the Eighth Month (August) at Richland in Quakertown; and in the Eleventh Month (November) at Horsham.



Norristown Meeting House



Abington Meeting House



Richland Meeting House



Horsham Meeting House



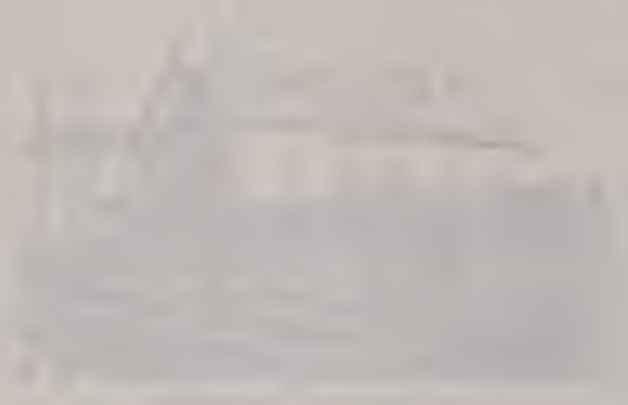


Germantown Meeting House

ABINGTON QUARTER of the Orthodox Friends holds its Quarterly Meetings on the Fifth-day following the first Second-day in the Second Month (February), Fifth Month (May), Eighth Month (August) and Eleventh Month (November), using the Meeting Houses of Germantown and Frankford. Occasionally the Meetings are held conjointly with the Hicksite Branch.



Frankford Meeting House





ABINGTON.

Meeting organized about.....1682.
Monthly Meeting established.....1683.
First Meeting House built.....1700.
Present Meeting House built.....1786.
Meeting House enlarged.....1797.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1836.
Bi-Centennial Anniversary.....1882.
Location.....Jenkintown, Pa.

****

About a half-mile apart are the two Meeting Houses known by name of Abington in the records of both the Orthodox and Hicksite branches of the Society of Friends. The larger and older one is an historic landmark of Montgomery County, Pa. It is located on Greenwood Avenue at the Meeting House Road, Jenkintown, sets back from the highway, well shaded in front by a fine grove of old trees, many of which have been there many years in the past. The building is of stone but displays no date in its gable, yet counts more than a century to its age. Photographs give little idea of the beauty of this Meeting House and its picturesque surroundings, and even the quiet resting place of the dead, the large Burial Ground at the back and to the westward, where sleep so many of the Quaker families of Tysons and Hallowell and others, is attractive in its peaceful solemnity.

Across the highway from Abington Meeting House is the large building and extensive grounds of Abington Friends' School, which is the modern developement of an educational institution organized in 1697. Quoting from a circular issued for this "country day school" in 1928, "Abington Friends' School is a progressive country day school, offering equally to girls and boys through the Fourth Grade the benefits of the country day school plan of education. It consists of kindergarten and nine grades. Located less than half a mile from Jenkintown, it has the advantages of being convenient to the car line, without being exposed to noise of traffic, and ample grounds for play and other school activities."

The Orthodox Friends' Meeting House on Jenkintown Road, about half a mile from the older Abington Meeting House, is a small rough-cast building trimmed in white which was erected in 1836 and has the date in the gable of the northern end. It is well lighted by good-sized windows and has three doors, one at each end and a double one at the front. The surroundings of this Meeting House show many signs of decay; some of the venerable trees are dead or dying; the wagon-sheds are dilapidated; and the grass of the lawn grows long and in irregular tufts, making rough footing; and even the entrance gateway, minus a gate, looks careless; but notwithstanding its environment, the Abington Meeting House of Orthodox Friends at Jenkintown, itself, looks neat and in good repair.

Abington, in both branches of the Society, gives its name to one of the Quarters of the Yearly Meeting. The first Quarterly Meeting held at Abington was in Fifth Month, 1756. In 1928 for Hicksite Friends it com-

prises the Monthly Meetings of Abington, Byberry, Gwynedd, Horsham, and Richland, with the Preparative Meetings of Abington, Gwynedd, Norristown, Plymouth, Upper Dublin, Warminster, Richland and Stroudsburg; For the Orthodox it comprises the Monthly Meetings of Abington, Frankford, Germantown and Gwynedd.

Abington is one of the earliest Friends' Meetings in Pennsylvania. There is an account of its early story in the "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," edited by Theodore W. Bean in 1884, from which the following extract is quoted:-

"About 1691 the members of Oxford Meeting-house having joined the Keithians, the Friends continued their worship at private houses until John Barnes, by deed dated 5th of Second Month, 1697, vested one hundred and twenty acres in Abington township, near the present borough of Jenkintown, in trustees for the benefit of a meeting-house, and the maintainance of a school, which was willingly accepted, and thus led to its present location. On the 27th of Tenth Month following William Jenkins gave a relation about Friends in Philadelphia giving assistance towards building a new meeting-house at Abington, when the aforesaid and Joseph Phipps were appointed to proceed there the following month for securing additional aid. On the 25th of Twelfth Month, 1699 the collection of the meeting amounting to £5 10s. 6d. were paid to the treasurer, Everard Bolton, and Joseph Phipps, Thomas Canby and William Jenkins were appointed by the Monthly Meeting to inspect the accounts of the aforesaid and of Samuel Cart, 'concerning ye building of ye meeting-house,' for which they had been employed. The committee reported to the Monthly Meeting 24th of Fourth Month, 1700, that they had examined the accounts and find that there is due Everard Bolton 18s. 6d, which was ordered to be paid. The meeting-house was the second built in the present limits of the county, being preceded by the one in Lower Merion by only two years."....

"At this date (1722) Abington Monthly Meeting comprised four meeting-houses, built as follows; Abington, in 1697; Germantown, 1704; Byberry, 1714; and Horsham, in 1724. Although the latter meeting-house is mentioned in a road report in April, 1722, yet application was made 28th of Seventh Month, 1724, for assistance from the Monthly Meeting 'towards ye finishing of the new meeting-house,' when it was directed that the several meetings should extend their aid. This shows that the early meeting-houses, as small as they were, required some time to build, and that the means therefor required no small effort to raise."

From the same county history these remarks are recorded regarding the Burial Ground adjacent to the Abington Meeting House:- "The graveyard to the northwest of the meeting-house was considerably enlarged between the years 1842 and 1844 and now comprises an area of several acres. Here repose beneath common stones some of the earliest settlers in this vicinity with several generations of descendants. Inscriptions can be found only on the latter stones, by which we can recognize that members of the names of Walton, Williams, Palmer, Jenkins, Fletcher, Jones, Tyson, Shoemaker, Mather, Lukens, and Satterthwaite have been interred here."

Benjamin Lay, an eccentric abolitionist of early times and a philanthropist, who resided at Abington, died in February, 1759, at the age

of eighty-two years, was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground there. He it was, that to prove his humility of spirit, laid himself down on the door-step of the meeting-house so that others might step on or over him as they issued from the building at the close of religious services.

At another time, quoting from "Quaint Corners in Philadelphia", "when the Yearly Meeting was in progress, he suddenly appeared marching up the aisle in his long, white overcoat, regardless of the solemn silence prevailing. He stopped suddenly when midway and exclaiming, 'You slave-holders! Why don't you throw off your Quaker coats as I do mine, and show yourselves as you are?' at the same moment threw off his coat. Underneath was a military coat and a sword dangling against his heels. Holding in one hand a large book, he drew his sword with the other. 'In the sight of God,' he cried, 'you are as guilty as if you stabbed your slaves to the heart, as I do this book!' suiting the action to the word, and piercing a small bladder filled with the juice of the poke-weed which he had concealed between the covers, and sprinkling as with fresh blood those who sat near him."

On Twelfth Month 3, 1882, Abington Monthly Meeting celebrated its two hundredth anniversary with a large gathering of upwards of five hundred interested persons in attendance. Again on Ninth Month (September) 23, 1933, another large assembly gathered to celebrate the Two Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Abington Monthly Meeting. On this occasion the program of ceremonies was divided between the unveiling of a tablet at the ancient Richard Wall House on Old York Road at Tacony Creek where "was held the first religious meeting in this vicinity, and Abington Monthly Meeting (also called Oxford Monthly Meeting and Dublin Monthly Meeting) met here once every three months during 1686 and 1687;" and at Abington Meeting House, where an historical pageant in seven episodes was enacted by various members of both branches of the Society of Friends, and an Historical Paper prepared by Francis R. Taylor of Cheltenham, was read. The seven episodes of the Pageant were:-

1. 1683. The Meeting at Sarah Seary's in "Tookany" (Frankford).
   By Edwin K. Bonner and others.
2. 1688. Germantown Friends Plan Slavery Protest.
   By Howard W. Elkinton and others.
3. 1688. The Germantown Protest Presented.
   By Edwin K. Bonner and others.
4. 1697. The Donation of John Barnes.
   By Herbert Johnson and others.
5. 1738. Benjamin Lay. By Roger Scattergood and others.
6. 1859. Lucretia Mott and the "Underground Railway."
   By Cynthia Mather and others.
7. "Here we turn from the past, with its joys and struggles, its failures and victories, and turn our thoughts towards the present and the future. There is a brief review of the preceding episodes, and then we listen to the closing message of John A. Hughes, of Pendle Hill and England."

From the Historical Sketch accompanying the "seven episodes" prepared by Arthur H. Jenkins and Ann R. Jenkins, are the following extracts concerning the story of Abington Meeting:-

"And thus it comes about that anyone who delves into the early his-

tory of Abington Monthly Meeting immediately finds himself hampered and baffled by the fragmentary nature of the written records. Minutes of the monthly meeting were no doubt kept from the beginning, as Thomas Fairman was appointed to procure a book, probably for this purpose, at the earliest monthly meeting, in 1683. But there must have been much irregularity in the keeping of minutes, for when George Boone in 1718 made the transcription of the previous minutes which we now possess, he wrote specifically that it was 'Transcribed from Sundry Manuscripts.'

"It was in 1716 that the meeting, evidently dissatisfied with the condition of its records, appointed a committee of four— Thomas Canby, Morris Morris, Peter Shoemaker and Everard Bolton— to 'view the former minutes, and judge what is requisite to be transcribed.' The committee was none too active in this service, and had to be prodded several times by later meetings, so that it was not until 1719 that the compilation was completed, and George Boone finished his admirable penman's copy and was paid for his work.

"George Boone was no doubt schoolmaster of Abington School. Among the children of his brother, Squire Boone, was Daniel Boone, famous pioneer and settler of Kentucky."

"This paper aims to set down in order two narratives, overlapping in many points, but still distinct— the history of the organization and growth of Abington Meeting, and the history of Abington meeting house.

"As to the meeting, the early minutes are specific. In the autumn of 1682 meetings were being held at Shackamaxon, on the Delaware River north of the site of Philadelphia, and other meetings were appointed to be held at convenient points. As soon as Friends had made homes for themselves in the Tacony and Poquessing valleys, in the sections which we now call Frankford and Byberry, they doubtless held private religious meetings, the dates of which are unknown to us. But regularly organized public First-day meetings were ordered to be held by a minute of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting dated Fourth Month 5, 1683, which would be June 15, 1683. Later a monthly meeting was appointed to be organized, and this was held first probably at the home of Sarah Seary, on Seventh Month (September) 3 (O.S.) 1683.

"It may be noted that the use of geographical names in the early records is very free and easy. Tacony was also called Oxford, and oftener Dublin, both being names of townships. The famous gift of John Barnes was made, not to Oxford Monthly Meeting, as it then was, nor to Abington Meeting, as it was shortly to become, but to Dublin Monthly Meeting. The bequest of Richard Wall at about the same time was to Cheltenham Meeting."

"And finally, on the 29th of Fifth Month (July) 1698: 'Penticost Teage and John Busby who was by the last Mo. Meeting desired to get a subscription and collect money for Cheltnam friends to help them in building their New Meeting house make report that they have collected in Cash £27/2/5, £2/4 more behind, which will be allowed by disaccount- Which money they are desired to deliver to the said Cheltnam friends.'

"About £30 was therefore contributed by Friends of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, if they collected the additional pledges that were 'more behind.' What is the meaning of the 'disaccount' in the minute, is not clear.

"Work on the new building at Abington did not start for some time, however. We do not know even the approximate date, but the autumn of 1699

1872720

or the early spring of 1700 would probably not be far wrong, Everard Bolton and Samuel Cart were in charge of the finances, and an auditing committee was appointed in Fourth Month (June) 1700, to go over their accounts. The auditors reported that there was a balance of 18 shillings due Everard Bolton, so that work on the building must have been proceeding at that time.

"Nor do we know exactly when the building was finished. It evidently made slow progress, for it is not until First Month 29, 1702, which would be April 9, 1702, according to our present calendar, that the minutes at last record that the next monthly meeting is directed to be held at Abington. This first meeting in the new building would have been held, therefore, on the date corresponding to May 7. 1702.

"We assume that the new meeting house was of stone. It was still standing, although in need of repair, in 1797, and no less durable material could have lasted so long."

"We come now to the building of the present meeting house. Reference has been made in another connection to the establishment of Abington Quarterly Meeting in 1785. When this was accomplished it became apparent at once that Abington meeting house would be far too small for the numbers of people who would gather there.

"Accordingly, committees were appointed by all the four monthly meetings, Abington, Horsham, Gwynedd and Richland, and these having met together, it was decided that the east end of the old meeting house should 'be extended as large as the other part, and carried as high as to have convenient galleries above.' The probable cost was estimated at £300 or thereabouts.

"The sum was divided among the four monthly meetings, Abington's share being £97 10 dhillings, Horsham's the same, Gwynedd £75, and Richland's £30. Abington's £97½ was again divided among the three preparative meetings— Abington to raise about £49, Germantown£36, and Oxford £12— probably showing the relative strength of the meetings at this time. One third of the money was called for at once.

"The construction work began in the spring of 1786, and was finished, apparently, early in 1787. The treasurer reported to the meeting on Second Month 26, 1787, that the rebuilding of the east end was now completed, and that £56/7/10 remained to be paid. If £300 had previously been raised (which, of course, is by no means certain), the total cost was £356.

"But the enlarged meeting house with its fine new upstairs galleries was still too small for the quarterly meeting. Ten years later, in Second Month, 1797, Abington Preparative Meeting informed the monthly meeting that the old west end of the building was in need of repairs. A committee of inquiry was appointed in the regular course. It might be of interest to quote the committee names: John Shoemaker, Anthony Williams, Joshua Morris, Thomas Fletcher, John Thompson, George Shoemaker, Levi Tyson, John Johnson, Anthony Johnson, Peter Robeson, John Jones, John Child, Nathan Harper, Joshua E. Pusey, and Robert Harper.

"This committee reported that it was their judgment that mere repairs to the building would not be sufficient; but they recommended first getting the advice of the quarterly meeting. The monthly meeting approved this step, and at the same time informed the quarterly meeting that Abington Monthly and Preparative Meetings would themselves contribute £150 to-

ward reconstruction of the building, besides assuming Abington's share of the remaining cost with the other monthly meetings.

"Complete rebuilding of what the minutes call the 'western apartment of this house' was decided on by the quarterly meeting, and the work began at once. In June the monthly meeting was shifted to Oxford, and was held there until October, while masons and carpenters plied their trades. Additional funds were called for, to the amount of £400, so that the total cost of this end of the building was probably about £550.

"By November the meeting house was usable, and the meeting of Eleventh Month 27, 1797, was again held at Abington."

"The wording of the minutes is not clear. But it seems likely from the text that nothing now remains of the original meeting house of 1699-1700, unless perhaps some fragments of foundation walls under the west end. On the other hand, it is quite likely that the stones used in rebuilding the west end are the identical ones taken from the old building, as its walls were demolished."

"As the nineteenth century grows older, the membership of the meeting decreases, until in 1862 it is only 330. Marriages under the care of the meeting grow fewer. Cases for discipline and disownments greatly decrease. Friends in Civil War days pay war taxes, aid soldiers to enlist, and even take up arms themselves— and are forgiven en masse by a minute in February, 1868, with the hope that all may be more careful in the maintainance of our religious testimonies in the future. By 1882 the membership is only 322.

"The World War in 1917-18 imposed a new strain on the meeting, although much less severe than it had experienced in the 1770's and 1860's. In Seventh Month, 1917, the meeting organized a unit of the Yearly Meeting's Emergency Service Committee, its activities consisting chiefly in obtaining clothing and supplies for suffering noncombatants in the war. This unit, which met in a room of the old building (now the caretaker's house), continued its work after the close of the war, disbanding finally in Seventh Month, 1920.

"So we come, disregarding of necessity many other interesting details of meeting history in the last 60 years, to the building as it now stands, with a new wing adjoining the older house at the west end. The planning and construction of the addition required almost three years. The Advancement Committee suggested such a building at the meeting on Eleventh Month 26, 1926. The special Building Committee was authorized to proceed with the work on Third Month 25, 1929, and ground was broken on Sixth Month 3. The addition was completed five months later, and dedicated on Eleventh Month 9, 1929."

About 1931 an article appeared in one of the Philadelphia newspapers concerning the Orthodox Friends' Meeting House at Abington, from which the following notes are taken:-

"The Wistar family was most prominent in this meeting and for some time it was termed 'Thomas Wistar's Meeting,' after that kindly gentleman. In 1870 the meeting had virtually died out and a committee appointed from the Quarterly Meeting at Coulter street, Germantown, assisted the 'Little Abington Meeting'. For many years but one or two persons attended divine worship there on First Day. Jenkintown road, which formerly had been in front of the meeting was relocated so that it lay at some distance away. Beyond the horse sheds, and the underbrush and trees grew

in such profusion that the building was completely hidden from the street. It was at this time that the term 'Lost Meeting' originated, and many persons in the community did not even know of its existence. Between 1910 and 1920 several persons became interested in the maintainance of the place and attended with faithful regularity. J. Stogdell Stokes, an Orthodox Friend who had purchased an estate in Huntingdon Valley, frequently comprised the entire congregation. The late Isaac Starr, of Laverock, later became a regular worshiper there, as did Mrs. Radclyffe Furness, of Jenkintown, Miss Jane Bowne Haines, of Cheltenham and her sister, the late Miss Mary Haines; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wistar, of Germantown; Miss Jean Smith, of Germantown; the late Charles Staples, of Oak Lane; Joseph Longstreth, of Fox Chase, and Miss Sallie Longstreth, of Glenside.

"The interior of the meeting remains much as when it was built, except that the partition between the men's and women's sections has been removed. The old wooden benches are still in use. The only decorative feature in the furnishings are the carved canopies and green wooden slatted shades over the windows. The old wood box stands by the stove, which is the only means of heating the meeting, and a quaint ingrain carpet, its pattern a green scroll work, covers the floor. Within the last several years the 'Little Abington Meeting' has gained in attendance and though its members are still few they keep the meeting in good repair and its white trimmings freshly painted. The committee organized by the Coulter Street Friends has been disbanded and the meeting has again become independent."

AMBLER.

Indulged Meeting established.....1897.
Discontinued.....1906.
Location....30 Main Street, Ambler, Pa.

****

By Abington Quarter it was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting held at Fifteenth and Race Streets in the Spring of 1898 that "An Indulged Meeting has been established at Ambler under the care of Gwynedd and Horsham Monthly Meetings. It is held on First-days only at 10.30 o'clock."

This meeting came into existence owing to the fact that the nearest established meeting of Friends was inconvenient and almost inaccessible to members living in the town of Ambler, who had no private conveyance for getting to the Meeting House. Hence with permission of the Monthly Meetings of Gwynedd and Horsham, where the Friends of Ambler were members, a meeting was started and held its meetings in "a building belonging to J. Watson Craft on Main Street in Ambler."

After a period of five years the time of the meetings was altered from 10.30 a half hour earlier to 10 o'clock A. M. and the change was so reported to the Yearly Meeting in 1903.

Ambler Meeting was one of short duration, and was discontinued in

1906, Abington Quarter so reporting it to the Yearly Meeting in the Spring of 1907.

Charles W. Sheppard of Norristown, Pa., in writing of the history of Ambler Meeting, states in reference to the cause of its discontinuance, - "A trolley line was built connecting Ambler with Gwynedd where was situated a fine large meeting house. Many Ambler Friends were members at Gwynedd."

Yet, once again, Abington Quarter reported to the Yearly Meeting in 1909, after Ambler Meeting had been closed, that "During the three winter months Gwynedd mid-week meeting was held in Ambler."

The building in which the Ambler Meeting held its sessions is No. 30 North Main Street, and in 1930 this place is used as an apartment house. It was on the second floor of the building that a convenient room was found in which to hold the meetings. Outwardly the house presents rather a dull and unattractive appearance, and the street on which it is located is equally unimposing. Quite surrounding the house on either side and at the back, between Main Street and the railroad, is the extensive lumber yard or establishment of the J. W. Craft Company. In truth the Ambler Meeting was not held in an attractive part of the town. The residental part of Ambler occupies other streets of a very beautiful country settlement. The fine dwelling of J. Watson Craft is several blocks away; but much nearer, on Forrest Street near Ridge, is the pleasant home of the family of Joseph T. Foulke, who were attenders of Ambler Meeting.

Only a few steps from No. 30, North Main Street, is Butler Avenue, the principal business thoroughfare of Ambler, much brighter and more pleasing than Main Street.

It was on the 31st of December, 1929, that the compiler of these historical notes went to Ambler, Pa., to visit the Friends' Meeting locality with kodak in hand. On that occasion, in making inquiries relative to No. 30, Main Street, he met with and was taken to the place by Thomas A. Foulke son of the late Joseph T. Foulke. Thomas A. Foulke, a few years later, became Clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, a position of honor his father had held many years previously.

////////////////////////

BYBERRY.

Early known as....Poetquesink Meeting.
Meeting organized.....1683.
Meeting established.....1694.
Preparative Meeting established...1701.
Second Meeting House built.....1714.
Meeting House reconstructed.....1753.
Third Meeting House built.....1808.
Monthly Meeting established.....1810.
Location.....Byberry, Philadelphia.

****

Byberry Friends' Meeting belongs to Abington Quarter of Philadelphia

Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, and is one of the five Monthly Meetings constituting that particular section of the Yearly Meeting. As a Monthly Meeting it was set off from Horsham in 1810, while as a Preparative Meeting it has existed since 1701, the date, by one authority, also of the establishment of the Meeting. The date of the establishment of Byberry Meeting is quite uncertain. Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Pa., stated:- "Byberry meeting was granted in 1683. At Philadelphia Quarter, held in the Sixth month, 'it was then and there agreed and concluded that there be a First-day meeting established at Poetquessink, to be held at John Hart's.' The Preparative meeting was settled in 1701; the Monthly meeting in 1810; the Quarterly in 1876. The meeting place was moved from Hart's to the present location before 1714, when a meeting-house was built, to which an addition was made in 1753. In 1808 the present place of worship was erected being 'about 60 X 36'."Again at the entrance to the beautiful grounds surrounding Byberry Meeting House in 1929, is a tablet announcing, "Byberry Friends Meeting. Established 1694. Meetings for Worship 10 A.M. First Days. Welcome."

This house, with the date 1808 in its western gable, is within the limits of Philadelphia County and is at the junction of the Byberry Road with Southampton Road, one mile east of the Roosevelt Boulevard and two and a half from Somerton, Pa.

In Martindale's "History of Byberry and Moreland Townships" the following note is found referring to the Friends' Meeting House:- "The old meeting-house, which was built in 1714, and reconstructed in 1753, began to have a very dilapidated appearance before the close of the eighteenth century, and by the year 1808 was in such a tottering condition that it was no longer tenable, and Friends in that year erected a new house near the location of the old one, of the dimensions of 60 by 36 feet, and at a cost of about $2,600 (this meeting-house was erected by Samuel Paul.) The whole of this sum was raised by subscription among the members, excepting about $60, which was given by Abington Meeting in consideration of a like sum formerly received from Byberry for a similar purpose."

At the time of the Separation in 1827, the Orthodox withdrew from Byberry, leaving the house in possession of the Hicksites. The Orthodox, only a small minority held their meetings at David Comfort's house until a meeting-house was erected a half mile south of the old Meeting. In 1859 their meetings ceased because their members died or moved away.

In front of Byberry Meeting House, bordering on the Byberry Road, is a small wall-inclosed graveyard, now no longer used, which contains the mortal remains of the earlier families who were members of the meeting. The many burials of later times have been made in the larger L-shaped ground that half surrounds the Meeting House at the back and right-hand or east side. It is well filled with marked graves, whereas the older place of sepulchre is quite destitute of memorial stones. In the old burial ground the few rude headstones are in general marked with initials and year of death; chief among them are these:- I K 1745; R H died 1757; E K 1800; M C 1818; David Knight 1821; Rachel Knight 1823; and Jesse Knight 1829. In the newer burial ground are many of the Comly, Richardson , James, Tomlinson, Parry, Stokes and other families.

A Friends' Day School was kept at Byberry Meeting until about 1918 when it was discontinued. Records show that the school was established

early. A log-school-house about eighteen feet square was erected for the purpose in 1720, near the meeting-house.

Byberry's first Meeting House was built of logs and was replaced by a stone structure in 1714, which in turn gave way to the present, the third house in 1808. From the researches of Thompson Westcott made while writing his "History of Philadelphia", the following notes are pertinent to the chronicles of Byberry Meeting:-

"In 1701 it was agreed in the Monthly Meeting 'that a Preparative Meeting be established at Byberry, to be held on the weekly meeting day that happened next before the Monthly Meeting, and that those Friends that are appointed as overseers do attend that service.' This meeting continued for many years. In 1721 John Carver was clerk. In those times the charge for tending the meeting-house and keeping it in order was only twenty shillings per annum. Dr. Martindale says that the following names are found in a list of subscribers of 1721 for maintaining the poor belonging to the Preparative Meeting: John Donkin, Joseph Gilbert, William Carver, George James, Thomas Knight Jr., John Carver, Thomas Knight, John Worthington, Thomas Walton, Giles Knight, Edmund Donkin, Abel Hingstone, Thomas Walton, Samuel Scott, Jonathan Knight, Henry Comly. Among the objects of the subscriptions in this year were the following: 'for defraying ye expenses of a family taken captive by ye Indians in New England;' 'for defraying the charges to ye healing of a young man at Hasom' (Horsham).

"In 1714 the old log meeting-house in Byberry being no longer tenable, a new house was erected on the acre given by English— 'It was a few feet to the east of the old one, was built of stone, thirty-five by fifty feet, two stories high, with arched ceilings, and double doors in front. It had large windows, with small lights of glass set in a leaden sash attached to a wooden frame which hung on hinges, so as to open and close, and was without shutters. The gable ends of this house were not carried to a point but from midway of the rafters. Another roof from each end was carried up to meet the main one.....The plan for warming the building was not by any means as complete as that now in use, for it is stated that the only means devised for warming it was by a fireplace in the west end, on the outside of the building, and communicating with an artificial stove formed of cast iron plates, through which the heat was communicated to the room. The men warmed themselves before going in, and the women occupied the end next to the fire. In order to complete this house Friends borrowed £50 of James Cooper, which was paid off by subscription in 1723.'" The latter part of this extract is taken from Martindale's "History of Byberry and Moreland Townships."

Concerning the early organization of Byberry Meeting when it was known as Poetquesink Meeting, the following extract from a paper written by Horace Mather Lippincott for the unveiling of the tablet at the Richard Wall House on Old York Road, September 23, 1933, is taken:- "Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting set up a monthly meeting for Friends of 'Tookany and Poetquesink,' now Frankford and Byberry, in Sixth Month 1683, to which these Friends of Cheltenham were attached. This meeting was first held Seventh Month (September) 3, 1683. Traveling through the wilderness on horseback was none too easy, and Cheltenham Friends soon desired a more convenient place for worship. Accordingly —

"At a Mo-Meeting held at Sarah Searys, ye 3d of 10 mo. 1683 at request of some ffriends belonging to this Meeting A Meeting was Settled Near Chel-

tenham at the house of Richard Wall.

"These early meetings were held at the houses of members before meeting houses were built, and the most commodious and comfortable residence was generally chosen. This is evidence that Richard Wall's house was a substantial one, as has been surmised, and therefore a part of the present structure as indicated. In 1685 the monthly meeting was held there in rotation with Oxford and Byberry."

From another paper prepared by Arthur H. Jenkins and Ann R. Jenkins for the 250th anniversary celebration of Abington Monthly Meeting, on the above date, September 23, 1933, the following notes are quoted:-

"The period of meeting history between 1686 and 1699 is obscure, but we know that it was a time of difficulty and dissention. The monthly meeting was held alternately in the Oxford log meeting house and at John Hart's in Byberry until 1686.....John Hart of Byberry was one of the leading Friends who followed Keith, and the Byberry religious meeting was therefore moved to the house of Henry English. John Hart later left the Keithian Friends, and joined the Baptist Church."

"The assistance of Philadelphia Friends in building Abington meeting house is typical of the spirit of generosity and helpfulness that was characteristic of these early Friends. The minutes of this meeting are a mere skeleton before 1718, but they record that in 1684, at a meeting at John Hart's in Byberry, William Nichols, being in penury, was allowed 4 shillings per week from Poetquesink Meeting— that is, Byberry Particular Meeting. James Sessions is also allowed 'bread corn' — that is wheat or rye for bread — for a month."

CHELTENHAM.

Early Meeting organized before..1700.
Shoemaker Graveyard made before.1700.
Early Meeting discontinued..... ?
Later Meeting established.....1917.
Meeting House built.....1922.
Location.....Cheltenham, Pa.

Jeanes Hospital opened.....1928.
Location.....Fox Chase, Pa.

****

Cheltenham Friends' Meeting House is located at No. 521 Reyers Avenue, Cheltenham, and it is the home of a Monthly Meeting of Abington Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. It is of quite recent date, having been established, as a meeting, in 1917. For its first three years it met in the private home of Francis R. Taylor, No. 525 Reyers Avenue, adjacent to which the Meeting House was erected in 1922 on a plot of ground donated by Francis R. Taylor for the special purpose.

During the fourth and fifth years of its existence the meetings of this Meeting were temporarily held in Cheltenham Hall while awaiting the erection of the Meeting House.

The little Meeting House is a frame structure having two rooms, one, the larger, being the assembly-room, back of which is another used for business purposes and for a Bible Class. There is a door in this apartment opening to a dainty little porch at the side of the building next to the residence of Francis R. Taylor.

Though apparently a very recently established Meeting, Cheltenham is in reality of early standing. There was once a Cheltenham Meeting House located on Ashbourne Road west of Old York Road, about two miles distant from the site of the present House. That structure was traditionally a log-house, and the place is now recognized by a small graveyard of near half an acre of ground, which is the property of the Society of Friends. It is called, though some consider the name incorrectly so termed, the "Shoemaker Burial Ground."

This little cemetery, which is only a short distance from the Old York Road on the left side of Ashbourne Road, is enclosed by a stone wall that is somewhat dilapidated at one place on the further side from the street, and is entered by a single gateway near the western end. In front of the gate, or rather, facing the gateway from within, is a monument erected in 1926 by Thomas H. Shoemaker and Maria B. Shoemaker Kimber of Germantown. Its inscription certifies:-

"SHOEMAKER BURIAL GROUND.

Richard and Joane Wall of Gloucestershire, England Settled in this vicinity in 1682. Their family consisted of Richard Jr., his wife Rachel and their daughter Sarah. Sarah married George Shoemaker 12.14.1694. She inherited 600 acres of land from her grandfather, of which six acres were reserved for burial purposes. Richard died 1.26.1698. Joane died 12.2.1701. They are interred here with more than thirty Shoemaker decendants." (This last word is so spelled upon the monument.)

In 1930 the Burial Ground on Ashbourne Road shows that attention has been given to it and the wall is now in perfect state of repair. The surface of the yard, however, is neglected, and a thick covering of long uncut grass covers the graves, nearly hiding the few memorial stones found in the plot.

The early Cheltenham Friends' Meeting, from the information to be obtained from the rather vague and obscure records of the period immediately preceding 1700, and for a decade following that date, seems to have been very closely associated with the early Oxford Friends' Meeting. That Meeting, greatly disturbed by the influence of George Keith, developed into the Oxford Trinity Church of the creed of the Episcopal Church of England, while such of the members as continued faithful to the Quaker faith, carried on a Friends' Meeting that ultimately developed into the Abington Meeting. The following extracts from a paper prepared by Horace Mather Lippincott for the unveiling of a tablet at the Richard Wall House on Old York Road, September 23, 1933, appear to verify this idea, which, if correct, rather indicates that the early Cheltenham Meeting never was discontinued, but under a change of name, exists at the present time as the Abington Meeting.

"The parent meeting in England was sometimes held at Stoke Orchard, about ten miles northwest of the town of Cheltenham, and sometimes at the house of Richard Wall of Hasfield, about fifteen miles northwest of Cheltenham. The town of Cheltenham stands on the edge of the Vale of the Severn, which runs down the west central part of England. It is a charming, rural, garden country of villages and farms watered by the Avon, the Wye, and the Severn, and flanked by the Cotteswold hills. Near by is the source of the Thames. Cheltenham has pleasant, tree-lined streets, and is a health and educational center to-day, with its springs and its colleges for both sexes. The Shakespeare country, and famous cathedrals and abbeys, are close by.

"The ground upon which we stand (i. e. the Richard Wall land on Old York Road) was granted by William Penn to Richard Wall in 1682, and comprised 600 acres. His son, Richard Wall, Jr., had an adjacent tract of 100 acres. The Walls came over in that year with their friend and neighbor, Toby Leech, who became a provincial assemblyman and a large landowner. His house was about a mile distant on Church Road. These two prominent Friends undoubtedly gave the name of their home district in England to this township.....

"Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting set up a monthly meeting for Friends of 'Tookany and Poetquessink', now Frankford and Byberry, in Sixth Month 1683, to which these Friends of Cheltenham were attached. This meeting was first held Seventh Month (September) 3, 1683. Traveling through the wilderness on horseback overland was none too easy, and Cheltenham Friends soon desired a more convenient place for worship. Accordingly --

"At a Mo-Meeting held at Sarah Searys ye 3d of 10 mo. 1683 at request of some ffriends belonging to this Meeting A Meeting was Settled Near Cheltenham at the house of Richard Wall."

"Richard Wall, Jr., died intestate Second Month 6, 1689, and his daughter Sarah became the heiress of the Wall estates. Richard Wall died First Month 26, 1689, and his wife, Joane Twelfth Month 2, 1701. They were buried in the graveyard on Cheltenham Avenue bequeathed by him to the meeting.

"Sarah Wall married George Shoemaker, who came from Germany with his parents on the ship Jeffries from London, arriving First Month 20, 1686. They became the progenitors of a large family which gave the name of Shoemakertown to the village until 1889, when it was changed to the meaningless name of Ogontz. George Shoemaker became an important man in the district, and, with Toby Leech, was one of the commissioners that laid out Old York Road in 1711."

Arthur H. and Ann R. Jenkins, in their brief history of Abington Meeting, add the additional information here quoted, concerning Cheltenham Friends and their Meeting House:-

"Plans for building the new meeting house were started within a few months (referring to John Barnes's gift in 1697), and the Cheltenham Friends decided to ask the quarterly meeting for help. On the 7th of Tenth Month (December), 1697, the minutes of Philadelphia Meeting have this entry: 'Evan Morris presents to this Quarterly Meeting, that Friends up that way are about building a new meeting house for the service of Truth, and that they desire the concurrence & assistance of this meeting. In order thereto it's desired, that John Kinsey may propose the matter to

our next Monthly Meeting in order for their assistance, the said house being intended to be built by the approbation of this Meeting.'

"There is no mention of the matter in the minutes of the next monthly meeting which was held toward the end of December. But the following month, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting makes this minute: 'Whereas the last meeting agreed that £20 should be lent out of the Meeting Stock to Cheltenham friends to help them in building a Meeting house, This Meeting upon further consideration agrees, that a collection be made by way of a subscription for that service, and if it do not arise to £20, then this Monthly Meeting to make it up out of the Meeting Stock, and if it rises to more than £20 they are to have it.'

"It will be observed here that Philadelphia Monthly Meeting regarded the subscription as being made to the Friends of Cheltenham Particular Meeting, rather than to Dublin Monthly Meeting. Evan Morris was a regularly appointed representative of Dublin Monthly Meeting at the quarterly meeting, but there is no evidence that he was instructed by the monthly meeting to open the project, and more likely did so as a private member. The next minute refers to 'Cheltenham Monthly Meeting', which might more properly be 'Dublin Monthly Meeting at Cheltenham'. But such distinctions were not much considered in those days.

"From the phonetic spelling in these minutes, it is evident that Cheltenham at this time was still pronounced in two syllables, after the English manner."

JEANES HOSPITAL.

Not far from Cheltenham Meeting House of the present time, rather less than a mile, is the Jeanes Hospital. It is located on Central Avenue on the outskirts of Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa., being formerly a 64-acre tract forming the Homestead of the Jeanes family which was then called the "Stapeley Farm." Quoting from a circular published in the interest of the institution, we learn that:-

"'A general hospital or infirmary for cancerous, nervous or disabling ailments'. Thus did the will of Anna T. Jeanes create the modern hospital at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa., bearing her name.

"While the founder, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died in 1907, Jeanes Hospital, under the management of a Board of Trustees consisting of representatives of the eight Quarterly Meeting Boarding Homes of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, did not open its doors to patients until January 1928. At that time this institution costing over $1,000,000.00, and embodying the ultimate in construction and equipment, was dedicated to the service of Philadelphia and vicinity. The purpose of the Board of Trustees to spare neither effort nor expense to build and equip a truly modern hospital was realized. After the hospital had been built and equipped there remained approximately $2,650,000 as endowment. ..... In the hospital unit — connected to the administrative section by solarium type corridors — are accommodations for 72 patients.....The nurses' home has accommodations for 32 nurses."

Jeanes Hospital is not a possession of the Cheltenham Meeting, nor of any other Monthly Meeting. "The members of the corporation are elected from among persons nominated by the eight Quarterly Meeting Home Committees." These members receive their appointment from the Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends held at Fifteenth and Race Streets.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Meeting organized.....1820.
Meeting established.....1822.
Preparative Meeting established.....1822.
Meeting House built about.....1824.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1837.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1837.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1849.
Location.....Friendsville, Pa.

****

The history of Friendsville Friends' Meeting has been told in a very interesting way both in the "History of Susquehanna County, Pa.," by Emley C. Blackman, 1873, and again in the "Centennial History of Susquehanna County, Pa.," in 1887, by Rhamanthus M. Stocker. Those two historical sketches are as follows:-

1st.- "The year 1819 was marked by the arrival of a large number from the vicinity of Philadelphia who belonged to the religious Society of Friends. About this time Dr. Rose set off a tract three-quarters of a mile long by three-sixteenth of a mile wide on each side of the Milford and Owego turnpike, which he named Friendsville. This was in reality the name of the settlement of Friends, though few of their number were within the prescribed limits, the lands of some lying in what is now Forest Lake and Middletown, and of others in the center of the present township of Chacomet. William Salter, Samuel Savage, William and John King (English), John and Thomas Nicholson (from Ireland), Thomas Barrington, Daniel Richards, Enoch and George Walker (from Chester County), were among the earliest Friends here. The last named located at 'Lakeside,' but soon removed to 'Woodbourne.'

"Lydia, wife of Daniel Richards, was a minister among Friends. Their sons were Abel, Robert, Daniel, Samuel, and Joseph. Mr. Richards is buried in Friends' Cemetery; Mrs. Richards died in 1840, in her 70th year, at the West. The Nicholsons were located east of the Lake. John died in New York; Thomas removed to Springville. Thomas Barrington died in Ohio. Samuel, his brother, came to the place S. Barnard had occupied; he died in Friendsville (or vicinity), Elizabeth, his wife, is mentioned as 'a woman whose mild and courteous demeanor was happily blended with the unobtrusive graces of a christian.' She died in Springville at the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Nicholson. Samuel Savage left after two or three years. William Salter had a store at Friendsville in 1820. Dr. Levi Roberts came about this time. He died here about five years later. His lands passed eventually into the hands of Isaac Carmalt and Joshua Gurney. James Palmer, a blacksmith from Delaware Co., John Hudson, Thomas Darlington, Nathan Hallowell, John Lord, Seth Pennock, John L. Kite, Joseph and William Thatcher (from Chester County), whose land was transferred from James Thayer and David Owen, were among the arrivals prior to 1825. John Hudson was an Englishman; his son John married Susan, sister of Caleb Carmalt, and both are buried in Friends' Cem-

etery. John Lord was a minister among Friends; he died in Ohio. His three daughters were the wives of Seth Pennock, John L. Kite, and John Marne. Those who came in 1819 and 1820 were diminished nearly one-half within three years. T. Darlington and N. Hallowell left not long after. They were located just north of Lakeside."

Samuel Baldwin, a visitor from Chester County, wrote a letter to the "Village Record", edited by Charles Miner, in southern Pennsylvania, dated June, 1821, in which he stated:- "The Friends' settlement is called Friendsville, and is situated on the great western turnpike leading to the Lake Country. There are divers turnpikes passing through said country from Philadelphia and New York, and our navigable waters furnish an easy mode for the conveyance of produce to these markets— say 160 to 180 miles distant, and there is a prospect of having the distance considerably shortened. The Friends hold meeting regularly twice a week, under the care of a committee of the monthly meeting of Stroudsburg."

"In 1830, the division among Friends took place, and the meeting at Friendsville, then consisting of only ten families, was broken up. Most of the Orthodox Friends left within a year or two after the division."

2nd.- "The borough of Friendsville is twelve miles from Montrose, on the old New Milford and Owego turnpike, which forms the principal street of the village. Its early history is blended with the townships of Apolacon, Chacomet, Forest Lake and Middletown, from which the area of the borough was taken. It owes its origin and name to the purpose of Dr. R. H. Rose to found a village for the members of the Society of Friends, whom he induced to settle on his lands in this locality. In 1819 he set aside a tract of land, three-quarters of a mile long and half as wide, along the above highway, which was laid into village lots and called Friendsville. A few of the Friends coming at that period settled within these bounds, but most of them lived in the surrounding country and had this place as their business centre. In consequence of the removal of many of the early settlers the growth of the village was slow, and, though it has a pleasant location, in a rich country, it has not attained the importance of younger villages in the county which enjoy the advantages connected with railway communication. There were, in 1886, not quite two hundred inhabitants .....In 1835 a large number of Friends removed from the village, and their places were taken by other citizens, many of Irish descent, and in late years the population has been composed almost wholly of that nationality.

"From 1832 to 1840 Miss Elizabeth W. Richards successfully taught a select school for young ladies and small boys in the John Hudson house. She was the only daughter of Daniel and Lydia Richards, Friends, who came from Chester County about 1820. Her mother was a woman of marked ability and a public speaker in the Friends' Meeting. The daughter inherited her mother's good qualities, and had, in addition, a strong character of her own.....

"An account of the Friends' Meeting, with which many of the former people of Friendsville were connected, and of the Episcopal Chapel now on the same site, is given in Chacomet township in which it is located."

"The Friends' Meeting.- Soon after the settlement of the Friends a Meeting was established near Friendsville, under the care of a committee of the Monthly Meeting of Stroudsburg. Meetings were regularly held twice per week, and Mrs. Lydia Richards, John Lord and others were members. A

frame meeting-house was built south of Chacomet Lake, and a part of the lot on which it stands was consecrated to the dead. In the peaceful ground reposed many of those who left homes of comfort in older countries to battle with the hardships of the lives which awaited the pioneers of this section. In 1830 the meeting consisted of only ten families, and, in consequence of a division occurring between the Orthodox and Hicksite members, it was broken up. Most of the Orthodox members left soon after, and it was not until after the arrival of new members that the meetings were again resumed. In 1839 the Monthly Meeting had sixty-two members, but many removals took place in the course of a few years, and in 1849, the Meeting was again discontinued, not again to be revived. The 'Preparative' was attached to the Monthly Meeting at Scipio, N.Y., and a single Friend now remains in this section (1887)....Some of the younger members of Quaker families, remaining in this part of the country, connected themselves with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and services were held at the house of James E. Carmalt, as early as 1861, with an occasional meeting in the old Presbyterian Church at Friendsville, by Rev. George P. Hopkins and other missionaries."

The following extracts from the Minute Book of Stroudsburg Monthly Meeting now preserved in the firsproof vault of Orthodox Friends at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, give more exact data concerning the Friendsville Meeting:-

"Stroudsburg monthly meeting of Friends held 6mo 22nd 1820. The committee appointed at our last Quarterly meeting to attend this meeting on a request for counsel and afsistance forwarded in our last report to that meeting, attended at this time with the minute of their appointment, and advised this meeting to visit those settled at Friendsville in Susquehannah County Pa. to which service Daniel Stroud and James Bell are appointed."

"Stroudsburg monthly meeting of Friends held 7mo 27th 1820 Daniel Stroud on behalf of the committee to visit the friends settled at and near friendsville reports that he set out to perform the visit in company with the Quarterly Meetings committee appointed to render counsel & afsistance to this meeting, and on the way met some friends from that settlement who gave them such information that the Quarterly Meetings committee advised that this meeting receives the certificates of members settled there, & offer their certificates to this meeting— "

"Stroudsburg monthly meeting of friends held 1mo 25th 1821 Part of the committee appointed sometime ago to visit the friends settled at &near friendsville in Susquehannah County Pa. and have become members of this mo. meeting report they have performed the visit, and they produced a request from them to be indulged with a meeting for Worship to be held on the first & fifth days of the week for six months, to begin at 11 O clock, which being considered in this meeting is united with, and James Bell, John Z. Flaglor & Daniel Stroud appointed to have the care of said meeting (and to act in conjunction with a like committee of Women friends if such committee should be appointed) the time for the first opening of the meeting to be on the third first day in the 2nd mo next."

"Stroudsburg monthly meeting of Friends held 4mo 25th 1822 This meeting received a request from Friends at Friendsville (a distant branch of this meeting) for an established meeting for worship to be held on the first & fifth days of the week at 11 oclock, and a preparative meeting for discipline to be held on the fifth day of the week, and two weeks before the time of holding Stroudsburg Monthly meeting, this meeting having considered the same are of the mind their request ought to be granted, the clerk is directed to forward a copy of this minute to our next Quarterly meeting for their concurrence.-"

"At Stroudsburgh monthly meeting held 21st of 11th month 1822 A communication from our quarterly meeting was received and read, leaving this meeting at liberty to establish a meeting for Divine Worship to be held at Friendsville in Susquehannah County on the first and fifth days of the week, at Eleven a/clock in the morning; And also a Preparative Meeting for Discipline to be held two weeks before this monthly meeting to be designated by the name of Friendsville Preparative Meeting of Friendsville — And a like Preperative meeting to be held by Women Friends as is usual in such Cases. And those meetings are accordingly established— And Daniel Stroud James Bell and William Pickering are appointed to attend at the opening of said Preparative Meeting."

"At Stroudsburgh monthly meeting held 1st Mo 23, 1823 It appears by information conveyed to this meeting from Friendsville Preparative meeting that Friends of that meeting desire to have a meeting house— On consideration William Pickering, John Z Flagler, Daniel Stroud & Charles Stroud are appointed to unite with Friends of that Meeting in judging of and procuring a piece of land whereon to build one— And if they can procure a Tract of land that shall appear to them suitable, then in conjunction with Daniel Richards and John Hudson as Trustees of the monthly meeting, to take a Title for the same as is usual in this Yearly Meeting."

"Stroudsburgh monthly meeting held 3rd month 25th 1824, A communication from most of the members of Friendsville Preparative meeting was received & read Stating that they have agreed on the situation for their meeting house and asking afsistance from the Quarterly meeting to the amount of $250. towards defraying the expence of building &c. And the Committee heretofore appointed to afsist in procuring a proper Title for the land proposed, to be made to Trustees of that Preparative meeting And the Clerk is directed to forward the Substance of this minute to our ensuing Quarterly meeting."

"Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting held 4mo 27th 1826. A communication was received from Friendsville Preperative, ~~Preparative~~ meeting requesting to be joined to Hector Monthly Meeting in the State of New York, which claiming the consideration of the meeting, John Z Flaglor, Daniel Stroud, James Bell & William Pickering are appointed to unite with a committee of women Friends to visit that meeting & report to our next or a future Monthly Meeting— "

"Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting held 7mo 27th 1826. The committee appointed, in the 4mo last on an application of Friendsville Preparative Meeting to be joined to Hector Monthly Meeting, in the State of New York, made the following report viz. We of your Committee appointed to visit Friends of Friendsville Preparative Meeting, in consequence of a propo-

sal of that meeting to be joined to Hector Monthly Meeting, in the State of New York Report, That we were with them at a meeting for worship and afterwards at a meeting called together, on account of the subject of our appointment-- That since the said proposal was made four Families of them have removed, Five other families have decided to Remove, some of them quite soon,- That the other Families Eleven in number, prefer remaining a part of Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting- And that it does not appear to us, that the proper time has arrived to make a change

Daniel Stroud
James Bell
John Z Flaglor

Susquehanna County
21st of 7mo 1826

With which the Meeting unites."

"Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting held 10mo 21st 1830 A request was received from Friendsville Preparative Meeting, stating that under present circumstances, they had concluded it was best to lay down that Preparative Meeting, which on consideration it is concluded to be left for further consideration at our next Monthly Meeting."

"Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting held 11mo. 25th 1830.- The request from Friendsville Preparative Meeting to lay down that meeting being again under consideration way did not open to lay it down at present, and Daniel Stroud is appointed to give them this information."

"Stroudsburgh Monthly Meeting of friends held by adjournment at 5 o Clock P.M. 5th month 25th 1837 This meeting taking into Consideration the very reduced Condition of the meeting for Divine Worship, and of the Preparative meeting for Discipline of Friendsville, a Branch of this Monthly Meeting,- The meeting appoints James Bell, Daniel Stroud, Ezra Comfort and Thomas Wistar jr. a Committee to unite with a like committee of our Monthly Meeting of Women Friends to take those subjects under their serious consideration; and report to our next Monthly meeting, their sense of what ever it may be right to take in relation to these subjects."

"At Stroudsburgh monthly meeting of Friends held 10th month 26th 1837 An Extract from the minutes of Abington Quarterly meeting of friends was produced to this meeting & read therein, & is in the words following vizt. 'At Abington Quarterly meeting held at Germantown the 10th of 8mo. 1837, Stroudsburgh Monthly meeting in their report, make, (in substance) the following Statement and proposition viz. "a committee appointed by this meeting to take into consideration the reduced condition of the meeting for Divine Worship at Friendsville and of the Preparative meeting of Discipline of Friendsville...Reports,/That they all met with a like Committee of the monthly meeting of women Friends, and upon solid consideration agreed to report, that they believe it needful and right that both of those meetings be laid down. And upon deliberation it is the judgment of this meeting, that the Preparative meeting for discipline of Friendsville and also the meeting for divine worship at that place be laid down, if Abington Quarterly Meeting of friends concur therewith" Which Propositions obtaining the deliberate consideration of this Quarterly meeting, they are united with and the said meetings accordingly discontinued and the members thereof attach-

ed to Stroudsburgh preparative meeting. Women's meeting concurring herein. Taken from the minutes

Jefse Spencer, Clerk.'

Daniel Stroud and James Bell are appointed to communicate this information to the remaining members who constituted the meeting for divine worship & the meeting for Discipline called Preparative Meeting of Friendsville."

Further information regarding the Friendsville Meeting of the Hicksite Branch is obtained from these minutes of Richland Monthly Meeting:-

"Richland Monthly Meeting held 30th of 10th mo. 1835 By an Extract from Friendsvill Preparative meeting this meeting is informd that owing to their ~~distance of their meeting~~ remote situation from the monthly meeting and the consequent inability of the monthly meeting to extend care towards them they propose relinquishing their connection with us and transfering their right and become a branch of ~~Cypio~~ Scipio monthly meeting in the State of New York or to such other meeting as way may open. upon consideration John Foulke Wm H Ball and Evan Penrose were appointed to correspond with them on the subject and report to next meeting— "

"3 th of 10th mo 1835 the Committee appointed to correspond with friends of friendsvill inform they have paid some attention to their appointment but are not ready to report they are continued—"

"Richland Monthly meeting held 4th of 3rd mo. 1836 The Consideration of the subject brought up from Friendsvill preparative. being resumed and the meeting being informed that they still remain desirous of dissolving their connection with this meeting and being attached to the monthly meeting of friends at Scipio in the State of New York as a branch thereof. after due consideration their proposal was with the concurrance of Women's meeting concured with, the clerk is directed to furnish Scipio monthly meeting and Friendsville Preparative meeting with a coppy of this minute. also to furnish said monthly meeting with a list of the members of said preparative meeting "

"Richland Monthly meeting held 3rd of 2nd mo 1837 Friendsville Preparative meeting has been attached to Scipio Monthly meeting in the State of Newyork as a branch thereof— "

**See Addenda, P. 83, for further information.

GWYNEDD.

Meeting organized.....1698.
Meeting established.....1700.
First Meeting House built.....1700.
Second Meeting House built.....1712.
Monthly Meeting established.....1714.
Transferred to Abington Quarter.....1786.
Third Meeting House built.....1823.

Orthodox Meeting House built about ..1830.
Location in neighborhood of North Wales in
Montgomery County, Pa.

****

Gwynedd is a Preparative and Monthly Meeting belonging to Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, and is a meeting of ancient standing, having been established in 1700. The Radnor records inform us that in 1699 "There is a General Meeting appointed at Gwynedd, the second weekly third day of every month. at the desire of Friends there." And again in 1703, "Gwynedd Friends desire their Preparative Meeting removed from their General Meeting to the last weekly third day in the month; which was approved."

The Monthly Meeting was established in 1714. Quoting from the same authority:- "At the Monthly Meeting held at Radnor meeting-house, the ninth day of the tenth month, 1714, it is left for further consideration what time to appoint the Monthly Meeting of Gwynedd and Plymouth; which was left to the appointment of this meeting by the Quarterly Meeting. Gwynedd and Plymouth Friends, after consideration what day is suitable for their Monthly Meeting, propose the last third day in every month; which this meeting acquiesces with."

Regarding the Meeting House at Gwynedd, Samuel Smith has stated, "A meeting-house was built in the year 1700, and a larger one in 1712; and the meeting held therein on the 19th of the 7th month of that year."

The date on the front wall of the present Meeting House is 1823. The building is a fine structure, rough-casted, large, and kept in excellent repair. It stands on high ground at the intersection of the De Kalb Street Pike and Sumneytown Pike, midway between Ambler and North Wales, in Montgomery County, Pa., the name of North Wales having, in early times, been given to the meeting. The grounds surrounding it are beautified by fine old shade trees, many of them being grand old oaks of the primeval forest, which have seen more years than the Meeting House itself. A horse-block of early days is carefully kept in good condition and stands some distance to the southeast of the House. From it the graveyard to the west and rear of the Meeting House is seen in all its quietness and beauty. In the Burial Ground are a few quaint unmarked field-stones, and others having initials and dates, one of the oldest being in the Moore row. It is marked "M. M. 1770." There is another, much older, placed to the memory of Mary Bate who died in 1714; the stone is a slab lying flat on the grave, but the passage of time has caused the inscription to be almost or quite illegible.

Among the family names noticed most frequently on the stones in the Gwynedd Burial Ground areLukens, Foulke, Shoemaker, Cleaver, Roberts and Ambler, while others to be seen are Cooper, Conard, Evans, Fulton, Jenkins, Jones, Moore, Michener, Mather, Myers, Pim, Redifer, Rutter, Scarlett, Stockdale, Thomas, Walton and Zorns. Formerly the graveyard was separated from the Meeting House Yard by a wooden fence (so old photographs of the House show) extending from the corner of the Meeting

House to the road, but this has been removed and the two yards are now continucus. On the southern and western bounds of the cemetery is a privet hedge, while on the north side an open fence of metal piping separates the graveyard from the ground in front of the wagon-sheds. A graveled pathway intersects the graveyard northward from a corner of the Meeting House, but it is evidently an addition of later years, for it passes directly over the grave of "Gainor Jones died 1847 aged 91 years." This grave is under the spreading branches of a tree.

The two doors at the rear of the House, opening to the graveyard, formerly had steps to the ground, but now, unused, have had the steps removed. At the northeast corner of the Meeting House is the building in which Gwynedd Friends' School was conducted until 1928 when it was discontinued andthe building then became an annex in which lunches are prepared for Quarterly Meeting gatherings and other special purposes.

An attractive porte-cochere built at the southeast corner of the House is the one feature which adds a modern aspect to Gwynedd Meeting House, deducting from the antique appearance of the place which the climbing summer ivy about the doorways endeavors to sustain.

Much has been written about Gwynedd Township and the Meeting House. The following notes are quoted from Theadore W. Bean's "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," published in 1884:-

"Friends' Meeting House, owing to its antiquity and long-extended influence, is deemed well worthy a separate article. From its being almost in the exact centre of the township, or original purchase it was the third house of worship erected in the county, being preceded a few years only by those erected in Lower Merion and Abington. Nearly two centuries have now passed away since these occurrences, producing great changes in almost everything, and from which even their ancient meetings have not been by any means kept. Hallowed and venerable associations cluster around them, the impress of which should by no means be entirely lost on their numerous and respected descendants. Posterity owes much to the past, and as long as gratitude exists it will remain a serious question as to the best or most proper method to meet such obligations. The labors of the historian are certainly not calculated to weaken such ties, but to ennoble or exalt them.

"The minute-book of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting commences in 1714, but it is stated therein that this place was settled 'and called by the name of Gwynedd township in the latter end of the year 1698 and the beginning of the year 1699.' The principal settlers and purchasers, among others, were William Jones, Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans, Hugh Griffith, John Hugh, Edward Foulke, John Humphrey and Robert Jones. Of this number those who were Friends met together 'at the houses of John Hugh and John Humphrey.' With the exception of the latter two and most probably Hugh Griffith, the remainder were attached to the Established Church of England. An identity of interests in this new settlement was calculated to draw them close together. It is evident that the meetings held in the aforesaid houses led to the organization of this congregation. The churchmen for a brief term did assemble for worship at the house of Robert Evans where his brother Cadwal-

lader supplied in part the place of a minister, by reading to them portions of the services and passages from his Welsh Bible. This may not have been maintained much beyond a year, for on building the first log meeting-house in 1700, on the site of the present edifice, they all united, assisted by later immigrants, who must have also increased the body of Friends. The relation is that Robert and Cadwallader Evans first sought them by attending at their place of worship, and finally through their influence the rest were brought over, on which the meeting-house was agreed upon. It is a well-settled tradition that William Penn and his daughter Letitia and a servant came out on horse back to visit the settlement shortly after its erection and that he preached in it, staying on this occasion overnight at the house of his friend, Thomas Evans, the first settler, who resided near by.....

"The log meeting-house proving inadequate for the accommodation of the society, which was no doubt in part brought about by the influx of immigration and the continuous prosperity of the settlement, a subscription paper was drawn up in the Welsh language, in 1710-11, to which were signed sixty-six names headed by William, John and Thomas Evans. The sums ranged from one to eleven pounds each, the total reaching to about two hundred pounds. Hugh Griffith assisted in its building, and it was completed in 1712. It was considerably larger than the former, and was built of stone, with two galleries and a hip-roof. It occupied the former site, and the ground was a portion of Robert Evans' purchase, still covered with the original forest. The subscription paper mentioned is an interesting relic and has long been preserved and retained in the Foulke Family.

"Rowland Ellis, on behalf of Haverford, represented, on the 10th of Fourth Month, 1699, to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, about this Welsh settlement twenty miles distant, who had for some time held a First-day Meeting by their advice and consent, and, as they do not understand the English language, desired to be joined to Haverford Monthly Meeting, to which consent was given. At the Monthly Meeting held at Radnor Meeting-house on the 9th of Tenth Month, 1714, it was left for consideration as to what time the Monthly Meeting of Gwynedd and Plymouth (should be held) be left to the appointment of this meeting by the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia. The Third-day of every month was proposed and agreed upon.

"Being now constituted a Monthly Meeting, they were allowed the privilege of recording all their births, marriages, deaths and removals, which had heretofore been entered in the records of Haverford. Plymouth Friends being few in numbers and the meetings being chiefly held here, it was called Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, which name has been ever since retained. John Evans was appointed the first clerk, and Edward Foulke and Robert Jones overseers. On the 26th of Second Month, 1715, Friends in Providence were allowed to hold a meeting on the first First-day of every month, and a few months thereafter liberty was given to have a burying-place. But the meeting-house again proving too small, it was decided the 28th of Tenth Month, 1725, to have it enlarged. John Cadwallader, John Jones and John Evans being appointed a committee to have charge of the same.....

"Gwynedd Monthly Meeting remained in Philadelphia Quarter until

1786, when it comprised, with Abington, Horsham, Richland and Byberry, Abington Quarter, whose meetings are now held at Abington in Second Month, Horsham in the Fifth, Gwynedd in the Eighth and Byberry in the Eleventh.

"The present meeting-house was built in 1823. It is a plain, substantial, two-story structure, forty by seventy-five feet in dimensions. When first built here, in 1700, the spot must have been very secluded. In the ample yard and burial ground attached several original forest-trees are still preserved, one of these, a chestnut, nearly four feet in diameter. Near the southern corner of the yard is a stone bearing the name of Mary Bate, daughter of Humphrey and Ann Bate, who died in 1714."

NOTE.- The huge chestnut tree mentioned in the foregoing, is no longer in existence in 1929. Further, the name of Humphrey Bate's daughter was Martha, not Mary. Her tombstone is indicated as the oldest in the Burial Ground, and the following is the entire inscription:-

Hear lieth the body of Martha the daughter of Humphrey Bate and Anne his wif departed of this life Aprell 25 aged 3 Y 6 M 1714.

The Separation of 1827 affected Gwynedd Friends' Meeting and a small minority withdrew and established the Gwynedd Orthodox Branch. About 1830 they built a Meeting House some little distance from the old Meeting House, and established a Burial Ground beside it on the road from Spring House to Penllyn. It was stated in "The Friend", 9th Mo. 4, 1830, in an article detailing the various meetings of Orthodox Friends at that time:- "In Abington Quarter new houses have been erected at Gwynedd, Horsham and Byberry."

The Gwynedd Meeting of Orthodox Friends has been discontinued, the Meeting House sold and remodeled and added to, and converted into a handsome dwelling. In 1931 it is known by the name of "Orthodox Cottage." In the small wall-inclosed Burial Ground beside the dwelling are thirteen marked graves. Two stones bear no lettering, three have initials and year dates, four are members of the Spencer family, two of the Ambler, and one of the Walton family. The latest inscription is that of

GEORGE SPENCER Passed from time 11th Mo. 6th, 1895.

HORSHAM.

Orthodox Meeting sometimes called Spencer's.
Meeting established.....1716.
First Meeting House built.....1724.
Preparative Meeting established.....1717.
Monthly Meeting established.....1782.
New Meeting House built .....1803.
1st Orthodox Meeting House built.....1830.
2nd Orthodox Meeting House built.....1890.
Location.....Horsham, Pa.

****

In Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" is the following record concerning Horsham Friends' Meeting:-

"1716.- 'Friends of Horsham made application for a constant meeting, to be kept on first and sixth days, during the winter season, which was granted.' And in

"1717.- 'Friends of Horsham request a preparative meeting which is granted to them.' -(Abington Monthly Meeting.)

"It is agreed that there be two overseers chosen for Horsham Meeting, viz., John Michener, Thomas Iredell.' -(Abington Monthly Meeting.)

"preparative Meetings did not formerly preserve any record of their proceedings. Horsham record was begun in the year 1769.

"The meeting was probably held at private houses till the year 1724, when 'application being made by Horsham Friends for some assistance towards the finishing their new meeting-house, the meeting having taken it into consideration, orders, that the other four meetings shall assist those Friends of Horsham.' -(Abington Monthly Meeting.)

"In 1803, a new and commodious house was erected, seventy-two by forty feet."

Horsham is a Monthly Meeting established in 1782 and belongs to Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, and comprises three Preparative Meetings, Horsham, Warminster and Upper Dublin. The Meeting House is located by the roadside of the public highway leading from Abington to Easton, by way of Doylestown, three miles above Willow Grove. It is built of stone, shows no date on its walls or gables, but on a tablet at one end of the building, sheltered by the porch it is announced "Horsham Friends Meeting House Founded 1716 Built 1803. All who come in the spirit of reverence and worship are welcome." Horsham Meeting House is at the summit of a little rise of ground and has three rows of wagon-sheds to the right and in front of it. On the opposite side of the highway, the Easton Road, is the large well-cared-for Burial Ground, wherein rest the remains of many members of the Penrose, Iredell, Kirk, Jarrett and other prominent Montgomery County families who have belonged to Friends from early times. At one side of the graveyard is the school-house in which, for many years, an elementary school was kept under the care of the Friends' Meeting. About 1920 it was discontinued and the building was rented to the neighboring district public school which used it until 1927 when a new school-house came into use, and then the little Friends' school-house was finally closed.

Regarding the early history of Horsham Friends' Meeting the following is recorded in the "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," edited by Theodore W. Bean in 1884:-

"Hannah Carpenter, the widow of Samuel Carpenter, by deed of trust, conveyed to John Cadwallader, Thomas Iredell, Evan Lloyd, and Richard Kenderdine, the 27th of Third Month, 1719, for the use of Friends, fifty acres of land from his great tract, on which the meeting-house was built, most probably in 1721, for we know from 'the jurors' report in the laying out of the Governor's road along here, April 23, 1722, that it was located by the Meeting House. John Fothergill, of England, mentions in his journal attending this meeting, 17th of Eleventh Month, 1721-22, in company with Lawrence King. We next find in the monthly re-

cords that the members had made application the 28th of Seventh Month, 1724, 'for some assistance towards ye finishing of their new Meeting-House, ye meeting, having taken it into consideration, order that the four meetings shall assist those friends in Horsham.' By this is meant the members composing the Monthly Meeting, comprising Abington, established 1697; Germantown, 1704; Byberry, 1715; and of Horsham. We thus perceive that as small or humble as this structure may have been, some three or four years must have elapsed before it was fully completed. We believe it was of stone and stood until 1803, when it was demolished, and the present substantial and commodious two-story structure occupies its place.....The ancient graveyard here is an object of interest, and since 1719, no doubt, fully two thousand have been interred here. To meet the increasing demand for space, it has been enlarged again and again. It now comprises several acres, and on the roadside is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, recently repaired."

The unfortunate division of the Society of Friends in 1827, so far as Horsham was concerned, found the Hicksite Branch much in the majority. The Orthodox members built a meeting-house for themselves; in fact it is said that there were three different meeting-houses erected from time to time at different places, and each one was but a small building, showing the congregation to be quite limited in size.

In 1929 the Orthodox have no meeting at Horsham, and their Meeting Houses have been converted into dwellings. One of them is located near Five Points, a half mile from the Easton Road, but not far from the village of Horsham. This still bearing the general appearance of a Friends' Meeting House, is a rough-cast building that shows no date of its construction on its walls. However it was erected about 1829 or 1830, as in "The Friend" of Ninth Month 4th, 1830, it was definitely stated that "In Abington Quarter new houses have been erected at Abington, Horsham and Byberry." In later years this Meeting House was sometimes called the "Spencer's" Meeting House. Meetings were discontinued there probably during the passage of the "eighties."

In 1890 another, the last house in which the meetings of Orthodox Friends at Horsham were held, was erected about three-quarters of a mile out of Horsham on the Dreshertown Road. It is a small stone edifice having the date of erection on the gable facing the highway. It is a pleasant, substantial little building that makes a pretty and a comfortable looking dwelling. There is neither door nor window in the rear of this house, the end towards the short row of wagon-sheds still standing at the back of the grounds in 1937. It is asserted that the meeting for a long while was kept up by the attendance of a single worshiper, Richard Shoemaker, who faithfully held to his purpose to the end of his days.

The Hicksite Meeting House of Horsham is unique among Friends' Meeting Houses by reason of its having a porch completely around three sides of the house and part way on the fourth side.

##########

NORRISTOWN.

Meeting organized before.....1850.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1850.
Meeting established.....1854.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1890.
Monthly Meeting established.....1936.
Location on Swede Street...Norristown, Pa.

****

Two Friends' Meetings, both of them Preparative Meetings, belonging to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting in Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, are established in Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa. Both houses are located on Swede Street, one, the Hicksite and larger building, at Jacoby Street, the other, the Orthodox and smaller structure, at Pine Street. The Hicksite Meeting House is built of bricks and has the date of erection, 1850, on the northern gable. It is surrounded by a large yard, well shaded by trees, the portion in the rear having once been used as a burial ground but long since abandoned for the Friends' Graveyard at Plymouth Meeting, some three or four miles distant. Only a very few memorial stones are seen in 1929. One is in memory of Jacob Snyder, born 1786 .. died 1848; another of Evan A. Besson, died March 30, 1846, aged 15yrs. 1mo. and 9 days; another of Enoch Supplee who died 6th Mo. 2, 1847, in the 64th year of his age; and three others, either without names or dates or so sunken as to show no signs of lettering. These dates on the headstones reveal the fact that the place was used as a cemetery before either the Meeting House was built or the Meeting established. The Norristown Meeting was quite new when Ezra Michener wrote and published his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" in which he merely quotes the following minute from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, which, according to his date, 1854, was made four years later than the date on the Meeting House.

"1854.- The establishment of a meeting, proposed to be held in Friends' new meeting-house in the borough of Norristown, being introduced by the following address, signed by members residing in said borough and its vicinity; upon consideration, the meeting united in judgment that the application be granted," &c. (The address is not quoted by Michener.)

From the Notes to "Lyrics of Quakerism" by Ellwood Roberts of Norristown, the following mention of Norristown Meeting is made:- "The meeting was established by Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, which is held there every three months, in alternation with Gwynedd and Plymouth. The influx of Friends from other portions of the county has very much increased the membership of late years. The grounds are extensive, comprising an acre of valuable land at the south corner of Swede and Jacoby streets, which is ornamented with handsome maple and other trees. A portion of the grounds on Jacoby street, in the rear of the meeting-house, was used for a burial place for some time after the establishment of the meeting, but there have been no interments here for many years, Norristown Friends generally interring their dead at Plymouth burying-ground, four miles distant."

In the same volume of poems Ellwood Roberts devotes one lyric to the Meeting at Norristown. It is called "Silent Worship" and contains the following impressive thoughts:-

The summer sun is smiling down
Upon the hills of Norristown;
To-day is Nature at her best,
In all the season's beauty drest;
The Sabbath quiet in the air,
Itself a solemn call to prayer.
The church-bells ring from every tower,
We need no chime to mark the hour.
A small and silent company,
For worship gathered here, are we;
Our recent loses we can trace,
See here and there a vacant place;
The dead, we know, lived not in vain,
In recollection they remain.
May we who fill their seats to-day,
Be patient, just, and pure as they;
As full of zeal for righteous cause;
Like them, obeying Nature's laws;
As watchful, earnest and sincere
In word, and deed, and worship here.

Ellwood Roberts, the author of "Lyrics of Quakerism" which he published in 1895, was a minister of the Society of Friends and of Norristown Meeting. He was born in Wilmington, Del., 1st Mo. 22, 1846, and died at Swarthmore, 1st Mo. 31, 1921.

The following communication from William L. Ambler, clerk of Norristown Monthly Meeting, gives the date of the establishment of that Meeting:- "Norristown, Pa., 12th Mo. 27, 1937. Norristown Monthly Meeting was officially started on 9th Mo. 16th, 1936. The last Meeting of the Preparative Meeting was held on that date and the Monthly Meeting was started after the Preparative meeting was officially given up. W. L. Ambler Clerk."

Midway between the two Meeting Houses in Norristown, at the junction of Swede Street with Powell, is the Boarding Home kept by Hicksite Friends. It is a large and quite pretentious building for the benefit of members of Abington Quarter, and belongs to that section of the Yearly Meeting.

In a similar situation, in an angle formed by the junction of Swede and Pine Streets, is the Meeting House of Orthodox Friends. It is constructed of brown stone and is quite unusual in style for a Friends' Meeting House. Over the south gable is the date, 1890, overlooking the brick walk which leads to the little iron entrance gate in front. There is a porte-cochere over the driveway at the side of the Meeting House, and a brick-paved walk all around the house; this on the Swede Street side is much overgrown with grass. On a tablet just inside the gate, to the left of the walk, is this announcement:-

Friends Meeting House Swede and Pine Sts. —— Meetings for Worship First Day (Sunday) 10.30 A.M. All are Welcome.

On the right of the walk is another tablet announcing:- First Church of the Nazarene —— Sunday Services Preaching 2.45 P.M. 7.45 P.M. Sunday School 1.45 P.M. Young People's Meeting 7. P.M. Prayer Meeting Thur. 7.45 P.M. All Welcome —— Rev. E. E. Grosse, Pastor.

This second tablet rather indicates the Orthodox Meeting House does double duty in religious work.

////////////////////

PLYMOUTH.

Meeting established.....1703.
Preparative Meeting granted.....1703.
Meeting House built.....1712.
Monthly Meeting with Gwynedd.....1714.
Bi-Centennial celebration.....1912.
Monthly Meeting established.....1936.
Location.....Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

****

The story of Plymouth as a meeting of the Society of Friends dates from the early history of Pennsylvania, for, about 1685, "James Fox and other Friends settled about Plymouth in the year 1685 (?), and held meetings at Fox's home. But they soon after removed from the place, and were succeeded by David Meredith and several Friends, who attended Merion Meeting." -(Ezra Michener.) Then, according to the minutes of Radnor Monthly Meeting in 1702:-

"Friends about Plymouth of the other side of the Schuylkill, propose to have a meeting on first days at Hugh Jones's,.....and a weekly meeting the fifth day, to be kept by course at David Williams's, at Hugh Jones's, at Lewis Thomas's; which this meeting consents to, if the Quarterly Meeting approve thereof.....

"The Quarterly Meeting have approved that Friends of Plymouth should keep their first day meeting as proposed."

"1703.- The Quarterly Meeting approved that Friends of Plymouth Meeting continue their first day meeting; and it was so settled. It is ordered that Plymouth Friends keep their Preparative Meeting the last weekly meeting before the Monthly Meeting."

Such are the statistics of the beginning of Plymouth Meeting in Montgomery County, Pa. In 1929 it is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting in Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends.

The Meeting House stands near the roadside at the intersection of Germantown and Butler Pikes, about four miles from Norristown, Pa. The building is of stone and plainly shows that one section of it was built at a different time from the other, a distinct line between the stonework of one end of the building and that of the other showing perpendic-

ularly from the eaves to the ground, but there is no date stone of its erection to be seen in either gable. It stands

"Time-honored Plymouth 'mid thy stately trees;
Hoary of limb and silvered o'er with age,"

at the summit of a little rise of ground in a quiet little country village. Its irregular-shaped yard with two carriage entrances, is well filled with old shade trees, some very old, one being now (1929) but a leafless, branchless dead trunk, standing like an ancient monument of the past at the further extremity of the Meeting House. Underneath the trees the sod is in some places more mossy than it is green, and at other spots spring beauties and divers other plants of wild nature each blooms in its season.

At the back and to the left of the Meeting House is a large Burial Ground, likewise quite irregular in shape, well filled with graves, many of which are marked by plain memorial marbles, all kept within bounds of Quaker simplicity and according to the rules of the Society of Friends. Among the numerous names to be seen there are those of various members of the Quaker families of Albertson, Colley, Hallowell, Jeanes, Jones, Conrad, Maulsey, Phillips, Roberts, Walton, White, Wilson, Yerkes, Styer, Zorns and Hovenden. Far to the westward in the old section of the cemetery, at the foot of a stately tree, is the grave of the artist, Thomas Hovenden, born Dec. 28, 1840, died Aug. 14, 1895, who in life won celebrity as a master in art in creating the beautiful picture called "Bringing Home the Bride", and a companion piece "Breaking the Home Ties." In the newer part of the ground is the grave of Ellwood Roberts. He was born in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 22, 1846, and died at Swarthmore, Pa., Jan. 31, 1921. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, formerly a teacher for fourteen years, a portion of the time in Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and was the author of "Old Richland Families", "Plymouth Meeting", "The Dewees Family", and "Lyrics of Quakerism", the last named book of poems being published in 1895.

Both the graveyard and the Meeting House Yard are inclosed by stone walls, that about the burial lot being a massive structure with huge conspicuous abutments, in some places covered with trailing vines; but that about the Meeting House Yard is less massive, though evidently older, and is protected from the ravages of storm and time be a beveled capping of shingles.

In one corner of the yard is the Friends' School House in which has been and is still kept a school under the care of Plymouth Preparative Meeting.

The following communication from Elizabeth J. Ohlsen, clerk of Plymouth Monthly Meeting, gives the date of the recent establishment of that Meeting:- "Dear Friend, Plymouth became a Monthly Meeting 9th Month 21st, 1936. Very sincerely, Elizabeth J. Ohlsen, Clerk."

From the "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," by Theodore W. Bean (1884), is taken the following interesting account of Plymouth and its Meeting:-

"The Friends were undoubtedly the earliest settlers of Plymouth and of the contiguous portion of Whitemarsh. It appears that William Penn had conceived a plan for a town to be laid out of about one mile

square where is now the site of the present meeting-house. In the summer of 1686 the township was purchased and settled by James Fox. Francis Rawle, Richard Gove, John Chelson and some other Friends, who lived here for a time and held meetings for worship at the house of James Fox. Being tradesmen, and not accustomed to a country life, they afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Not long afterwards, however, the land was repurchased and settled. Among a number of others were David Meredith, Edmund Cartlege, Thomas Owen, Isaac Price, Ellis Pugh and Hugh Jones, all Friends. It seems they had become sufficiently numerous here to receive the consideration of William Penn, who in a letter to Thomas Lloyd, from England dated the 14th of Fourth Month, 1691, among other things, said: 'Salute me to the Welsh Friends and the Plimouth Friends— indeed to all of them.'

"The members with the consent of Haverford Monthly Meeting in 1703, continued their worship at the same house that had then come in possession of Hugh Jones, and remained there for several years, after which it was held at the house of John Cartlege for some time. Through the increase of population, it was agreed to build a meeting-house for their better accommodation, which was accordingly done at the present site, which for some time previous had been used as a burying-ground. With the consent of Haverford Monthly Meeting and the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, the Friends of Plymouth and Gwynedd were permitted to hold the first Monthly Meeting for themselves the 22d of Twelfth Month 1714-15. It cannot be ascertained from the record at what exact time this meeting-house was built, but there is reason to believe that it could not have been long previous to that date. John Rees was appointed the 25th of Twelfth Month, 1723, to keep the records of the births and burials which had been commenced in 1690. A school was kept from the beginning in connection with this meeting, and was the only one in the township down to the Revolution. Pupils came to it from miles around on horseback, in consequence of which a log stable was built on the premises. In his visit to America, the celebrated John Fothergill, an English Friend, preached on two different occasions at this place,- the first time on the 15th of Twelfth Month, 1721, and again the 27th of Tenth Month, 1736. Thomas Chalkley, in a visit here in Fourth Month, 1726, mentions David Meredith as one of the elders, who was then eighty-nine years old, but who died in the following Eleventh Month. A short time before the Revolution the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia adopted a minute that the 'members do not hold negroes in bondage,' and 'that they shall not buy nor sell any slaves.' Eight incurred the censure, when a committee was appointed, in 1775, to ascertain the exact number held by the members of the meeting, which was ascertained to be sixteen negroes and one mulatto. Thomas Lancaster, Sr., was among those prevailed on, who emancipated his man, Cato, aged forty-six years, 6th of Sixth Month, 1774.

"The Revolution was also a trial to its members, several being disowned for entering the army or bearing arms contrary to their precepts. The meeting-house was also used as a hospital for the sick or wounded from the Battle of Germantown. In 1827 and the following year a division took place among the members on points of doctrine, and the result was that a portion separated and built not long afterwards a two-story stone meeting-house near by, which is known as the Orthodox congregation, who have retained for their use a portion of the ancient graveyard.

"The present meeting-house is an ancient stone structure, one story high, situated at the west angle of the intersection of the Germantown and Plymouth turnpikes. Having been injured by fire, it was repaired in the summer of 1858 and a gallery placed in the east end.

"The graveyard has but one stone that bears an early inscription, and that is to the memory of Matthew Colly, who died March 3, 1722, aged 55 years. As he was not a Friend, that portion of the ground has since been incorporated with the rest, the meeting-house standing on its eastern portion."

In the corner of the graveyard next the Meeting House is the marked grave of Sarah Brooks. The inscription on the headstone reads:- "In Memory of Sarah Brooks who was born on the 10th day of September A.D. 1709 and departed this life on the 13th day of March 1801." The stone has sunken considerably during the passage of years so that the date of the death is now hidden by the soil.

The building which was once the Orthodox Meeting House at Plymouth stands adjacent to the Burial Ground to the southwest of the Hicksite Meeting House, and in 1929 is the handsome residence of Walter Corson. The following clipping, unfortunately without year-date, refers to the sale of the Meeting House:-

"Norristown, Nov. 25. One of the recent notable transfers of Montgomery county realty was the conveyance of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting House at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., to Walter H. Corson for a consideration of $1005. This Meeting House is one of the tangible reminders of the 'Separation' in the Society of Friends, and was built in 1828, about a year after the withdrawal of those who disagreed with the majority that retained possession of the old Meeting House. For several years no meetings have been held in the Orthodox house, the few Friends of that persuasion who were left in that section attending at Norristown."

Plymouth Meeting celebrated its two hundredth anniversary on 9th Mo. 12th, 1912. In the address of welcome, on that occasion, A. Conrad Jones said,- "We have very good reasons to believe, however, that the meetinghouse was built about 1710 to 1712, and consider this time appropriate for an anniversary."

The following extracts from another paper written by Abbie Conrad Cranor concern the erection and correct an error made in the "History of Montgomery County" where it is stated that the fire at Plymouth occurred in 1858.

"Plymouth Meeting house is mentioned for the first time in a marriage record at Radnor 4th Month 30th, 1709.....so all that is positively known is that it was built between 1709 and 1713. The southwestern end was erected first. The northeastern being added about 1780 and used as a school house.....On the morning of the 13th, second Month, 1867 the meeting house was burned down, the fire being caused by the hot ashes in the cellar. Shortly before this a committee had been appointed to collect money for new shedding, so others were added to their number, and the whole authorized to have charge of the rebuilding of the meeting house....During the process of erection, several of the sheds were enclosed and meetings were held there. On 10mo. 24th, 1867, the work was completed."

PROVIDENCE.

Meeting organized about.....1717.
Land donated for Meeting House (?)....1717.
First Meeting House built.....1730.
Preparative Meeting established.....1730.
Second Meeting House built.....1828.
Meeting laid down.....1868.
Centennial Anniversary.....1928.
Location near.....Port Providence, Pa.

****

Providence Meeting in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, located in Upper Providence Township, is one of the ancient meetings in the vicinity of Philadelphia, not so old, perhaps, as the Providence Meeting in Delaware County. For distinguishment in early days it was sometimes designated "New Providence," which set it distinctly apart from the meeting of the same name in the adjoining county. It belongs to Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and is a Preparative Meeting under Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.

A brief sketch of Providence Meeting House is given in Theodore W. Bean's "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," 1884, as follows:-

"The Friends' Meeting House was one of the early houses of worship in the township (Upper Providence). It is situate one and a half miles northeast of Port Providence. On Scull's map, in 1770, it is marked and had been there many years. It was built in 1730, of logs. At that time the portion of the township along the river Schuylkill was settled by Friends, and the best families of that neighborhood worshiped in the old log meeting-house. The land whereon the building was erected was donated by David Hamer, who came to Providence with his brothers, James and Adam, in 1717. Among those worshiping in the first building may be mentioned Richardson, Taylor, Hopkins, Barnet, Tyson, Ambler, Rogers, Jacobs, Cox, Saylor, Hobson, Carson and Hamer. The log house was, in 1828, replaced by the present one-story stone meeting-house. It is now very much dilapidated and very few Friends are now found in the vicinity."

The following interesting note was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, Sixth Mo. 26, 1909, which shows this Meeting House, though in a state of decay, was still occasionally used as a place of worship:- "The ancient meeting house at Providence, nine miles above Norristown, opened for public worship on First-day afternoon, the 13th inst., it being one of the two meetings in each year which are held there since the old building, erected in 1828, was put in order four or five years ago. The meeting was very early established but, owing to the removal of Friends from the neighborhood and other causes, it was finally laid down in 1868, the few remaining members being attached to Norristown Meeting. The old graveyard is now kept in good order, and, although the house is rather inaccessible except by private conveyance, more than a hundred worshipers gathered, notwithstanding the rain, most of them from Norristown and vicinity, or from the immediate neighborhood."

Among those who spoke upon the occasion just referred to, were Ellwood Roberts of Norristown, Charles A. Livezey of Gwynedd, Nathaniel Richardson of Byberry, and Dr. Tomlinson of Germantown (Orthodox).

On September 28, 1929, a large gathering celebrated the centennial of the erection of Providence Meeting House. The prospect of holding such a meeting was announced in the Friends' Intelligencer, 9th Mo. 14, 1929, as follows:- "At Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held at Plymouth 8th Mo. 30th, a suggestion was approved to hold a Gathering of a Commemorative Character on the 28th instant, at the Providence Meeting House, located on the Black Rock Road, above Oaks, about six or seven miles from Norristown, and about three miles west of Collegeville. It has been about two hundred years since the first Meeting House was built and the present one was erected in 1828. The early ministering Friends make frequent mention in their journals of visits to the 'perquiomen' Friends— among them Thomas Chalkley and Samuel Bounes— in 1726 and 1728. It is proposed to present a history which has been compiled relating to these early pioneer Friends — and of the formation of a Preparative Meeting about 1733, which was within the limits of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.....The Committee will be glad to be put in touch with descendants of the Friends who made their homes in the Perkiomen region and who attended the Meeting held in the houses of members and later in the Meeting House at New Providence as it was then called."

On the 28th the Gathering proved so large that "it was necessary to hold the exercises on the grounds surrounding the quaint little building. The original Meeting House was erected about 1730 by pioneers in that part of Perkiomen Valley, and many of their descensants were present at the anniversary service. Alfred W. Knight, of Norristown, was in charge and introduced the speakers. Addresses were made by Judge George C. Corson, of Plymouth Meeting, and by Irwin P. Knipe. Charles Major, of Norristown, gave a history of Providence Meeting and the early settlers, and the original poem.....was read by Eleanor Scott Sharples. In the Meeting House was an exhibition of relics, including silver, pottery, quilts and other heirlooms. Especially admired was a silver service that had belonged to Lucretia Mott." -(Friends' Intelligencer, 10th Mo. 19, 1929.)

In 1866 it was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting through Abington Quarter, that the meeting at Providence was "laid down" and its members attached to Norristown Preparative Meeting; but again in 1867 the same Quarter informed the Yearly Meeting that "an Indulged Meeting has been granted to Friends at Providence." This, however, soon was discontinued in 1868.

On the 5th of Eleventh Month (November) 1929, the compiler of the historical notes of Friends' Meetings here placed on record, made a little "pilgrimage" or journey to the Providence Meeting House, and wrote in his Diary the following:- "Very promising for snapping with a kodak, so I started early for a pilgrimage to Providence in Montgomery County, and it proved to be a real pilgrimage with a walk of about eight miles. I went by trolley to Collegeville and then walked to and from the lonely Meeting House which I found in fine condition. I passed a Mennonite Church on the way which looked exactly like a Friends' Meeting House."

The Friends' Meeting House in Upper Providence Township of Montgomery County, Pa., in 1929, is well cared-for, is in a fine state of pre-

servation, and sets prominently in view at the summit of a rising piece of ground with a pleasing view of Collegeville, three miles distant, across the intervening valley to the northward. On the south end of the building in the gable is a date-stone bearing the letters and numerals "Rebuilt 1828." The structure has been roughcast with the woodwork painted white. There is a large double door in front protected by a porch with stone floor and steps; another door at the south end, near which is the entrance to the graveyard, a gateless opening through the wall of the Burial Ground; and, at the rear of the Meeting House is yet another door, now boarded-up and closed from general use.

The Burial Ground is partly inclosed by a stone wall and partly by a high, heavy wire fence with iron piping, such as also incloses the Meeting House Yard. A few trees, some quite venerable, beautify the surrounding grounds, but in no way closely over-shadowing the Meeting House itself. In the cemetery there are few marked graves. In the middle of it is a row of brown stones inscribed with initials only, "R. R." and others. Other headstones have the names of Cox, Cleaver, Ely, Hamer, Robinson, Tyson and Worley. One grave, decorated with a flag, simply states,- Jos. Roberts Co A 183d Pa. Inf.

RICHLAND.

Early called.....Great Swamp Meeting.
Meeting organized soon after.....1710.
Preparative Meeting settled about.....1721.
Meeting House built..... ....1730.
Monthly Meeting established.....1742.
Meeting House enlarged.....1762.
Meeting House rebuilt.....1862.
Location.....Quakertown, Pa.

****

Briefly Samuel Smith has informed us that "Richland, formerly known only by the name of the 'Great Swamp', was first settled by a few families of Friends, about the year 1710. They soon after had a meeting for worship settled among them. Some time after, increasing in bigness, they had a preparative meeting of business set up by authority of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, to which they belonged till 1742."

Richland is both a Preparative and a Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting belonging to Abington Quarter. It was set off from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, as a Monthly Meeting, in 1742. From its records the following is taken relating to its establishment:-

1742.- "The Introduction. Inasmuch as it hath pleased God, the author of all our mercies, to increase the number of Friends belonging to our meeting at Richland, and the adjacent places thereunto belonging; many of the elders growing in years, and the youth coming up; and also living far remote from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting whereunto we belonged; and the difficulty we sometimes had to attend the same; under these considerations, a concern came upon Friends here, to make application to the Monthly Meeting, to have a Monthly Meeting established among ourselves, desiring their consideration and concurrence to propose our request to the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia; which, after deliberate consideration of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, our request was allowed of and granted.

"At a Quarterly Meeting, held at Philadelphia the 1st of the 9th month, 1742, the motion from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, for the Friends at the Swamp being a Monthly Meeting of themselves, to be held the third fifth day of the week, monthly, is granted

"Copy. 'Samuel Preston, Clerk.'"

-(From Richland Monthly Meeting.)

From Battle's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," 1887, this interesting account of Richland Meeting is quoted:- "Richland is distinguished as the only one of the northern townships of which the Friends formed the early population. Under date of 4th month, 15th, 1773, Samuel Foulke thus explains the settlement and growth of the society: 'The first settlement of Friends in this place was about the year 1710, by our ancient friend Peter Lester from Leistershire, in England, who, with his wife and children and their families, became members of Gwynedd monthly meeting, held at the said Peter Lester's house for several years. Friends hold an amicable intercourse with the Indian natives, who at that time were numerous in these parts and often helpful to the new settlers in furnishing them with necessary provisions, which is gratefully remembered by some yet, living among us. About the year 1723 a small meeting-house was built and a preparative meeting there held by the assent of the said monthly meeting. And Friends continuing to increase in numbers by the youth growing up and the accession of several families of Friends from other places, it became necessary, in the year 1730, to build a new meeting-house, which was done on a commodious lot of ground near the center of the settlement. And our said meeting, through the blessing of divine Providence both spiritually and temporarily bestowed, still continued to increase in strength and numbers until the year 1742, when Friends thought it expedient to make application to the quarterly meeting held in Philadelphia, the 1st of 9th month, 1742, to have a monthly meeting erected among themselves; which was granted them.....and called Richland monthly meeting, which from that time has continued, and Friends here have since made considerable additions to their meeting-house to accommodate the meeting.'

"It appears from this that the Friends were the earliest settlers of Richland.....At the time when this region was first invaded by the colonist it was known by no other name than 'The Great Swamp', and the present designation would have been considered a misnomer....The borough of Quakertown is situated at the center of an elevated elliptical plain (the

basin of the Swamp— the circumference being a belt of trap rock), the diameters of which are six and four miles respectively....The residents of this vicinity, in 1730, were Hugh Foulke, John Lester, John Adamson, Arnal Heacock, John Phillips, William Morris, John Richards, William Jamison., Edmund Phillips, John Ball, John Edwards, Thomas Roberts, William Nixon, Arthur Jones, and Edward Roberts."

Wm. W. H. Davis's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," 1876, also gives some information about Richland Meeting:- "A meeting for worship was held at the house of Peter Lester, several years before the Gwynedd monthly granted the Richland preparative meeting, which was about 1721 or 1723, when a small meeting-house was erected a mile below Quakertown, on the property now (1876) belonging to William Shaw. The increase of Friends made a larger house necessary, and in 1729, a lot was purchased in the middle of the settlement, on which a new meeting-house was built. The Swamp Friends wanted a stone one, but the monthly meeting advised that it be built of wood, as more consistent with their means.....In 1744 Saucon Friends were granted permission to hold meetings for worship, and Springfield in 1745, Richland being the mother meeting; and in 1746 or 1747, Abraham Griffith, Samuel Thomas and Lewis Lewis, were appointed to assist the Friends of Springfield to select a place for building a meeting-house. An addition was built to the Richland meeting-house in 1749, the sum required being raised by thirty-eight subscribers, among which we find the names of William Logan and Israel Pemberton, Jr., both land-owners but non-residents. In 1762 an addition, twenty by twenty-six feet, was added to the north end, money being borrowed to complete it; and there was a further addition in 1795, leaving the house substantially as we now see it."

A visit to the quaint little community of Quakertown by the compiler of these notes on November 16, 1929, reveals to one interested in the Meeting Houses of Friends, that the Richland Meeting House is a stone building, roughcast and painted white with dark bronze green trimmings. In the south gable is a date-stone inscribed "Founded 1710 Rebuilt 1862." There is also an old stone in the Meeting House bearing the date 1795. The building is surrounded by trees that form a grove on the spacious grounds to the east, in front, to which there are avenues of approach from gateways, but there is no protecting fence about the yard. To the north of the House is the large well-filled Burial Ground where many different names appear on the small headstones. Among them are Bradshaw, Ball, Diehl, Edwards, Foulke, Heacock, Hicks, Jamison, Jordon, Kinsey, Lancaster, Lester, Linderman, Meredith, Michener, Palmer, Penrose, Roberts, Thomas, Shaw, Strawn, Vanbuskirk and Walton. The eastern and older part of the Burial Ground shows the interments were made in rows irrespective of family or kinship, but in the western section the modern custom of burying in family lots has been adopted. Several old brown field-stones, some without dates or lettering, are found in this cemetery.

At the north end of the House is a porte-cochere, beyond which, back of the Meeting House, is a long row of sheds, quite quaint by reason of their length. In front of them, at some little distance, nearer the street, is the old brick school house now closed for educational

purposes. It was discontinued as a school about 1882 or 1883 and is now used as a social lunch-room and on Monthly Meeting days for a similar purpose.

NOTE. The school-house was built in 1860 and the Meeting House put in its present shape in 1862. This information is derived from "Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks" by Clarence V. Roberts.

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting held in.....the Unthank House.
Indulged Meeting established.....1743.
Meeting House proposed.....1747.
Joseph Unthank removed.....1755.
Meeting discontinued later than...1757.
Location above.....Richlandville, Pa.

****

During early times in Bucks County, Pa., an Indulged Meeting of Friends, under the care of Richland Monthly Meeting, was established in Springfield Township, where it continued several years. It evidently was at first quite thriving, for a movement was on hand to build for itself a Meeting House, but for some unexpressed, or unrecorded reason, the project was abandoned. In Clarence V. Roberts's "Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks," published in 1925, the following interesting note concerning this ephemeral meeting, occurs:-

"On 2mo. 1743, the Friends in Springfield were granted permission to hold meetings at the houses of Joseph Unthank and John Dennis for a period of six months. This was annually renewed until 1755, when Joseph Unthank, being about to remove to North Carolina, the meeting previously held at his house was ordered held at Thomas Adamson's. In 11mo. 1746-47, Hugh Foulke, Abraham Griffith, Samuel Thomas, and Lewis Lewis were to assist Springfield Friends in selecting a place to build a meeting-house, but they made no report and the meetings continued to be held at Dennis' and Adamson's until 1757, and after that at Adamson's alone.

"On 3mo. 17, 1744, Saucon Friends were allowed to hold meetings for worship on First-day during the summer months.

"After 1764 afternoon meetings were held on First-days during the summer months for a number of years at the following places; one at the meeting-house (Richland) and three other meetings each month at other points, viz.; John Dennis', Robert Ashton's and William Edwards', and later at the school house near Benjamin Green's, a school house in Milford, and at Randal Iden's."

Another quotation from the same book informs us that "Joseph Unthank purchased one hundred acres from Thomas Perwin, 'located on Squooks now

Cooks Creek'; he removed to Virginia in 1755. (Elsewhere it is stated Unthank went to North Carolina.) The old house is still standing, the older portion having been built by Parwin or Unthank about 1743. It is said to be the oldest house in Springfield Township. This property was owned for a number of years by the family of the late Rev. A. R. Horne."

Davis's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," tells this story in the following words:- "About 1738, Thomas Parwin, of Milford, received a warrant for one hundred acres, which he located on 'Squooks', now Cook's creek, in the western part of the township. In October of the same year he sold the improvements and all the rights acquired under the warrant, to Joseph Unthank. This tract is now owned (1876) by Reverend A. R. Horne in whose family it has been for over a century.....The one-story part was built by Parwin, or Unthank after he bought it, probably about 1743, and is an interesting relic of the past. It is stone, and the walls very thick and strong."

This Rev. A. R. Horne was born in 1834, the son of David L. and Mary N. Horne. He in 1858 established the Bucks County Normal School at Quakertown and was in charge of it for five years.

A visit to the old homestead of Joseph Unthank, wherein the Springfield Friends' Meeting was held for a dozen years, reveals the fact that the ancient stone house in 1930 is unoccupied and in a state of distressing decay. True, the shutters have been taken off and piled together in the interior of the building and the windows boarded over to prevent breakage to the panes of glass or other vandalism, but the doors are open to tramps and other intruders, the porch once extending the full length of the front of the house, is mostly a heap of ruins on the ground, and the stone walls of the rear and oldest end are bulging outward.

This interesting old housestands on an elevation of ground near the bank of Cooks Creek at the back of a grove of trees which closely hug it at the front. A short grass-grown lane leads to it from the public road, and the once attractive lawn is now rough with a growth of wild weeds that mingle with the scattered clumps of daffodils here and there having a deep-rooted hold in the soil. Such was the condition of the old Unthank House when J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa., took the compiler of these notes there Third Month (March) 20, 1930.

NOTE.— From the close association of Joseph Unthank with the brief existence of the Springfield in Bucks County, Pa., it is rather interesting to note that an examination of the North Carolina Friends' Meetings records shows they have some definite data concerning Joseph Unthank. His certificate of removal from Richland Monthly Meeting was dated 4th Mo. 17, 1755, and was received by New Garden Monthly Meeting in Guilford County, North Carolina, 7th Mo. 26, 1755. He was accompanied by his wife and children. Joseph died 4th Mo. 19, 1780, and his wife, Ann, died 6th Mo. 28, 1769.

The Meeting records show there were numerous descendants of Joseph and Ann Unthank. Those of New Garden make mention of four sons,- Jonathan Unthank died 6 Mo. 19, 1770, but there is no record of his marriage; John Unthank who was a minister of good reputation, married and had six children, of whom two sons and two daughters survived him. He died 1st Mo. 2, 1781; Allen Unthank married in 1774 and had nine chil-

ren; he died 5th Mo. 30, 1822; and a fourth son, Joseph Unthank, was married 3rd Mo. 31, 1779, to Judith Thornbrugh.

////////////////////////

STROUDSBURG.

Meeting established.....1809.
Preparative Meeting established.....1811.
Meeting House built.....1811.
Monthly Meeting established.....1815.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1828.
New Hicksite Meeting House built....1868.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1883.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1930.
Location.....Stroudsburg, Pa.

****

Stroudsburg Friends' Meeting, which in 1930 is one hundred and twenty-one years old, is in the process of discontinuation. It is a Preparatve Meeting under the care of Richland Monthly Meeting in the Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite Branch of Friends; and had been a Monthly Meeting of the same Quarter of Orthodox Friends. Dr. Ezra Michener of New Garden, Chester County, Pa., in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives but three lines to this meeting, saying:- "The meeting at Stroudsburg was indulged by Richland Monthly Meeting in 1809, and, two years after, a preparative meeting was established there, and is so continued."

At the time of the Separation in 1827 this meeting became divided and the Orthodox, being the stronger side, retained the original location. The Hicksite Friends settled themselves some little distance away in another part of the settlement where they built a new Meeting House and established a graveyard. Their Meeting House in the course of time was replaced by a new one built of brick in the year 1868. It was erected a few blocks away at the corner of Seventh and Sarah Streets.

In the "Early Friends' Families of Upper Bucks" by Clarence V. Roberts, 1925, is the following note regarding Stroudsburg and the origin of its Meeting:-

"Stroudsburg Meeting, which was first an indulged meeting for worship, and in 1809 a preparative meeting under the jurisdiction of Richland Monthly Meeting, owes its origin to Daniel Stroud. Daniel Stroud born at Stroudsburg, 5mo.22, 1772, was the fifth child and second son of Col. Jacob Stroud, the founder of Stroudsburg, and his wife, Elizabeth MacDowell. Col. Stroud was born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey,

11mo. 15, 1735-36. After serving as a soldier in the French and Indian War, he settled at Stroudsburg, where he established mills, tanneries and other industries, and acquired several thousand acres of land. His son Daniel inherited much of his father's property at Stroudsburg, and like the Colonel was prominent in public affairs there. He married in 1792 Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Quaker ancestry, and in 1805 sought and obtained membership in Richland Monthly Meeting, with his wife and six children, Charles, George MacDowell, William, Jacob, James Hollingshead, and Susan; three other children, Simpson, Elizabeth, and Eliza, were born to them later. Daniel Stroud became an earnest and consistent Friend and gathered together a dozen or more families who had settled in and near Stroudsburg, and organized the first meeting there in 1809. It became a separate monthly meeting in 1815 after an interval of one year in which Richland Monthly Meeting met a few times at Stroudsburg. Daniel Stroud donated the land for a school-house and meeting-house and contributed largely to the erection of both buildings. He served successively as trustee, overseer, and elder, and was active in all that pertained to the best interests of the meeting and school.... Most of the other Friends composing the Stroudsburg Meeting came from Ulster County, New York, and included the Palmer, Sleeper, Bell, Flagler and other families. Only a few were former members of Richland Meeting."

Supplementary to the foregoing items of interest, the following extracts are apropos from an address made by A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general for President Woodrow Wilson, to the Monroe County Historical Society, at a meeting held in the Stroudsburg Friends' Meeting House, Seventh and Sarah Streets, July 31, 1929. In detailing the history of the Quakers in Stroudsburg, A. Mitchell Palmer stated:-

"Daniel Stroud's name was the first to appear on the records of the Friends Meeting as representative of the Friends then located in this community and in all the subsequent activities of the Society during his life his name, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, led all the rest. Thus it appears in the old time stained minutes of the Abington Quarterly Meeting, held 11th month 8th, 1810, 'The following named Friends were appointed by the Several Monthly Meetings as their representatives to attend this meeting, to wit, Richland: Daniel Stroud'.....Daniel Stroud had for some time before that been a member of the Society of Friends. He was designated by the Meeting to be the official reader of marriage certificates—which probably meant that he wrote them also, and was the most important character at all Quaker marriages.....

"There had evidently been a Meeting of the Friends in this community before 1808 for it appears in the records of the Richland Monthly Meeting that in 1809 the meeting at Stroudsburg was 'indulged' by Richland Monthly Meeting and two years later a Preparative Meeting was established there and is so continued.....There appears also on the minutes of the Abington Quarterly Meeting of....8th Month 8th, 1811, showing a report of the Richland Monthly Meeting to the effect that 'Daniel Stroud has executed a deed of conveyance to the Friends appointed to receive the same in the vicinity of Stroudsburg for the accommodation of Friends for burial grounds, Meeting House, etc., and that the Preparative Meeting at Stroudsburg has

agreed to the following plan: For a Meeting House, estimate of the expense, they apprehend that a house 35 by 26 feet will be sufficient for their accommodation and that $1,000 may be sufficient for the building and furnishing the necessary conveniences.' Upon the coming in of this report a committee of ten men Friends, one of whom was Daniel Stroud, was appointed 'to take the subject into consideration and report to the Meeting in what way it will be most proper for this Meeting to contribute to the expense.' This report referred to the deed of 7th Month 25th, 1811.....from Daniel Stroud and Maray, his wife, to 'James Bell of Lower Smithfield Township, Samuel Sleeper of said village of Stroudsburg in the County of Northampton and David Roberts and Caleb Foulke of Richland Township, Bucks County,' wherein Stroud conveyed for the nominal consideration of $1 'for the use and benefit of the people called Quakers in and adjacent to said village of Stroudsburg, and their heirs and successors, for the erection of suitable buildings for worship, school house and for the decent burial of their dead,' a piece of land containing one acre and one hundred thirty-three perches on the South side of Elizabeth Street. The lot seems to have been one hundred feet front on Elizabeth Street and six hundred feet in depth of that width, and being of irregular shape in the South part. The Quarterly Meeting contributed One-Thousand Dollars and about half way between Elizabeth and Ann Streets on the lot described, and on the West side of what is now South 8th street, then or later called Green, was built the old Meeting House with its adjacent sheds for the accommodation of the Friends who drove to Meeting, while the Southerly corner of the tract was devoted to the use of a burial ground, which on the South side of Ann street still remains the beautiful resting place of the 'rude forefathers of the hamlet,' still cared for by their descendants and the Meetings of the Religious Society of which they were an important part. In 1826 the property was conveyed to new Trustees, men then prominent in the work of the Society, Charles Stroud, Moses Phillips, William Pickering and James Linton, and in 1836 Charles Stroud who was then the last surviving Trustee conveyed to the new Trustees, a body of men equally prominent in the Society and quite important in the community, James Bell, Jasper Cotant, Edward Burson, Stogdell Stokes, John Jordan, Jr., and James H. Stroud. In 1870 the survivors of these conveyed the same to James Bell, Jr., Samuel Alsop, John M. Stokes, John B. Garret, Elliston P. Morris and William Thorp and these or the survivors of them continued to be the Trustees holding the title to this old Meeting House property until on the 8th day of 11th Month 1883 the Abington Quarterly Meeting of Friends upon the request of Frankford Monthly Meeting of Friends directed the 'disolution of said congregation or meeting.' Carrying out this direction the Trustees in 1887 presented a petition to the court for leave to sell the property, which was granted. The old Meeting House was subsequently taken down,— the sheds had long since disappeared,— the beautiful old trees under which the Friends had gathered before and after their religious worship on First Day Mornings to exchange the news of the week, were felled to the ground, the land divided into city lots and to-day all of it is occupied by residences, except the sacred God's acre at the south.....It would seem that Stroud.....became the chief officer of the Quarterly Meeting having to do with the Strouds Meeting and he came back home clothed in the robes of regularity and treated with

little patience those who disagreed with him when they walked out of his meeting and formed what is known in honor of their leader, as the 'Hicksite' Branch.....The Hicksites in securing a property on which to build their Meeting House also dealt with the Strouds, for in 1831 they purchased from William Colbert and Elizabeth Stroud, his wife, a tract of land on North side of Main Street. This property belonged to Elizabeth Stroud Colbert, who was a sister of Daniel Stroud and the deed is witnessed by Daniel Stroud's son James H. Stroud, but the consideration was one hundred times as much as that for which Daniel had sold the original lot farther west on Main Street.....At the time of the separation and purchase of this the Friends who thus became Hicksites as listed in the old minutes were as follows: William Pickering, Charles and Lavinia Foulke, George Linton's wife, Aaron Croasdale, Moses Phillips, William D. Walton, John Flagler, Zachariah Flagler, Abraham Flagler, Silas Flagler's wife, William Fowler, Daniel and William Fowler, Mary Ann and Elizabeth Fowler, Obadiah Palmer, James Palmer, Francis Edkin, Jane Bush, David Michener, James Michener, Samuel Row.....The committee of the Richland Monthly Meeting appointed in 1868 to have 'consideration and care' of the building of the new Meeting House, consisted of Sydenham Walton, John A. Flagler and John Palmer, who were directed to give 'further attention thereto as way may open.'.....All three of the Meeting Houses to which I have referred have been the scenes of many large gatherings of great religious fervor, power and influence. As a rule they were quiet meetings of the local friends when the members sat, the men on one side and the women on the other, in silent communion and inward thought."

Stroudsburg Monthly Meeting was established in 1815. The Minute Books of this discontinued Meeting are preserved in the fireproof at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The first entry in the Book reads thus:-

"At the conclusion of a Meeting for worship on the fifth day of the week and twenty first of the ninth month 1815 at the Friends Meeting house in Stroudsburg, Members of Friends Society being Select, the following Extracts from the records of Abington Quarterly Meeting were to wit

"'Abington Quarterly meeting 2nd Month 4th 1815. Richland Stated in 'their report that the Committee appointed on the proposal from Strouds- 'burg Preparative for Friends of that Meeting to hold a monthly Meeting, 'reported that they in company with Women Friends had a solid conference, 'and united in Judgment that the Subject be carried forward to the Quarter- 'ly meeting for the Consideration and concurrence of that meeting- after 'solid deliberation and women Friends having informed of their unity there- 'with this meeting unites with the said proposal'

"Which claiming attention, Nathan Harper, William Bailey, Charles Shoemaker, Abraham Keyser, John Comly, Ezra Townsend, Asa Walmesley, James Walton, Benjamin Lloyd, Isaac Parry, George Shoemaker, Samuel Lukens, Joseph Shoemaker, James Coburn, John Jacobs and Ezra Comfort Junr. were appointed to visit the meetings of Richland and Stroudsburg in company of Women Friends and report their sense of the propriety of establishing said Monthly meeting."

This introductory note reveals the date of application to the Quarterly Meeting, and the first clause gives the date of the first holding of the Monthly Meeting, Ninth Month 21, 1815, at Stroudsburg.

The compiler of these notes of history concerning Friends' Meetings, was in the city of Stroudsburg on April 23rd and 24th, 1930, with purpose in view of seeing and photographing the Quaker Meeting localities. He owed the pleasure of the visit to J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., who took him there in his car.

Although Stroudsburg Friends' Meeting in 1930 is in process of being discontinued, and arrangements made for the sale of the Meeting House at Seventh and Sarah Streets, it is hoped that that building will remain as an historicel landmark of the community. In fact the purchasers of the property are requested to make no marked alterations in the outward aspect of the Meeting House.

The Meeting House now standing at the corner of Seventh and Sarah Streets, is a slate-roofed brick building bearing no date-stone on its walls, but was erected in 1868 and is two stories high. Formerly it accommodated a Friends' School, and in later times has served for use in the public schools, besides being at different times occupied by the Red Cross Society. It has been the property of Hicksite Friends, who, previous to its erection, had their older House, which was established by their graveyard, at the time of the Separation. The old location was a few squares distant from the present building, at the head of Quaker Alley on Main Street. The Burial Ground is in neat order but has larger memorial stones than is customary with the regulations of the Society of Friends. A stone wall with an iron entrance gate, separates the cemetery from the city street in front of it. The stones record the family names of Adams, Bowes, Dill, Dusenberry, Flagler, Force, Foulke, Fowler, Kressler, Melick, Miller, McGarrah, Phillips, Palmer, Posten,Laing, Rafferty, Smiley, Walton and Wintermute.

The original Meeting House owned by Orthodox Friends, they being in the majority at the period of the Separation, stood between Elizabeth and Ann Streets on the west side of 8th Street. The nearby Graveyard at the corner of Eighth and Ann Streets, is partly inclosed by a substantial wall of stone, and is kept in good order. On the entrance gate is a tablet with the following information:- "This Burial Ground is the Property of the Religious Society of Friends and is under the sole care of trustees residing in Philadelphia. Benjamin S. Thorp, Frankford, Philadelphia."

In the cemetery are buried members of the families of Bell, Brown, Coutant, Croasdale, Gordon, Hallock, Jansen, Hinds, Postens, Smiley, Steward, Stokes, Turner and Wolfe. There are several old stones to be seen, and the names of Bell, Coutant and Stokes are many times repeated.

-

##########

UPPER DUBLIN.

Meeting established.....1814.
Meeting House built.....1814.
Preparative Meeting established..1814.
Location near .....Jarrettown, Pa.

Upper Dublin is a Preparative Meeting under the jurisdiction of Horsham Monthly Meeting in the Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. A brief outline of the Meeting's history is told by Theodore W. Bean in his "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," 1884. From that interesting account this which follows has been extracted:-

"The Friends' Meeting House is situated about half a mile northwest of Jarrettown, and was built in 1814 on a lot of ground presented for the purpose by Phebe Shoemaker. It is a one-story stone building thirty-six by forty feet in dimensions. From its elevated position a fine prospect is afforded, towards the south of Edge Hill, for some distance, and the intervening country. The ground attached covers about two acres, on which are also erected several sheds for the accommodation of horses. About twenty yards from the front door is a horse-block, of stone, consisting of five steps to the top, four and a half feet from the ground and three and a half feet wide, now so rare as to become an object of interest to the antiquary.

"The graveyard covers nearly an acre, and seldom among Friends is one seen having so many white marble tombstones, though rarely over a foot high and with brief inscriptions. The surnames found are Lukens, Teas, Rutter, Beans, Shoemaker, Lightfoot, Hughes, Rich, Denenhower, Thomas, Garrigues, Cadwallader, Spencer, Fitzwater, Shaw, Wilson, Reiff, Willard, Conard, Robinson, Kenderdine, Matlack, Dunnet, Sill, Tyson, Atkinson, and Potts. The families originally composing the meeting were those of David Lukens, George Shoemaker, Naylor Webster, Joseph Kenderdine, Samuel Conard, Thomas Hallowell, Jacob Kirk, Levi Jarrett, Charles Thomas, Jesse Lukens, Phebe Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Thomas Shoemaker, Elizabeth Potts, George Dunnet, Jacob Reiff, Isaac Thomas, Atkinson Hughs, Michael Trump, and Jonah Potts, now all deceased. A First-day school was started here in 1875, and has been the means of increasing the general attendance of the meetings."

Some additional information is contained in the following sketch of Upper Dublin by Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, who was a grandson of Joseph Kenderdine, one of the founders of the Meeting.

"In 1813 a traveling Friend from New Jersey, while visiting families in Upper Dublin, Pa., belonging to Horsham Meeting suggested their establishing a congregation in their neighborhood. Acting upon this, George Shoemaker, the head of one of these families, brought the matter up before the next business meeting at Horsham. The proposition was acted upon, a committee appointed, and on their favorable report an Indulged Meeting was granted, 'within our limits on the western side.' Benjamin Lloyd was the head of this committee, whose report concluded with, 'Phebe Shoemaker having offered a piece of ground for the purpose of building on, the Meeting concurs with accepting of it and indulging said meeting as soon as a house is prepared.' Thereupon a stone building forty feet square was erected, 'to be distinguished and called by the name of 'Upper Dublin,' the members to have the privilege of a Preparative Meeting for Discipline. The lot was off the land now belonging to Albert Atkinson. and on the road leading from Jarrettown to Gwynedd. The money for the building was promptly raised, the Meeting House built

in 1814, and the first meeting held in the First month, 1815. Amos Hillborn, of Byberry, was among the ministers on this occasion."

This sketch appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer on Tenth Month 9, 1909. In the same weekly periodical, nearly twenty years later, on Second Month 9, 1929, another little sketch concerning Upper Dublin Meeting was published; it read as follows:-

"The sites of our country meeting-houses were usually selected with care and an eye to convenience and beauty. Old Upper Dublin Meeting has such a location standing on a knoll, with a broad view over the surrounding country. It adjoins the grounds of the School of Horticulture for Women and is about two miles northeast of Fort Washington station on the North Pennsylvania R.R. Friends have moved away or disappeared from the neighborhood, but recently a renewed interest has been taken in the porperty by the descendants of those buried in the well-kept burying ground adjoining. The meeting-house has been repaired and put in good order, the lawn has been graded and mowed regularly during the season, a hard surface driveway and turn around was built by one interested friend, and a selection of trees and shrubs has been planted in the past two years. An interesting possession is one of the old horse blocks, still in the best of order.

"The graveyard itself has been put in order, poison ivy removed, dead trees taken down, the stones straightened and the paths edged. Altogether an air of good order prevails throughout the property. Some of these interested Friends who are planning to be buried here have raised an endowment fund which already amounts to $13,000.00 and which they hope to considerably increase so that the income may be sufficient to keep the graveyard in good order in perpetuity. This fund has been placed with a Trust Company at Norristown as Trustees. This Committee is acting in co-operation with the Preparative Meeting.

"The Meeting and Committee would welcome the cooperation of those interested in the preservation and beautifying of the grounds and graveyard. The rows in the graveyard are those of Shoemaker, Thomas, Atkinson, Conard, Lukens, Jenkins, Walton, Lightfoot and many others."

The compiler of these Friends' Meetings notes visited the Upper Dublin Meeting locality on June 19, 1929, and again a month later on July 19th. The graveyard there is an irregular oblong in shape, surrounded partly by a substantial stone wall furnished in part with a beveled and in part with a ragged capping of stone. On one side the row of wagon-sheds and a line of iron fencing separate the Burial Ground from the Meeting House Yard. The grave of Phebe Shoemaker, who donated the grounds to the Meeting, is a short space within and to the left of the entrance gateway. It bears the inscription on the headstone, "Phebe Shoemaker Born 3mo. 24, 1763 Died 1mo. 3, 1838."

Howard M. Jenkins, born 3 Month 30, 1842, drowned at Buck Hill Falls, 10 Month 11, 1904, for a long while associated as editor of the Friends' Intelligencer, is buried in the Upper Dublin Graveyard. He was a brother-in-law to Wilmer Atkinson, founder of the "farm Journal". Albert and James Q. Atkinson, brothers of Wilmer, are also interred in this cemetery.

WARMINSTER.

Meeting established.....1840.
Meeting House built.....1840.
Preparative Meeting established.1841.
Location.....Johnsville, Pa.

****

Warminster is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Horsham Monthly Meeting in Abington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. Its place of worship is a cheerful looking little Meeting House by the side of Street Road, a short distance from the village of Johnsville in Bucks County, Pa. The following minute from Horsham Monthly Meeting, gives the story of the origin of Warminster Meeting which derived its name from the township wherein it is located.

"1840.- We, the undersigned, members of Horsham Particular Meeting, taking into consideration the distance which many of us reside from said meeting, have believed that a benefit would arise to Society if a meeting of worship could be established among us. Therefore we request the privilege of holding an indulged meeting, for public worship, in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, and wish the meeting to take the subject under deliberate consideration.

Signed by
Daniel Longstreth,
(And nine others.) "

Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", from which the foregoing has been extracted, further adds,- "The request was granted, ground purchased, and a meeting-house erected. In 1841, the meeting was established, and a Preparative Meeting allowed."

It was during the morning of January 30, 1929, that Mr. Frank E. Morgan Sr., druggist of 1629 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, took the compiler of these historical notes concerning Friends' Meeting Houses and the localities in which they are situated, to Warminster Meeting House near Johnsville, Pa.

The Meeting House has the date, 1840, in the western gable. At the rear of the House is the neat little Burial Ground, quite small, enclosed on three sides by a wall and entered by a gateway near the eastern end of the Meeting House. In it have been buried several members of the Walker, Bond, Kirk, Sprogell and other Friends' families who had lived in the vicinity.

Charles Bond, born 7th Mo. 7th, 1819, died 5th Mo. 1, 1905, was a minister of the Society of Friends and a member of Warminster Meeting. He is interred in the eastern part of the Burial Ground. Harriet Kirk, another minister, rests in the western portion of the yard.

WHITEMARSH.

Property deeded to Friends.....1791.
Meeting House built.....1852 — 1854.
No Meeting .....established.
Meeting House sold.....1920.
Location.....Fort Washington, Pa.

****

Whitemarsh, which gave its name to the little Friends' Meeting that once rather vaguely existed near Fort Washington, Pa., is a township of Montgomery County. The origin of the name is thus accounted for in Theodore W. Bean's "History of Montgomery County," 1884:-

"In a petition of the inhabitants of Skippack and vicinity to the Court of Quarter Sessions, dated June 2, 1713, for a road, they state that it may be laid out 'from the upper end of the said township down to the wide marsh or Farmar's Mill.' At the latter place, by the Wissahickon, as is well known, there is an extremely broad, level expanse of meadow greatly subject to overflows, and we do not doubt, from its miry, wet nature at that early day, that it was known as the 'wide marsh,' which has needed but a slight change to convert it as now called. The settlement at this mill, too, has borne the name of Whitemarsh from the earliest period, Lewis Evans having thus denoted it on his map of the province published in 1749."

The same authority states that Samuel Morris, a justice of peace for Whitemarsh from 1745 to 1753 and an overseer in the Plymouth Friends' Meeting, owned considerable estate in the township and donated a lot of ground for a school house and gave £530 to be put in trust and used in building and keeping in repairs of the same. But he died in 1772 and his estate estate descended to his brother Joshua Morris. The schoolhouse was built and went into operation before 1790. "A lot of ground," continues the history, "containing two acres and eighty perches, adjoining the aforesaid school-ground was conveyed, 23rd of Sixth Month, 1791, by Joshua Morris to Joseph Lukens, Isaac Mather, John Wilson, Thomas W. Pryor, Joseph Jeanes, Thomas Lancaster, Jr., and Jesse Trump, of Whitemarsh, and Jesse Cleaver, of Upper Dublin, in trust to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, for a meeting-house and burial-ground forever. Four of the surviving trustees, the 25th of Second Month, 1815, continued the trust, which, in 1847, was again transferred, to William Longstreth, Charles Williams, Joseph Jeanes, Ellis Cleaver, Thomas Livezey, Daniel Foulke, John L. Jones and Henry Jones. The present meeting-house and dwelling on said lot was erected about 1860. Friends held occasional meetings here, the dwelling part being occupied."

An inability to examine thoroughly the Meeting records, leaves much of the history of Whitemarsh Meeting House to be conjectured. In the foregoing extract from Bean's county history, it is stated that the Meeting House was built about 1860, but that it, or else a previous one, was erected before that year is certain, for Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", written previous to that time, and published in 1860, distinctly asserts:-

"A small meeting-house has existed at this place for a number of years, the property of Friends, but it is not used, except for meetings specially appointed to be held there."

As the land on which to build it was conveyed in 1791 for the express purpose of being used for a graveyard and for a meeting house, it seems plausible that the building was erected near that time. However, no mention is made of Whitemarsh Meeting in the Yearly Meeting's Year Book of 1812, so it is reasonable to think it may have originated near the time of the continuance of the trust in 1815, or even at the third transfer of trustees in 1847. Since the Meeting was practically closed before 1860, as Ezra Michener asserted, and as an addition was built to it for the residence of a caretaker, it is also probable that it is to that especial transaction the assertion made in the "History of Montgomery County" that the building was "erected about 1860" may refer. These are the "probabilities" about the Whitemarsh Meeting House, only conjectures, nothing certain.

A visit was made to the Whitemarsh locality by the compiler of these notes on June 19, 1929, and some information about the later history of the place was then obtained. Whitemarsh Meeting House and grounds have been sold, and in 1929 appear as a private residence. The visit shows the changes that have naturally taken place. In reality the Burial Ground at the back of the house was never used by Friends for interment to any extent, for only a few bodies were ever buried there. When, in 1920, the Meeting House was sold to Mr. Elmer E. Eakins, he could not obtain a deed for the property until the bodies buried there had been removed and re-interred elsewhere. He obtained possession April 23, 1920. In preparing a home residence from the building, Mr. Eakins asserted he made but little alterations outwardly, but kept the House very much in appearance as he found it. He removed the "shutters" that divided the assembly-room, measuring thirty-seven by eighteen feet, and converted the same into a living-room, and opened a stairway at one corner of the room to the upper apartments. There were two doors, one at the front, the other at the end of the Meeting House, but the one at the end has been replaced by a window. Over the front door was originally a pent-roof porch, marks of which are discernable beneath the present ample porch that surrounds the dwelling. At the back, on the northeast angle, was a kitchen or living-room used by the caretaker of the property. This still remains unchanged, but another kitchen with a second-story room was built beside it at the southeast angle of the house.

The little barn containing the stables, only a short distance back of the house, still retains its former appearance, excepting that the excellent care bestowed upon it, and upon the entire property, by the present owner, makes all seem trim and up-to-date. In fact the Whitemarsh Friends' Meeting House has been transformed into a handsome residence. On the side porch is one of the benches which formerly was a part of the furniture of the Meeting House, kept as a relic.

****

On November 18, 1937, the compiler of these notes examined the records of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting now deposited in the Friends' Historic-

al Library at Swarthmore, Delaware County, Pa., and extracted the following copies of minutes therein written, referring to the Whitemarsh tract of land donated by Joshua Morris to the Meeting in 1791. By these minutes it is strongly evident there never was any Meeting regularly established at Whitemarsh, and that the Meeting House served only for a caretaker's dwelling, and for occasional appointed religious gatherings held there.

"Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held at Plymouth the 29th of 9th Month 1831. The following Report being read was directed to be placed on the Minutes of this meeting — 'The Subscribers Trustees of the Meeting's Lot of Land in Whitemarsh, Report to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting That the nett proceeds of said Lot, after paying the incidental expenses amounted to eleven hundred sixty four dollars fifty nine cents on the first day of the fourth Month last; which sum is placed aut at Interest and the Lot rented to Joseph Mather; 9th Mo. 29th 1831 '

Signed Joseph Mather
David Wilson. "

The Committee again reported on 2nd Mo. 2, 1832; and on 8th Mo. 28, 1834, a similar minute to the above was made for the "Lot of Land in Whitemarsh Township," recording the net proceeds as $1313.31 put at interest and the lot rented to Joseph Mather.

The next minute concerning the Lot was recorded at Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held at Plymouth, 5th Mo. 29, 1845;-

"The Committee appointed to examine into the circumstances connected with the Lot of land in Whitemarsh held in Trust as conveyed by Joshua Morris report, That they have ascertained that of the surviving Trustees in the conveyance named Knowles Lancaster is the only one remaining in Unity and religious fellowship with us, and the Committee were united in proposing, that the following named Friends be appointed trustees to hold the same in Trust for the uses and purposes mentioned in the former deed— Thomas Livezey Ellis Cleaver Charles Williams John L Jones Daniel Foulke Joseph M Mather Henry Jones and Joseph Jeanes

Signed by direction and on behalf of said Committee by
John Wilson
5 Mo. 29 1845. Evan Jones

"Which is united with by the Meeting and all the friends named being present but two— all are appointed to the trust if those absent do not decline upon being informed."

At the next meeting Joseph M. Mather declined and William W. Longstreth was put in his place and "Knowles Lancaster the survivor of the former trustees in unity with us, is directed to convey the real estate in conformity with the original grant to said trustees and to collect any monies that may appertain to said trust and pay it over to the trustees now appointed."

At Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held 2nd of 9th Mo. 1852 "The Trustees appointed to have charge of a Lot of Land in White-marsh belonging to Friends,— made the following Report in writing, which was adopted and the Trustees directed to adopt measures to carry into effect the objects designated in the Report—

"To Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends—

"The Trustees appointed by this meeting to have charge of a certain Lot of Land in Whitemarsh conveyed to Friends by Joshua Morris— Report that in attending to the duties of their appointment, they have met at different times and kept regular minutes of their proceedings from which it appears, there is an unexpended balance of about $2600. in the hands of their Treasurer, consisting of a Mortgage on real estate of $2000 and the balance in promissary notes. The Trustees further report that in their judgment the time has arrived when it would be right to enclose a portion of the Lot for a Burial place to be under the care of the Trustees or such other ~~persons~~ Friends, as the meeting may appoint for that purpose— and that a stone wall be erected along the front of the Lot if found practicable— And also that a suitable dwelling house be erected thereon for the residence of a person to have the care of the Lot and diging graves, and that part of the House be reserved for the accommodation of those, attending funerals, and for a place to hold meetings of worship for Friends, when it may be needed for that purpose——

Ellis Cleaver
On behalf of the Trustees Thomas Livezey
Charles Williams
8th Mo. 21st 1852 Daniel Foulke "

At the Monthly Meeting of Gwynedd held at Plymouth, 11m. 30, 1854.

"The following report from the Trustees having charge of a Lot of Land in White Marsh conveyed ~~by Joshua~~ to Friends by Joshua Morris, was read and approved and directed to entered upon the minutes of the meeting (viz) 'To Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends. The Trustees of the White marsh Lot of Land belonging Friends Report, that in pursuance of the direction of the Monthly Meeting they contracted with John Gamble to erect the House, Stable, Wall in front of the Lot &c as proposed in their report of 8th month 1852— which improvements have since all been completed, and also a suitable Lot enclosed with with a pail fence, for a burial ground for all who may apply, provided the interments are in accordance with the rules of our discipline The ground is laid off in Lots of Ten feet each for those having family's, one of larger size is approprtated to Strangers or those having no families——

The House is thirty by Twenty Two feet, Two story high, the lower story is entirely appropriated for a Meeting room, furnished with benches stove &c and will accommodate about one hundred persons, attached thereto is a two story kitchen eighteen feet square, which together with the second story of the main building is furnished in a convenient manner for the accommodation of a family——

The Lot and dwelling part of the House is rented to Isaac Conrad for Sixty dollars per annum, he to take charge of the Meeting room, open and shut the same and make fires when requisite, and also to have charge of the grave yard and diging graves—— On examination ~~of the~~ and settlement of the Treasurer's accounts we find an unexpended balance of $52.22 '

Ellis Cleaver
Signed on behalf the Trustees Charles Williams
11mo. 25. 1854. Daniel Foulke "

(In the foregoing report, the punctuation, spelling, and occasionally omitted words are just as they appear in the original minute.)

There is no record in the minutes of any meeting being established at Whitemarsh, at least as late as 1872. Each year, in answering the 1st Annual Query referring to the establishment of new meetings, the answer, each time is distinctly "Not any", excepting only the years when Norristown Particular and Norristown Preparative Meetings were settled. However, on 5 Mo. 2, 1872, the answer was slightly different, the statement being,- "None except the circular meetings that have been established within the last year" This, of course, allowed a meeting to be held by appointment at Whitemarsh, though no place is definitely named in the answer.

Whitemarsh Meeting House was sold in 1920 and the following minute made at Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held at Norristown, 5 Mo. 1, 1920, details the transaction:-

"The committee appointed to co-operate with the Incorporated Trustees in connection with the Sale of the White Marsh Property made the following written report which was approved by the meeting.

"To Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends:- The undersigned committee appointed at the last Monthly Meeting to cooperate with the Trustees of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends, in arranging for the transfer of the White Marsh Meeting Property, report that they have attended to the duties of their appointment, that the final decree of the Court of Common Pleas, entered April 12th, 1920, confirming the private sale of the property to Elmer E Eakins, for the price, $5600—., provided that a bond in the sum of $11,200 - should be entered, conditioned for the faithful application of the net proceeds of said sale (after deducting the necessary cost of these proceedings and the expenses incident to the removal and reinterment of the bodies in said burial ground), under the direction of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends, in perpetuating the original purpose of the said trust, as nearly as may be practicable and most beneficial in the judgment and discretion of said Gwynedd Monthly Mtg of Friends.

"Said bond executed by the Trustees of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends, as Principal, and by a member of each of the 3 Preparative Meetings, as Sureties, was executed and approved by the Court

"The transfer of the premises to the purchaser, Elmer E Eakins, was completed on April 23rd 1920, and after deducting from the total purchase money, $5600., 288\frac{68}{}$, for legal service, Court costs, advertising, decrees, affidavits, acknowledgements and revenue stamps on deed, and the further sum of $50.$\frac{66}{}$ for costs of removal of bodies the balance of 5260\frac{66}{}$ has been paid to Walter H. Jenkins Treasurer of the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Alfred W. Wright
Thomas A. Foulke
Charles W. Sheppard "

A D D E N D A.

Abington Quarter.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Friendsville in 1938 is a small open village of loosely scattered houses and one small church, representing the Roman Catholic faith, located high on the mountain summits of Susquehanna County, Pa., midway between the winding highways traversing the hills and valleys of the county, the one to the eastward leading northward to Endicott in New York State, the other to the westward, extending also northward to Owego in New York State. The village is far remote from railroad communication, the nearest depot being upwards of a dozen or more miles away; and it appears to be equally isolated from any connection with modern public service travel by means of the well established Bus System so universal in 1938. Hence, when on Nov. 6, 1938, the compiler of these "Historical Sketches" relating to Friends' Meetings visited the locality of the former Friendsville Friends' Meeting of a century ago, he reached the place by automobile, in the private car of his cousin, Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Pa.

The general wild nature of the country for miles around, as it now exists, so vastly improved from what it must have been more than a century ago when the pioneers ventured within those regions, aroused many mental queries as to what could possibly have been the incentive that lured the early Quaker adventurers to settle there. The Quaker element has long since passed away, being diminished by death and removel, so that in 1938 there is no representative left; however their memory appears to be cherished, for the name of the village keeps it yet in mind, while the villagers themselves, and the neighboring farm owners, chiefly Catholics and Episcopalians, yet point out the Friends' Burial Ground nearby as one of their most prominent landmarks, and even are prone to call, at times, the little church in the graveyard the Quaker Meeting House although it was never used by the Society of Friends. The little Church, erected about 1850, does not stand on the same spot where the Friends' Meeting House did, though both were within the large graveyard on the top of the hill about three-quarters of a mile out of Friendsville, quite near the picturesque Chacomet Lake which locally is very frequently denominated Carmalt Lake.

The graveyard is entirely within a deep grove that admits few rays of sunlight. There are numerous tombstones in the yard bearing the family names of Burrows, Carmalt, Glidden, Hastings, Hendrick, Keys, Leet, Morris, Mulford, Parker, Price, Stanley and others. One modest headstone is marked "James Carmelt Born 1st Mo. 1st 1800 Died 11mo. 29th 1820." The grave is greatly sunken. There are other low Quaker memorial stones in the yard, many nearly hidden by the luxuriant growth of periwinkle, ground-pine, and various varieties of mosses and pretty plants, but not of briers and noxious weeds. It is not a burial ground in which a lawnmower could be used to advantage, and, although a casual glance might

term it "neglected", it is in reality not so, excepting for the condition of some of the memorial stones and the many sunken graves. Near the grave of James Carmalt is a large monumental headstone bearing the following:- "James E. Carmalt Born May 11, 1840 Died Feb. 23, 1925 His Wife Charlotte C Carmalt Born January 30, 1842 Died June 28, 1917." On the top of the stone are the words "This do in remembrance of me," and at the base of the stone is "Moved to Utica, N. Y." This last refers to the fact that the remains of Charlotte C. Carmalt were taken from this graveyard and reinterred at Utica, New York. Still another large marble headstone is inscribed "Sibylla T. Morris Died Sept. 1, 1908 aged 82 yr." One more tombstone is marked "Emily H wife of Davis D. Burrows Died July 12, 1877 Aged 37 yrs & 2 day " Near her grave is that of "Calvin Leet M.D. Died Jan. 1, 1874 aged 81 years."

The Burial Ground is completely enclosed by a fence formed of a series of square stone posts, every one firm and good as when first constructed, joined by a single line of metal piping. In one corner of the yard is a small steep-roofed frame church which has not been used for services for many years. The door is open and the circular window of colored glass in the southeast end, for the building corners to the cardinal points, is broken and has little of its pretty panes left. It was an Episcopal Church, which, like its predecessor, the Friends' Meeting House, has been abandoned and its congregation, if any survive, hold worship elsewhere.

B U C K S

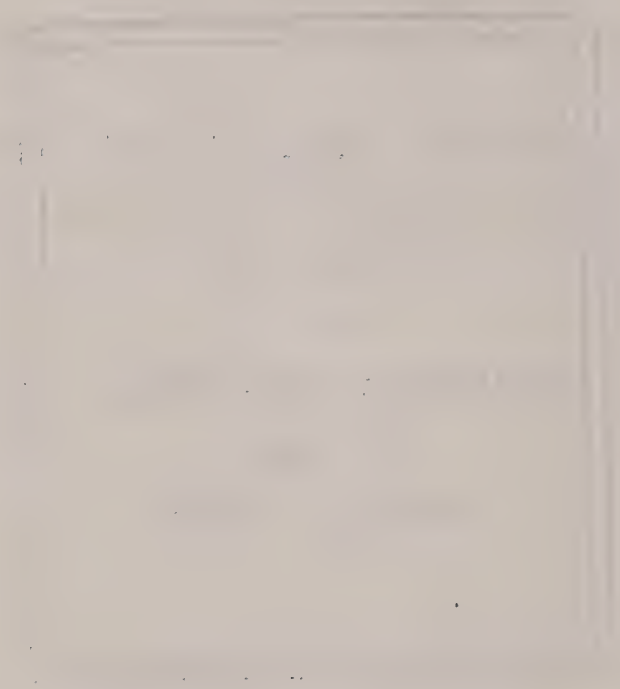
Q U A R T E R

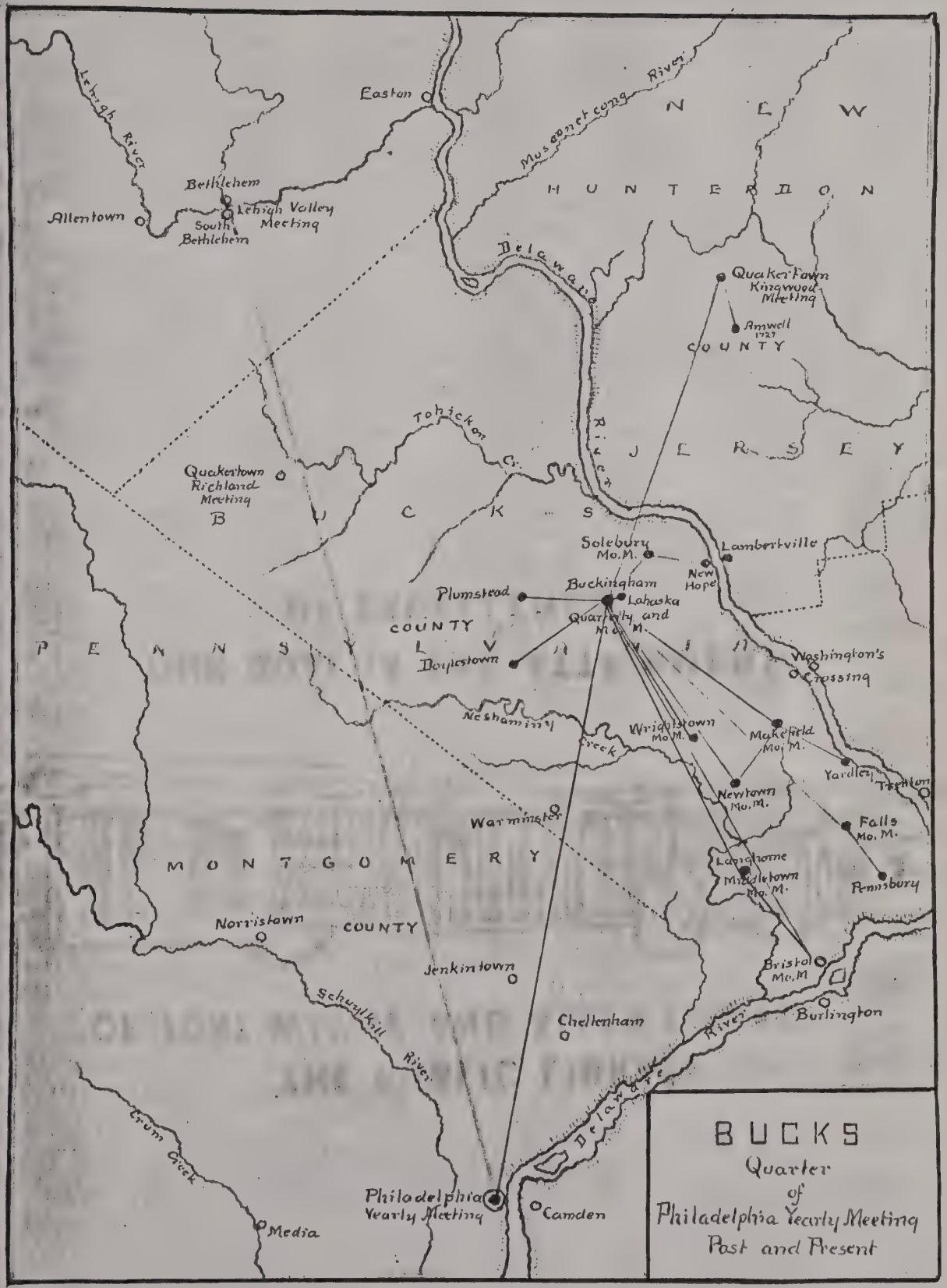
of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends




Lehigh River
Easton
Bethlehem
Allentown
Lehigh Valley Meeting
South Bethlehem
Musconetcong River
N E W
H U N T E R D O N
Delaware
Quakertown Kingwood Meeting
Amwell 1727
COUNTY
Tohickon Cr.
River
J E R S E Y
Quakertown Richland Meeting
B U C K S
Solebury Mo. M.
Lambertville
New Hope
Buckingham
Plumstead
Lahaska
Quarterly and Mo. M.
COUNTY
P E N N S Y L V A N I A
Doylestown
Washington's Crossing
Neshaminy Creek
Wrightstown Mo. M.
Makefield Mo. M.
Yardley
Trenton
Newtown Mo. M.
Warminster
Falls Mo. M.
M O N T G O M E R Y
Langhorne Middletown Mo. M.
Pennsbury
Norristown
COUNTY
Jenkintown
Bristol Mo. M
Burlington
Schuylkill River
Cheltenham
Delaware River
Crum Creek
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Camden
Media
BUCKS
Quarter
of
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Past and Present



BUCKS QUARTER.

****

Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting dates from 1684.- "Whereas, heretofore, from the first settlement of this county, there was only one Monthly Meeting within the said county. At the Yearly Meeting held at Philadelphia, in the seventh month, 1683, it was then agreed, that the said Monthly Meeting, for the ease and benefit of Friends, should be divided into two parts; the one to be held about Neshaminy, and the other near the river Delaware. And that the said meetings shall meet together once every quarter; which was accordingly observed."

"At a Quarterly Meeting held at William Biles's house, the seventh of the third month, 1684; being the first Quarter Meeting held in the aforesaid county, after the aforesaid agreement was made." -(Bucks Quarterly Meeting.) -From Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism."

"Although the meeting-houses at the Falls and at Neshaminy (Middletown) had both been built several years, yet the Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at the houses of William Biles, Nicholas Waln, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, and others, up to the year 1696. From that time it alternated between the two meeting-houses till 1722, when it began to circulate to Wrightstown; and in 1736 the circle was extended to Buckingham, as at present." -From Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism."

During the period of its existence there have been nine Monthly Meetings in Bucks Quarter, viz.,

1. Falls established.....1683.
2. Middletown established...1683.
3. Buckingham established...1720.
4. Wrightstown established..1734.
5. Quakertown established...1744.
6. Solebury established.....1811.
7. Makefield established.....1820.
8. Bristol established.....1874.
9. Newtown established.....1926.

In 1937 eight of these Monthly Meetings still remain as active meetings in this quarter. One, Quakertown, New Jersey, is considered only as an Indulged Meeting which holds its one annual meeting by appointment in the autumn of each year. Other subordinate meetings in Bucks Quarter are Doylestown, Pennsbury, Plumstead, Yardley, New Hope, Lambertville and Ballance or Little Britain. This last, by its location properly belongs to Nottingham Quarter of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, but the property belongs to Falls Monthly Meeting of Arch Street Friends, and, in 1937, the Meeting is kept up by one zealous member, Joseph T. Miller, who cares for the Meeting House and Burial Ground.

Pennsbury, New Hope and Lambertville have been discontinued. Plumstead, diminished in numbers, is not regularly held.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
B U C K S Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

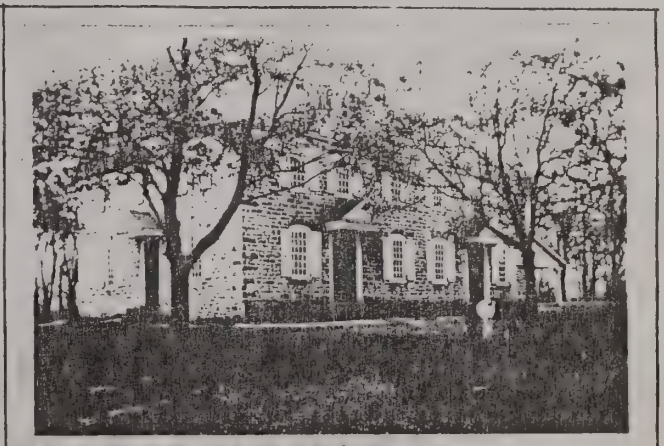
1. Ballance (Little Britain), O. . . . . Occasional.
2. Bristol, H. . . . . Active.
3. Bristol, O. . . . . Discontinued.
4. Buckingham, H. . . . . Active.
5. Buckingham, O. . . . . Discontinued.
6. Doylestown, H. . . . . Active.
7. Falls, H. & O. . . . . Active.
8. Lambertville, H. . . . . Discontinued.
9. Makefield, H. . . . . Active.
10. Middletown (Langhorne), H. . . . . Active.
11. Middletown, O. . . . . Discontinued.
12. New Hope, H. . . . . Discontinued.
13. Newtown, H. . . . . Active.
14. Pennsbury, H. . . . . Discontinued.
15. Plumstead, H. . . . . Occasional.
16. Plumstead, O. . . . . Discontinued.
17. Quakertown, N.J., H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
18. Solebury, H. . . . . Active.
19. Solebury, O. . . . . Discontinued.
20. Wrightstown, H. . . . . Active.
21. Wrightstown, O. . . . . Discontinued.
22. Yardley, H. . . . . Active.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.

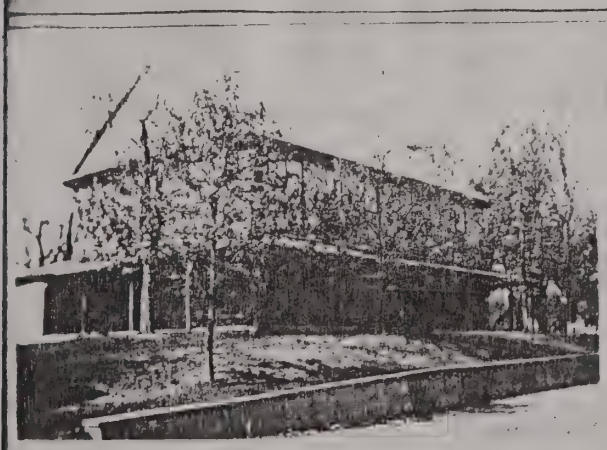
BUCKS QUARTER, on the last Fifth-day of the month, holds the Quarterly Meeting at Wrightstown in Second Month (February); at Buckingham in the Fifth Month (May); at Fallsington in Eighth Month (August); and in the Eleventh Month (November) at Langhorne or Middletown. This is the Hicksite Branch of Friends.



Wrightstown Meeting House



Buckingham Meeting House

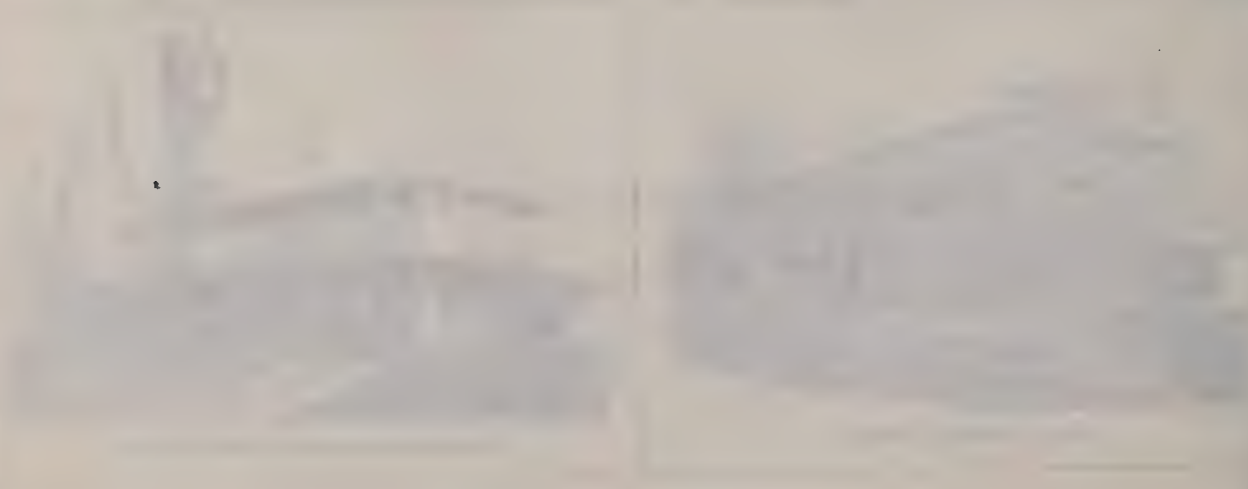


Falls Meeting House



Middletown (Langhorne) Meeting House





BALLANCE.

Meeting officially called Little Britain.
Meeting established about.....1828.
Meeting House built about.....1840.
Location near Wrightsville, Lancaster Co.

****

In the southern part of Lancaster county, Pa., in the township of Little Britain, westward from the Hicksite Friends' Meeting House called Eastland, is another Meeting House belonging to Orthodox Friends, popularly known as Ballance Meeting House. It is directly on the township line between Little Britain and Fulton, a short distance north of the hamlet of Wrightsville. The following communication written by Joseph T. Miller in answer to questions asked, provides a little of this Meeting's history from one living in its vicinity in 1931:-

"Peach Bottom, Pa.,
3/25/31.

Thine of recent date come to hand some days ago, and I laid it back and had forgotten to try to write the some little I know.- I have known the Meeting House as Little Britain Friends Meeting House, better known as Ballances Meeting House. Joseph Ballance gave part of the ground and Joseph Smedley the other part of about one acre where the House and Graveyard is with a bit of wood on North and South. The deed was given I believe in 1840, but I do not know when the House was built. There are about 50 buried in the Grave Yard. This belongs to General Meeting of Friends held at Fallsington, Bucks Co., Charles Henry Moon, Clerk. Thee might find out something by addressing Chas. Henry Moon, Woodbourne. I believe I see we have two maps of Lancaster county here, so I guess I will put one in and thee can tell by that near where it is located on the line between Little Britain and Fulton Townships. I have just made a mark with point of my pencil as thee may see on line between Little Britain and Fulton townships. We are just west. If thee feels like coming to see the place, would be glad to see thee and those with thee. Hardly a mile west either way from the Meeting House. Trusting this may be of some use to thee, I am thy friend,

Jos. T. Miller."

Charles Henry Moon's response to further inquiries included the following statements:- "I know very little about the meeting House, having been in it at the time of Rachel Miller's funeral for the first and only time in my life. In 'Selections from the Letters of Thomas B. Gould', I have read the following: 'Little Britain is twelve miles from Nottingham: at both which places there is an interesting company of Friends, and they have nice new and commodious meeting-houses.'....After dinner at Little Britain, we rode about 25 miles, crossing the Susquehannah River near Port Deposit, and lodged at Gideon Smith's, at Deer Creek.' The above was in 1854.

I am sorry that I cannot give thee any more information in regard to this meeting house. The meeting which held title to the property was

a component part of the Present General Meeting of Men and Women Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Etc., and I remember Joseph Ballance attending said Meeting."

A brief reference to Ballance Meeting was made in "Lancaster County" by H. M. J. Klein and E. Melvin Williams, 1924, thus:- "In 1827 a division occurred in the Society of Friends, the parts becoming later known as 'Orthodox' and 'Hicksite'. The Hicksite Quakers were in the majority in Little Britain, and therefore held the church property. The Orthodox Friends consequently erected a small brick meeting-house for themselves. It stood almost on the line between Little Britain and Fulton townships, being on Soapstone Hill in Fulton. It was known as Ballance's Meeting, but never functioned strongly."

Ballance Meeting House, built facing the southwest, is a small brick building by the roadside with a small woodland at its back and a little graveyard to the east of it inclosed by a neat iron fence, the township line passing between the two, putting the Meeting House in Fulton and the burial ground in Little Britain Township. The House has no porch and was constructed on the conventional plan of Quaker Meeting Houses of the old type with sliding shutters between the two ends which in olden times accommodated men and women separately. But in April, 1932, when, by the kindness and courtesy of Joseph T. Miller, the photographer was admitted to the little place of worship, it was seen that some of the ceiling plaster had fallen in the unused end, but the "Men's end" of the House still remained intact, showing to advantage its ancient quaintness, for it is verging upon its hundredth year, having been presumably erected near about 1840. A good old ten-plate stove still occupies its place in the middle of the aisle in front of the facing benches, now no longer filled with the ministers and elders of the meeting, for the congregation of the Orthodox Branch of Little Britain are mostly sleeping in the adjacent Burial Ground. Joseph T. Miller alone worships in the Ballance Meeting House on Soapstone Hill and had kept his religious meditations there on April 17th, 1932, the day of the visit just mentioned made by the compiler of these historical notes who was taken to Little Britain by Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Pa. Joseph T. Miller looks after the property and gives special attention to the neat little graveyard wherein are buried his parents, his wife and child, and others connected to him by ties of kinship. There are eleven unmarked fieldstones in this yard, but on the other headstones are seen the names of Austin, Ballance, Brown, Cook, Eshleman, Harlan, Holden, Kelley, Miller, Palmer, Smedley and Tollinger. Both Joseph Smedley and Joseph Ballance, who together gave the land on which the Meeting House and Graveyard are located, are interred in this cemetery, but there are no dates, simply the name Joseph Smedley on one of the headstones, while the other bears the record, Joseph Ballance 1799 - 1871.

In the list of meetings belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends in 1858, Ballance, under its proper name of Little Britain, is not given, being then most likely a part of Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

##########

BRISTOL.

Meeting organized about.....1705.
Meeting House built.....1709.
Meeting House enlarged.....1736.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1828.
Monthly Meeting established.....1874.
Orthodox Meeting House demolished....1926.
Location in the City of .....Bristol, Pa.

****

Bristol, as a meeting, is old, so is its Meeting House, but as a Monthly Meeting it is comparatively new, having been established as such in 1874. In Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" this brief extract relates to early Bristol history:-

"1704 ?- 'Meetings for worship at Bristol were sometimes held at Friends' houses till 1710, when a meeting-house was built, and a meeting settled therein.' -(S. Smith.)

"Prior to 1788, Bristol Friends had belonged to Falls Monthly Meeting. At their own request, they were then transferred to Middletown; and it was agreed 'That all the property which the said Preparative Meeting are now in possession of, or hold as a meeting, ought to be held and enjoyed by them as heretofore.' -(Bucks Quarterly Meeting.)"

The ancient Meeting House is still standing in 1929. It appears as a rough-cast house, setting somewhat awry to both Market and Wood Streets, at the intersection of which it is located. On its gable is the date 1709, although the records seem to indicate a later time for its erection; and a couple of side doors open to porches at the front of the house facing the yard; in the rear of which is a row of antique wagon-sheds that are partly over-shadowed by a large buttonwood tree.

Bristol Meeting belongs to Hicksite Friends and its minutes, as a Preparative Meeting began in 1777. The Orthodox Branch had a meeting but it has been discontinued and its Meeting House has disappeared. Wood Street passes at the back of the Bristol Meeting House and leads to the large oblong-shaped Burial Ground a few squares away. This is partly surrounded by a wall that formerly had an entrance, now closed by masonry, at the end of Wood Street. Within the enclosure are many memorial stones, mostly in Friendly simplicity of style, some quaintly ancient in form with dates or without, others more modern and elaborate. Among the family names to be seen are Adams, Albertson, Allen, Bailey, Betz, Burton, Comly, Elkinton, Hutchinson, Iredell, Israel, Jenkins, Leedom, Paxson, Peirce, Stackhouse, Swain, Townsend, Warner and White.

In the "History of Bristol Borough" published in 1911 by Doron Green, this interesting note of the Friends and their places of meeting, is found. "Nearly all the first settlers of Buckingham, now Bristol, as well as of other parts of the lower end of Bucks County, were members of the Society of Friends. Meetings for worship were established about the Falls of the Delaware, some time before the country had received the name of Pennsylvania, the members belonging to a Monthly Meeting held at Burlington, dating

from 1674. In 1683 a Monthly Meeting was established at the house of William Biles, in what is now known as The Manor, of which Friends living in Bristol, and at Neshamine, now Middletown, became members. The Governor and his wife, while in Pennsylvania, were members of this Monthly Meeting, and Phineas Pemberton, whose name as clerk of the first Orphans' Court, frequently appears upon our early county records, was its recorder of Births and Deaths. The first Bucks Quarterly Meeting, composed of the original Falls Monthly Meeting and a new one set off thereform called Neshamine, was held at the house of William Biles, on March 7, 1684. For twenty years Friends at Bristol were not allowed any regular meeting of their own, and growing weary of being thus deprived of religious privileges, they petitioned the Falls Monthly Meeting in 1704, that they might be allowed to hold a meeting sometimes among themselves, but this favor was not granted until 1707, when permission was given them to hold a meeting of worship bi-weekly, on First Days, and once a week on week days, In 1706, Samuel Carpenter, a wealthy Friend, offered to give Falls Monthly Meeting 'a piece of ground for a meeting house and burying place, and pasture, at Bristol, and the gift having been accepted by the Meeting the same was ordered to be deeded to Joseph Kirkbride and others for the uses aforesaid. The trustees appointed by the Monthly Meeting seem to have been most unaccountably derelict in their duties, for we find, in 1710, a minute of the Monthly Meeting stating that 'Bristol Friends renewed an application, first made in 1706, for the building of a meeting-house.' The following quaint minute of the Quarterly Meeting gives evidence that the request of the Bristol Friends for a meeting house was soon granted. It is as follows; 'At a Quarterly Meeting held at Middletown, ye 22nd of ye 12th Month, 1710. This meeting having under its consideration the building of a meeting house at Bristol it's concluded there be a good, substantial house built, either of brick or stone, and the Friends appointed to take the dimensions, and for the convenientest place is Joseph Kirkbride, Joshua Koupes, John Satcher, Thatcher, Thomas Stevenson, and Adam Harker, together with such Bristol Friends as they think fit, who are likewise to compute the charge as near as may be, and to appoint whom they may think fit to manage the work, and give an account of their proceeding to the next meeting'.....

"After seven years of delay the meeting house project was in a fair way to be accomplished, and in December, 1713, the Quarterly Meeting was informed that 'the committee to settle Bristol meeting house, report they have completed the same,' from which it would appear that this ancient landmark lacks but two years of being 200 years old. The bricks used in its construction were brought from England, and this doubtless added to the delay in its completion.

"In 1728, the building was partly taken down and rebuilt, it being in danger of falling. In 1735 or 1736, an addition was built, greatly enlarging its capacity, and in 1756 it was finished in the upper story. Previous to 1839-40, the entrance was in the Market Street end of the house, the galleries being at the east end, facing the entrance, and the aisle running lengthwise of the building, probably passing through a doorway into the addition in the rear. During the Revolutionary war the house was occupied as a hospital, as appears from the following minute of September 15, 1778: 'Joseph Church, William Bidgood, John Hutchinson, and Phineas

Buckley are appointed to get the meeting house cleared of the troops in the little end of the house that it may be fit to meet in.' A number of Patients in this hospital are believed to have been buried in the lot now occupied by Mohican Hall, on Otter Street. In 1820 a school was kept in the upper story of the house, taught by Dr. Hanry Lippincott, afterwards many years in practice in Fallsington, Mary Presser, Letitia Swain and Hannah Coleman.

"In 1828 a split occurred in the Society and the Orthodox Friends withdrew and built a meeting house at the corner of Wood and Walnut Streets. This building is still standing (1911), meetings being held therein on every First Day. In 1867 another separation took place, where those who accepted the Millerite doctrines erected a meeting house at the corner of Walnut and Wilson Streets. This building was torn down about twenty-five years ago (about 1886). These unfortunate divisions among the members of the Society have greatly reduced the numbers and influence."

The frame Meeting House of the Orthodox Friends stood near the Friends' Burial Ground until 1926 when it was torn down. On its site an Italian church called "Chiesa Christiana della Fide Apostolica," was erected in 1927.

##########

BUCKINGHAM.

Meeting organized about.....1705.
Burial Ground established.....1705.
First Meeting House built.....1708.
Monthly Meeting established.....1720.
Second Meeting House built.....1729.
Present Meeting House built.....1768.
School-house built.....1793.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1830.
Location at and near.....Lahaska, Pa.

****

Buckingham is a Monthly and a Preparative Meeting of Bucks Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. It holds one of the four Bucks Quarterly Meetings, the other three being held at Wrightstown, Falls and Middletown (Langhorne).

Buckingham Meeting House is old, bears the date 1768 on its eastern end, and the Meeting is older, having been established as a Monthly Meeting in 1720, while as a Friends' settlement it dates still earlier. Among the first settlers were Amos Preston, Thomas Bye, James Streator, Joseph Fell, Thomas Canby, Thomas Watson, Robert Smith, Jacob Holcombe, Richard Lundy, John Scarborough, and Edmund Kinsey, the last named being a prominent minister for forty years among the Friends at Buckingham. In 1705 James Streator, for the sum of forty shillings, conveyed to Falls Meeting a plot of

ten acres of ground for Buckingham Friends for burial purposes and for a meeting-house, and, quoting from a paper prepared by Alice Atkinson Kirson for the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Buckingham Monthly Meeting,-

"So in 1705, 'on a clear, grassy spot' on this newly acquired ten-acre tract, 'on the west side of a path that went winding up the hill,' about one hundred feet from the wall on the lower side of the present graveyard, and within it, the first meeting-house in Buckingham was built. Tradition says it was of logs, and the minutes show that Stephen Wilson of the Falls was the builder. It was not complete until 1708, nor final payments made until 1710. It was hard to do more than make a bare living in Buckingham in those days, and even the glass for the little windows was presented by two kind friends of the Falls, Joseph Kirkbride and William Biles."

This first meeting-house was used for over ten years and the meeting was indulged by the Falls Monthly Meeting until 1720, when, their numbers having increased they were granted a Monthly Meeting of their own. Movements were soon made for building a new Meeting House.

"Finally in a minute of Third Month, 1725, Joseph Fell and Jacob Holcombe are desired to make up accounts with Thomas Canby concerning the building of the stone end of the Buckingham meeting-house. So the stone end to the old meeting house was finally paid for, it may be assumed, in 1725.

"Four years later, in 1729, in a quite unusual minute, we read: 'Friends acquainted this meeting that they had a necessity of building a new meeting house, and in order thereto have made subscriptions for that purpose, and have appointed persons to carry on said work with the Monthly Meeting's approbation, which are Joseph Fell, Jacob Holcombe, and Thomas Canby, and having purchased a piece of ground adjoining to the former and seeing the new purchase more suitable to build a new meeting house on, therefore the Meeting appoints Enoch Pearson, Thomas Canby, Jr., and John Watson and John Hill trustees for the new purchase, and that they take a deed of trust for the said purchase and also give a declaration and a deed of trust to the Meeting for same.' From this minute it would seem that some of the younger Friends, impatient of the old meeting house with its stone addition, had taken matters in their own hands, paid the necessary five shillings which the original deed shows were given for this new tract of three and a half acres purchased of Edmund Kinsey, made subscriptions, appointed a committee to carry the work through and then asked the Meeting's approval. This was given, as we see, but with this minute all reference in the records to this second meeting house ceases.....In 1750 a minute speaks of 'securing the meeting house as soon as conveniency will permit.' In 1761 a minute reads: 'Committee appointed to consider what was proper to be done in relation to the meeting house and securing the lands thereunto belonging, reported they had met and concluded to lay the deeds before the Meeting for advice.' Again, later, they report they cannot agree upon the place to set the new meeting house. The Quarterly Meeting was therefore appealed to, and a large committee was appointed by that Meeting to consider the question and advise with Buckingham Monthly Meeting in regard to the matter...Finally the Quarterly Meeting committee sent in a paper in which, with full recognition of the difference of opinion among the Buckingham Friends, and earnestly advising against it, they declared that the most convenient place to

set a new meeting house was 'on the hill'. This is signed 25th of First Month, 1762, by Mahlon Kirkbride, James Moon. John Woolston, William Paxson, Joseph Hampton and Jacob Heaton. Upon this, Buckingham Friends set to work, as the minutes and deeds show, to secure this piece of land, but it was not until Eleventh Month, 1767, that they really began to build their new house, the one in which we sit to-day, the third Buckingham meeting house. Subscriptions by that time had amounted to 554£, and Joseph Watson, Thomas Bye, Isaac Pickering, and Henry Paxson were appointed to direct the work. In the following spring, Fifth Month, 1768, the opening minute reads: 'At a Monthly Meeting held at Buckingham (in the stable, the meeting house being burned since last meeting.)' The old meeting house was gone and the building of the new one not sufficiently advanced for it to be used. So for eight months Monthly Meeting was held at Plumstead, and the Quarterly Meeting of Fifth Month, usually held at Buckingham, met at Wrightstown. The minutes do not state where religious meetings were held during this time. Finally in First Month, 1769, a minute reads 'It is reported that the Buckingham house is expected to be ready to accommodate the next Monthly Meeting,' and the next month's minute begins 'At a Monthly Meeting at Buckingham.' No slightest word of gratification in the achievement of the long contemplated and planned for building follows, only the usual routine of business and discipline. Four months later the meeting house is reported as nearly completed and a committee is appointed to settle accounts.....The total cost of land, materials and workmanship was 736£ 14s. 1½d. From the minutes we learn that Thomas Smith superintended the building of the new meeting house during the first six months. He then asked to be released and Joseph Ellicott was appointed to his place. From other sources we learn that the mason work and plastering were done by Matthias Hutchinson, and the carpentry by Edward Good, grandfather of Pearson Good, for so many years caretaker of the meeting house and graveyard. The building which came from their hands, almost the same to-day as it was in 1768, with its fine proportions, its walls of warm colored stone, quarried from the neighborhood, its deep cornice, its hooded doorways, its many-paned windows with their heavy sashes, and the white cedar woodwork of its interior with the satin finish age has given, has been called by a visiting Friend one of the most substantial and imposing country meeting houses in seven of our states.

Buckingham Meeting House is beautifully situated on the top of one of Bucks County's many hills, surrounded by many ancient shade trees, and commands delightful views over the valleys towards Buckingham Mountain and the distant "Jersey Hills." The House has not been "improved" with modern up-to-date porches, but in 1929 retains its stone steps to its old-time pent-roofed hooded doorways, and has other features of architecture and trimmings dear to the antiquary and lovers of ancient houses and homes. There are three old "horse-blocks", all in good condition though no longer in service as in the days when horse-back riding was the customary mode of travel. One of the blocks is part of the eastern end of the Meeting House itself, the others being by the woodside west of the House.

Back of the Meeting House on the hillside sloping to the westward and north, is the Burial Ground, picturesque in its Quaker simplicity and the adornments of nature. Quite a distance from the entrance is a short row of irregular sized evergreens on the western slope. This marks the spot where

the first Buckingham Meeting House stood. Beyond it, nearer the wall is a plot of ground where the graves and surrounding sod are completely overspread with a wild and compact growth of lily-of-the-valley (Convallaria majalis), so thick that visitors cannot avoid stepping on the blossoms in walking among the graves. In this old part of the yard are a number of brown headstones recording initials or names of the Fell, Ely, Child and Large and a few other families; while higher up the hillside in the newer section of the cemetery, among the names to be seen are Morris, Lloyd, Ball, Townsend, Carter, Price, Groom, Atkinson, Gilbert, Cernea and others, many of which have been familiar in the local history of Buckingham from the time of the early settlement. The oldest part of the graveyard dates backward to 1705. In 1729 an additional plot of about five acres was given to the meeting for five shillings by Edmund Kinsey. Soon after 1750 a wall was built about the yard and a minute of 1762 states "that the gravedigger of Buckingham, for the time being, and all succeeding times, do not dig any graves in the burying ground for strangers and others, where none of the family are of our society, or have not subscribed to the enclosing of the graveyard, But when such case may happen, he gives notice to such requests that they be laid in the southeast corner of the last purchased lot on the road going to Philadelphia." The place referred to is probably southeast of the present Meeting House known as the soldiers burial ground when, "during the Revolution, the house was used for sometime as a hospital."

More ground was added in 1805; in 1807 a small reservation was made for burial of colored people; and again, about 1898, a gift of two and a half acres from Judge D. Newlin Fell still further enlarged the graveyard and the wall was then rebuilt so as to include the additional section.

In 1876 the graveyard was considered in an unsatisfactory condition consequent to the violation of the Discipline of Friends in the provision of memorial stones, which, in some cases, were "Costly and showy monuments." Some dozen or fifteen years later, "Headstones were lowered and interments are now made and stones erected in accordance with the Rules of Discipline."

On the summit of the hill, eastward from the Meeting House, is the Friends' School-house which dates from about 1793 when it was recommended to the meeting by the Committee of Thirty-four, on Sixth Month 3rd, 1793, that a school-house be erected on the meeting house grounds. An elementary private school is still kept there in 1929.

In the village of Lahaska, about a mile from Buckingham Meeting House, is a building bearing the date 1830 in its gable. It was for many years the Buckingham Meeting House of Orthodox Friends, originally built of a size to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting of that branch of the Society. The Orthodox in this section of the county having so diminished in numbers by death and removals, their Meeting House was closed and ultimately passed into the hands of the Lahaska Carriage Repository. In 1929 it is in quite a dilapidated condition, but in outward appearance still retains its "Meeting House look or character."

NOTE. Tradition asserts that during the time of the rebuilding of Buckingham Meeting House, when the fire destroyed the old House and when it was necessary for other buildings to be used for meeting purposes, meetings for worship were held in a stone structure near the village of Holicong, not very far distant from the Meeting House. The building is yet standing on the farm of Eleanor Broadhurst in 1937.

DOYLESTOWN.

Meeting established.....1834.
Meeting House built.....1835.
Centennial celebration.....1937.
Location on East Oakland Avenue in Doylestown.

****

Doylestown Friends' Meeting is an Indulged Meeting under the care of Buckingham Monthly Meeting in Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends. It was established in 1834, a few years after the Separation of 1827. A brief story of its organization is told in Battle's "History of Bucks County", the sum and substance of which is almost literally quoted from the words of Samuel Hart; also quoted by Ezra Michener in the "Retrospect of Early Quakerism". In the "History of Bucks County" it is stated:-

"In the year 1834 several Friends residing in and near the village of Doylestown made application to Buckingham monthly meeting for permission to hold an indulged meeting on first days. The meeting appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and when the request had been favorably reported, the proposed meeting was authorized. It was held for a time in a room rented for the purpose, until, in the following year, a meeting-house was erected, which cost, with improvements, one thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents."

On Aug. 14, 1928, the Doylestown Daily Intelligencer published an interesting article concerning the churches in the town. Of the Friends' Meeting House it remarked:- "The second church to be established was the Friends' Meeting House, on the site on which it now stands on East Oakland avenue. This meeting is still under the control of the Buckingham, the parent meeting." The writer of this article valued the Meeting House at the present time at $10,000, an amount considerably in excess of the original cost of the building.

Buckingham Monthly Meeting holds half of its business meetings at this Meeting House in Doylestown, where it convenes in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Months, on the first Second-day of the month.

Doylestown Friends' Meeting House is a brick structure located on the north side of East Oakland Avenue, and, like the old-time Meeting Houses, was built so as to face the south. It is not large in size, but has two entrance doors and four windows at the front, as many at the back, windows at each end and a door at the eastern end. Two porches lend the building a home-like aspect, but it is not surrounded by spacious grounds. It sets back only a little distance from the sidewalk and a dwelling and a hospital are on either side of it, while only a small open space intervening, separates it from the wagon-sheds at the rear.

The rear view of the House is picturesque with the ample wealth of evergreen ivy mingled with Virginia Creeper covering the wall space between and about the doors and windows that give light and access to that side of the building. There is no date-stone visible on the Doylestown Meeting House, nor is there a graveyard especially belonging to it.

On Fifth Month 15, 1937, the Friends' Historical Association held its Summer Meeting at Doylestown Meeting House to commemorate its Centennial Anniversary. The "Bullstin" of that association later gave an account of the meeting. The following is quoted from the article:-

"An indulged meeting at Doylestown was authorized by Buckingham Monthly Meeting in 1834, and was held at first in a rented room. In 1835, the meeting house was started. Five Friends agreed to underwrite the enterprise— William Stokes, Timothy Smith, Samuel Hart, Eleazer T. Mc Dowell, and Samuel Yardley; and a house fifty by twenty-six feet was erected at a cost of $1654.50, in which the first meeting was held in Second Month 1836. Various Friends contributed toward the expense of the building, and John Watson interested himself in securing contributions totaling $545.25 from Bucks Quarterly Meeting and from Gwynedd and Richland Monthly Meetings of Abington Quarter, leaving a balance of $880.25 for the five underwriting Friends to pay. Later Bucks Quarter increased its contribution, so that the contribution of the five Friends, who held title, was reduced to about $75 each, and they declared a trust of the property, holding it as trustees under the Quarterly Meeting for the Meeting's benefit. At the date of Samuel Hart's memorandum, Samuel Yardley had removed to Philadelphia, and the other trustees, except Samuel Hart himself, had died."

"Doylestown is an indulged meeting under the care of Buckingham Monthly Meeting. The meeting house belongs to Bucks Quarter. Originally there was a partition and the seats ran in the other direction from the way they now run, with the raised seats facing the street. The specifications called for 'a partition running across the house from front to back, with one double door to pass through and five hoisting shutters on slides, all to be hung with pulleys and weights, the said double door, partition and slides to be of panel work.' The inside work was unpainted."

##########

FALLS.

Meeting established about.....1680.
First Meeting House built.....1683.
Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
Second Meeting House built.....1728.
Present Meeting House built.....1789.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1841.
250th Anniversary celebrated.....1933.
Location.....Fallsington, Pa.

****

In the eastern part of Bucks County, Pa., in the township of Falls and on the outskirts of the village of Fallsington, are two Friends' Meetings with the graveyards belonging to them, and also an elementary school attached to the Orthodox Branch, all close together. The older of these Meeting Houses, bearing the date 1789 on its eastern gable, belongs to

Hicksite Friends and is a substantial stone building facing the south and the passing road which is between the House and the large burial ground opposite. It is on a high elevation of ground, and back of it, in the same yard, is the Orthodox Meeting House, also of stone and of capacious size, with the date 1841 on its eastern end.

The grounds surrounding the two Meeting Houses have a slightly irregular surface which is shaded by magnificent oaks that give great beauty to the place.

In the Orthodox wall-inclosed burial-ground, just at the rear of the House, the interments have been made mostly with families of the same name together in rows. There may be read the family names of Lippincott, Lovett, Kirkbride, healy, Moon, Burgess, Satterthwaite, Price, Comfort, Eastburn and others, all graves being marked in accord with Friends' restrictions. The wall about the yard is of stone with a beveled rough-cast capping, and the shade trees and the uneven surface of the turf lend beauty and an air of peace and repose to the spot.

The Orthodox Burial Ground at Fallsington is rather more attractive, so far as the landscape is concerned, to the observer, than the older graveyard of the Hicksite Branch located a few rods to the southward in front of the older Meeting House, where about two-thirds of the space of the oldest section is a plain green lawn unbroken by the sight of memorial stones. Among the family names seen on the stones in the lower or western section, are, Albertson, Hance, Headley, Kelly Palmer, Satterthwaite, Stackhouse and Warner. The caretaker's dwelling is between this and another cemetery which also belongs to Falls Meeting.

In the Hicksite Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, Falls Meeting, quite frequently called Fallsington, from the name of the village, is a Monthly Meeting of Bucks Quarter, while in the Orthodox Branch it is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Bucks and Burlington Quarter. It is the oldest meeting in Bucks County, and Samuel Smith states:-

"1680 ? - Meetings for worship were early established about the Falls even before the land bore the name of Pennsylvania; and the Friends who were settled from Bristol upwards used to attend the meetings for business at Burlington. Their own meetings for worship used to be held at the houses of some of the inhabitants, viz., William Yardley, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Biles, William Dark, Lyonel Britany, William Beaks, &c. The first Falls meeting-house was built in 1690."

The following extract from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" gives much interesting history relating to Falls Meeting and of Bucks Quarter to which it belongs:-

"New York and New Jersey Colonies having been settled prior to that of Pennsylvania, some Friends obtained patents from Edmund Andros, and located themselves on the west side of the Delaware, before the grant was made to William Penn."

"At a meeting at William Biles's house, the second day of the third month, 1683, then held to wait upon the Lord for his wisdom, to hear what should be offered, in order to inspect into the affairs of the church, that all things may be kept sweet and savory to the Lord, and, by our care over the Church, helpful in the work of God; and we, whose names are as follows, being then present, thought it fit and necessary

that a Monthly Meeting should be set up, both of men and women, for that purpose, and that this meeting be the first of the men's meetings after our arrival into these parts. The Friends present,- William Biles, William Dark, Lyonel Britany, William Yardley, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Beaks." -(Falls Monthly Meeting.)

"1684.- Whereas, heretofore, from the first settlement of this county, there was only one Monthly Meeting within the said county. At the Yearly Meeting held at Philadelphia, in the seventh month, 1683, it was then agreed, that the said Monthly Meeting, for the ease and benefit of Friends, should be divided into two parts: the one to be held about Neshaminy; and the other near the river Delaware. And that the said meetings shall meet together once every quarter; which was accordingly observed."

"At a Quarterly Meeting held at William Biles's house, the seventh of third month, 1684; being the first Quarter Meeting held in the aforesaid county, after the aforesaid agreement was made." -(Bucks Quarterly Meeting.)

"Although the meeting-houses at the Falls and at Neshaminy (Middletown) had both been built for several years, yet the Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at the houses of William Biles, Nicholas Waln, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, and others, up to the year 1696. From that time it alternated between the two meeting-houses till 1722, when it began to circulate to Wrightstown; and in 1736 the circle extended to Buckingham, as at present. (1860). In several instances the minutes establishing Monthly Meetings end thus: 'and every third meeting shall be the Quarterly Meeting.' Bucks Quarter appears to have been so held for some years."

"1686.- Whereas it is found inconvenient that the business of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings should be performed both at one and the same meeting, it is agreed that from henceforth the respective Monthly Meetings of this county be kept distinct from the Quarter Meeting, as well in the month the Quarter Meeting falls, as other months; and that the Quarter Meeting for the future be kept on the third weekly fourth day in the month, &c. -(Bucks Quarterly Meeting.)

From Wm. W. H. Davis's "History of Bucks County, Pa.", (1904) the following notes of Falls Friends' Meeting is obtained:- "The first known meeting of Friends in this county, was held at the house of William Biles, just below the falls, May 2, 1683, at which were present, besides Biles, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Beaks, William Yardley, William Darke, and Lyonel Britton. This was the germ of Falls Meetings. The first business transacted was the marriage of Samuel Darke to Ann Knight, but as the young folks did not have 'documents', they were told 'to wait in patience.' This they declined doing and got married in a 'disorderly manner' out of meeting. They were probably 'dealt with', but to what extent has not come down to us.

"Thomas Atkinson, of Neshaminy, asked help for a cow and a calf and got it.

"The first Quarterly Meeting was held at the house of Thomas Biles, May 7, 1683. The first meeting house, built about where the present one stands, on a lot given by William Penn, 1683, was finished April, 1692.

The size was 20 by 25 feet, of brick burned by Randall Blackshaw. The carpenter work was done by contract and cost £41. It had a 'gallery below the banisters', and one chimney lined 'below with sawn boards.' In 1686, Thomas Janney gave an additional lot, 'on the slate pit hill', 30 yards square. A stable was built and a well digged, 1701. The meeting house was partly paid for in wheat, nine shillings three pence per bushel. It was enlarged in 1699-1700, by adding a lean-to of stone, and repaired, 1709. A new house was built, 1728, at a cost of about £1,000, and the old meeting house was fitted up for a school-house, 1733. In 1758, a dwelling was erected for the school-master, a second story added to the meeting house, and an addition to the north end, 1765. A 'horsing block' was got for the meeting, 1703."

J. H. Battle's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," provides a little additional information to the Davis notes:-

"A circumstance of more than ordinary interest in the history of Falls is the fact that the first meetings of Friends in the state were held within its (Bucks County) limits.....The first Falls meeting-house was built in 1690, at Fallsington. Falls monthly meeting was established at the house of William Biles, the second day of the third month, 1683."

The two Meeting Houses at Fallsington, the one built in 1789 and the Orthodox Meeting House of 1841, stand at the junction of the roads, where also is placed the Soldiers' Monument in front of the building in which the Friends' School is conducted in 1929. This last mentioned building, a hip-roofed stone structure, is one of the oldest buildings belonging to the meeting of Fallsington Friends. There is no date put upon its walls but it is old. Its location is at the forks of the roads at the summit of a hill-slope, and the antique house is quaintly interesting from every aspect of its situation. Between it and the oldest Burial Ground is a smaller frame building, said to have been formerly a school-house and giving, in its general appearance, every endorsement to the assertion; this is now used for other purposes but is yet the property of Falls Meeting. Further along the highway leading to Emilie and Newportville, on the left of the road, between the two graveyards, is the caretaker's dwelling belonging to the Hicksite branch of the Society.

In the new Burial Ground just beyond the caretaker's house are memorial stones recording the family names of Breece, Burton, Croasdale, Crozer, Lovett, Stackhouse, Satterthwaite, Thorn, Watson, Wharton and Woolman. This burial plot is quite open to the sunlight; but to the Meeting House Yard surrounding the two houses for worship, shade is afforded by many ancient trees that evidently are older than any of the oldest buildings.

On Fifth Month (May) 20th, 1933, the Friends' Historical Association joined with Bucks County Friends in celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Falls Friends' Meeting. On that occasion it was estimated that upwards of 2,500 people assembled. For the occasion the "Horsing Block" of 1701, which had long ago disappeared, was "restored" by former students, teachers and friends of the Falls Friends' School; also a marker erected by the Friends' Historical Association, in co-operation with the Friends of the Monthly Meetings in the neighborhood of Fallsington, was unveiled. It was placed opposite to the

school-house at the corner of the grove, conspicuous to every one passing by it on either road. It is inscribed with the following words:-

FALLS MONTHLY MEETING
OF FRIENDS
1683-1933
The first Falls Meeting House
built here in 1690
on 6 acres given by
SAMUEL BURGES
the second house, 1728
The third, present House, to left, 1789
The fourth, present House, to right, 1841
HERE
WILLIAM PENN
attended and preached
when residing at his countryseat
Pennsbury, 5 miles southeast
1699 - 1701

Above and below these words are two seals, both showing the Penn coat of arms, the upper being the seal of Bucks County, the lower that of the Friends' Historical Association.

An elaborate historical pageant called "Pennsbury Days and Falls Meeting in 1701," prepared by Henry T. Moon, was given with well deserved applause.

Quoting from the historical paper prepared for the occasion by Jane Moon Snipes, the following extract is of vital interest:-

"In 1733 Friends asked permission to repair the old meeting-house for a schoolhouse. This was granted and a school for the benefit of poor children was established. The last of four successive schoolhouses on this property, built in 1801, is attached to this meeting house. The oldest inhabitants tell us that even after the public-school system came into the township in 1836, this continued to be the only school in this immediate neighborhood for a number of years. With the exception of a few years there has been a Friends' school here for 200 years."

NOTE. There is an old family burying ground in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pa., which lies between the River Road and the Delaware River, just above and opposite Bordentown, N.J. It lies half way between the road and the river, all quite isolated, in the middle of a well cultivated field, on a farm owned in 1876 by J. W. Thompson, now (1934) in the possession of John E. Thropp 3rd, of the family of Thropps, iron founders in Trenton, New Jersey.

The plot is about 30X 45 feet outside, and is enclosed by a durable stone wall neatly plastered over by a cement coating, which has crumbled in a few places. The wall is about 3½ft. high. There is a cross-wall that partitions off about 1/3 of the space. In the larger space two pine trees are standing, one being dead, about 40ft. high. New ones of between 2 and 4 feet have been planted. It is understood that Falls Friends' Meeting has the care of this plot, as the late Henry T. Moon, had the new trees planted and the briars and weeds cut. It will miss his loving care.

Davis's History says this graveyard was known in Penn's time as "the Point", where Henry Gibbs "the Governor's carpenter," was buried in 1685. A neat granite monument about 4ft. high has been erected in the larger space with the following inscriptions:-

PEMBERTON
Within these walls are buried
Agnes, Wife of Immanuel Harrison
Born 1601 Died Aug. 6, 1687
Her son — James Harrison
Born 1628- Died Oct. 6, 1687
His wife Anne (Heath) Harrison
b- Feb.13-1623-4 D.Mar. 5 1689-90
Their child Phoebe
wife of Phineas Pemberton
B.April 7,1660 D. Oct.30,1696
Ralph Pemberton
B. Jan. 3-1610-11 D. July 17,1687
His son Phineas Pemberton
B. Jan.30,1649-50 D. Mar. 1,1705
Five of his children
May 11 1682 Joseph Nov 1702
Feb 3 1686-7 Samuel Jan 23 1691-2
Feb 26 1689-90 Phoebe May 30 1698
July 15 1694 Ralph Nov 18 1694
Apr. 7 1696 Phineas Junior 1701
Here also rest their Friends
Roger Longworth B 1631 - D Aug 7 1687
Lydia Warmby B 1640 - D Sept 3 1695

****
Erected by Henry Pemberton 1905

In the smaller plot is a smaller stone with the following :-

Sacred to the memory of
Sarah Stirling
wife of
John Stirling
Dec 8 1848
In the 67 year of
her age
Born in Greenshields Parish
of Ballymaney County of
Antrim Ireland. She was a
member of the Covenanted
Church whose fore-fathers shed
their blood for the cause of Christ
Therefore are they before the
Throne of God

It was on the 24th of April, 1934, that the compiler of these historical sketches was privileged to visit the "Pemberton Graveyard" in company with J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa. He copied the above epitaph from the stones and provided the historical notes accompanying the inscription.

##########

LAMBERTVILLE.

An Indulged Meeting under Solebury Meeting.
Meeting House built.....1870.
Meeting established.....1881.
Meeting discontinued.....1909.
Location.....Lambertville, N. J.

****

Lambertville, the largest town in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, is located in the extreme southern part, in West Amwell Township, on the east bank of the Delaware River, opposite New Hope on the Pennsylvania side, to which it is connected by a fine iron bridge spanning the stream. It was incorporated as a borough, March 1, 1849, is sixteen miles above Trenton, and is a thriving business town closely shut in by Goat Hill, a prominent elevation of ground to the eastward. In 1930 it is not a Quaker community, but in the early days of the settlement there were many of the Society of Friends who lived in the township, and descendants now bearing the family names, but not professing the Quaker religion, still make up the population of the town and township, at least partly so. Among those names is the familiar one of Holcombe. In the "History of Hunterdon County, N.J.," by James P. Snell, 1881, is the following:-

"Frequent mention is made of the Holcombes in the records of the Buckingham's Friends' Meeting. So far back as 1728 the name of Jacob Holcombe appears on a marriage certificate. In the records of 1735 we find the names of John, Thomas, and Samuel Holcombe. The certificate of marriage of Samuel Wilson, of Amwell, and Rebecca Canby, of Buckingham, in 1730, has in its list of signers the name of John Holcombe. Other certificates bear as witnesses the names of Mary, Rebecca, and Susanna Holcombe. The only descendant of Jacob Holcombe of whom we have any knowledge is John Dilts, of Lambertville."

From the same History is also this bit of information:- "Richard (Holcombe) lived and died in the stone house erected by his father (John Holcombe). In that house Gen. Washington and his staff found shelter, and Richard was their host. He died in the '12th month, 1783.' He left £5 to the Buckingham Meeting, of which he was a member. His widow rode in his funeral procession to Buckingham, on horseback."

In the county history it is also mentioned that one of the early proprietors "and, possibly the first settler of Amwell, was John Reading, father of the Governor. He was a Quaker, and one of those who left Eng-

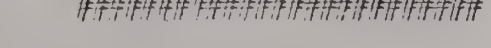
land on account of persecution. With his wife, Elizabeth, he emigrated to America and settled in Gloucester, N.J., previous to 1683, as he was a member of the council which met at Burlington in that year. He settled in old Amwell above Lambertville, in what is now Delaware township, not long after 1703, but in what precise year is not known."

In the early days of West New Jersey's history, a Friends' Meeting was kept at Amwell under the care of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Dr. Ezra Michener records this fact in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", where he states that it was kept at the house of John Stephenson in 1727, and that it was discontinued long before he wrote his book (1860). This was most likely in Amwell Township of Hunterdon County, since meetings were named from townships, and the meeting indicated was called Amwell and Hunterdon County in New Jersey is the only county of the state having a township so named.

However, in later years when a Friends' Meeting was established at Lambertville, it was an Indulged Meeting under the care of Solebury Monthly Meeting, and emerged from the New Hope Meeting which had been organized in 1865 and met at New Hope, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa. From New Hope the meeting was transferred to Lambertville about 1879 or 1880, being reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1881 that it already convened on the New Jersey side of the river. Walter F. Hayhurst, a member of the Society of Friends living in Lambertville in 1930, says "Later a meeting was regularly held in a small room in Lyceum Hall. About this time the school building on York Street was purchased by Joseph Smith, Reuben P. Ely and Amos Smith and Richard H. Vanhorn and the meeting was held for some years in a small room in that building. After the school-room ceased to be occupied for that purpose the Meeting was held in the main room of the building and while so occupied a contribution was asked for and received out of the funds of the Yearly Meeting for Meeting House purposes. This request was made through the Monthly Meeting and a record of it must be on the minutes. Also Richard Vanhorn and Lydiana Vanhorn were appointed overseers. It was understood that they had particularly to do with the meeting at Lambertville, although I do not know what the record upon your minutes will show in this respect. By mutual consent of the attenders of the meetings no meeting has been held since 9th Mo. 1909."

The Lyceum Hall, in which Friends held their meeting for awhile, is located on Coryell Street but has been remodeled and in 1930 is occupied by the plumbing business of S. J. McGowan, 63 Coryell St.

The school building on York Street, built in 1870, known for some years as the Lambertville Friends' Meeting House, and to which the Meeting moved about 1895, is a frame structure with a tower at one corner, all in a good state of repair in 1930; it is in possession of the Kalmia Club, a women's fraternity of Lambertville. Close to it, on the open plot of soil between the Club and George Street, is the Soldiers' Monument, the erection of which in 1870 was due to the influence of the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society. Between the monument and the sidewalk on York Street is the S. C. Worman Memorial Fountain placed there in 1917.



MAKEFIELD.

Meeting established..... 1750.
Meeting House built.....1752.
Preparative Meeting established.....1790.
Monthly Meeting established.....1820.
Preparative Meeting discontinued....1926.
Location.....Dolington, Pa.

****

On a tablet on the front of Makefield Meeting House it is asserted that the Meeting was established in 1750, which of course does not necessarily refer to the date of the erection of the building. From the following minute of Falls Monthly Meeting made in 1752 it would appear that the House was erected during that year:- "The meeting-house at Makefield being so far finished as to be fit to meet in, the Friends there request leave to hold their meetings there, both first and week days, &c.; which request is allowed by this meeting." There is no date placed on the walls of the Meeting House itself, but the year 1752 is corroborated by Wm. W. H. Davis in his "History of Bucks County, Pa.," in which he states:- "A meeting-house 25 by 30 feet, one story high, was erected, 1752, and the first meeting held in it the following February. The building committee were Benjamin Taylor, Joseph Duer, Timothy Smith and Benjamin Gilbert. It was enlarged, 1764, by extending twenty feet to the north, at a cost of £120. It was used as an hospital while Washington held the Delaware, December, 1776."

The following article, perhaps written in 1901, was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, Third Mo. 21, 1908, which publication asserted it was reprinted from a clipping found in a scrap-book:- "A minute of Falls Monthly Meeting sometime during 1750 reads: 'The Friends of Makefield, having represented their being heretofore exposed to difficulty in attending meeting in the winter season; and this meeting taking the same into consideration, does, agreeably to the request of said Friends, consent that there may be held a meeting for worship the first First day in each month at Benjamin Taylor's and the third First day in each month at Benjamin Gilbert's.' Such was the origin of Makefield Meeting, and it is presumed it was held at the houses of the members about three or four years.

"'On the fifth day of the month called March, 1753,' Thomas Harvey of Makefield, conveyed a tract of land 'on the road from Yardley's Ferry to Wrightstown,' containing one acre and eighteen perches, to Henry Harveye, Abraham Harvey, Bernard Taylor, Joseph Duer, Timothy Taylor, and Richard Whiteacre, to be held in trust, 'by the direction and appointment of the members or persons belonging to the Monthly Meeting of the people called Quakers at the Falls township in the County of Bucks aforesaid for the benefit use and behoof of the poor people of the said Quakers belonging to the said meeting forever, and for a place to erect and continue a meeting house; and to bury their dead.' The original house was probably used over 30 years before the addition was built. In 1788 one acre of land was added to the original tract through the bequest of Joseph Harvye. This constituted the original burying-ground, which was added to by purchase upon the West from

William Hill in 1824 and on the East from Rachel Stapler in 1853. The old burying ground was first inclosed by a high board fence, but after the last purchase in 1853, the whole lot was inclosed by a good stone wall capped with boards. Thirty years of rain and sunshine sufficed to demolish this frail covering, and in 1886 the boards were replaced by a neat and substantial stone capping.

"From the data at hand it appears that the open sheds were built about 1800, the worshippers previous to that time having mostly come on horsback, making the inclosed stable and horse block necessities of their time. About 43 years ago the house, a portion of which was then over a hundred years old, was thoroughly overhauled plastered and re-roofed, under the supervision of a committee consisting of Mahlon K. Taylor, Benjamin Beans, and perhaps others. The old stable for saddle horses which stood directly west of the meeting house, was demolished at this time and the sheds adjoining it removed to their present position, and all of them new roofed, the bill of repairs amounting to about $1,700."

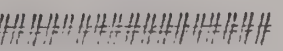
Robert T. Ely of Washington Crossing, Pa., in 1929, provides the following additional information concerning the history of Makefield Meeting House:- "In 1861 the meeting house was thoroughly overhauled, plastered on the outside and reroofed, and the porticoes on the south and west added."

This decides the date when the foregoing "scrap-book" article was written. 1904 is nearer the time than 1901.

Makefield Meeting, taking its name from the township in which it is situated, a name possibly a corruption of Macclesfield, or Maxfield as it was written in the will of Henry Marjorum, is a Monthly Meeting of Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of Friends. The Meeting House is located on the outskirts of the little village of Dolington in Bucks County, Pa., and shows pleasantly by the roadside with several trees round about it to provide shade and coolness in the summer season. It was built of stone and has been rough-cast and is kept bright with a covering of light-colored paint. At its back, and back of the sheds, is the oblong-shaped graveyard kept within the bounds of Friends' Discipline with no undue show of extravagance. Among those who rest there are members of the families of Lovett, Potts, Briggs, Taylor, Yardley, Balderston, Cadwallader, Pickering, Eyre, Worstall, Rohr, Stradling and Watson.

The Meeting at Makefield was an indulged meeting under the care of Falls Monthly Meeting, until about 1790 when it was created a Preparative Meeting. It still remained a branch of Falls Monthly Meeting until 1820, when, uniting with Newtown Preparative Meeting, Makefield Monthly Meeting was established; it then met and continued to meet alternately at Makefield and Newtown until a Monthly Meeting was set up at the latter place in 1926.

Makefield Meeting appears to have been singularly fortunate in its choice of trustees, "having had but four sets of them during the 150 years of its existence. Those appointed in 1824 served 48 years and four of the set survived to execute the new deed of trust, namely, Jonathan Paxon, Benjamin Taylor, Samuel Buckman, and Thomas Betts. The present trustees, (1901) appointed in 1872, are Samuel C. Cadwallader, Barclay Eyre, S. Cary Harvey, Algernon S. Cadwallader, and Robert Eastburn, one, James Palmer, having deceased."



MIDDLETOWN.

Early called .....Neshaminy.
Meeting established.....1682.
Monthly Meeting established.....1683.
First Meeting House built.....1690.
Name changed to Middletown.....1706.
Third Meeting House built.....1793.
Orthodox Meeting House built....1842.
Orthodox Meeting House sold.....1910.
Location,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,Langhorne, Pa.

****

Middletown, quite frequently called Langhorne Friends' Meeting by way of distinguishment from Middletown in Delaware County, Pa., is situated on West Maple Avenue in Langhorne, formerly Attleborough, Bucks County, Pa. It is a Monthly Meeting of Bucks Quarter of the Hicksite Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. The Meeting House is a good-sized building, prominent both by reason of its fine location and its impressive and pleasing appearance. With spacious grounds finely shaded by lofty trees, it sets back from the street, facing the south, as do so many other Friends' Meeting Houses built in the earlier days. On its eastern gable is the date of erection, 1793, while its doors and windows show the old-time Quaker architecture. Views from the House down the sloping grounds to the street are country-like and pretty, so also a glimpse towards the large sunny burial-ground where sleep many, who, in days that are gone, worshiped within the walls of the old Meeting House. A third of the graveyard is bare of memorial stones, being the old section wherein lie the earliest members of the community who lived and died in the days when Friends put no stones to mark the resting places of their dead. In the remainder of the yard, to the east and north, are many headstones. Among the names seen on the markers are those of the families of Ambler, Biles, Gillam, Gillingham, Grahame, Ivins, Knight, Longshore, Mitchell, Newbold, Satterthwaite, Tomlinson, Walton and Wildman. The graveyard is between the Meeting House and the Friends' School-house in which an elementary school is still kept in 1929, under the care of the Meeting, as it has been for many years in the past. Formerly another school belonged to Middletown Meeting; it is referred to in J. H. Battle's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," 1887:-

"An important adjunct of the Society, a Friends' school for girls, was conducted for many years. It was established by the 'Middletown Boarding School Association' in 1835, but was suspended for a time and passed out of possession of the original owners. Israel J. Graham conducted it with great success from 1862 to 1867, when the property known as Bellevue Institute was purchased by William T. Seal. It was bought in 1882 by Mr. A. D. Byles, who has converted it into a summer boarding-house. The school was widely patronized during Mr. Graham's management."

Israel J. Grahame, born Oct. 28, 1819, died Nov. 25, 1899, and his wife, Jane P. (Foulke) Grahame, born Nov. 18, 1822, died May 31, 1904, who conducted Bellevue Institute, were both buried in the Friends' Graveyard at Langhorne.

A short distance from Bellevue Institute on Bellevue Avenue, near the top of Attleboro Hill, is the residence of Ernest Gamble, a handsome dwelling at the back of a fine lawn. This building was formerly the Orthodox Friends' Meeting House, closed from lack of membership to keep it up, and sold in 1910. From its size it seems to indicate that the Orthodox Branch in the vicinity of Langhorne was once very strong in numbers, for the fine stone dwelling of Ernest Gamble is nearly as large as the Hicksite Meeting House on Maple Avenue.

Middletown Friends' Meeting was originally called Neshaminy in 1682, and Samuel Smith records that "Meetings for worship were first settled at Neshaminy in 1682, and held at the houses of Nicholas Waln, John Otter, and Robert Hall, till 1690, when their first meeting-house was built." Ezra Michener states, "This meeting, being first held 'about Neshaminy,' was hence called 'Neshaminy Meeting.' It was first mentioned as Middletown Meeting in 1706, and so continues." This Meeting as a Preparative Meeting was settled in 1722, but as a Monthly Meeting it dates earlier to 1683, as the following minute of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting indicates:-

"At the Yearly Meeting held at Philadelphia, in the seventh month, 1683, it was then agreed that the said Monthly Meeting (at the Falls) should be divided into two parts; the one to be held about Neshaminy, &c."

"At our Monthly Meeting, holden at Nicholas Waln's, the first day of the eleventh month, 1683."

"1857.- Bucks Quarter reports that Middletown Monthly Meeting will, in future, be held alternately at Middletown and Bristol." -(Yearly Meeting.)

In the "History of Bucks County, Pa.," by William W. H. Davis, 1894, there is some interesting data respecting Middletown Friends' Meeting, as follows:- "The Middletown meeting, next to Falls, is the oldest in the county. Meetings for worship were first held at the house of Nicholas Walne, John Otter and Robert Hall, 1682. The first monthly meeting was held at Walne's, December 1, 1684, (this does not agree with the preceding minute which most likely is the correct date) and next at Hall's, where Friends were to bring the dates of their births and marriages. They met sometimes at widow Hayhurst's, who lived across Neshaminy in Northampton. Nicholas Walne and Thomas Atkinson were the first delegates chosen from Middletown to the Yearly Meeting, September 2, 1684. It was called Neshaminy until 1706.

"The first meeting-house was built by Thomas Stackhouse, 1690, at a cost of £26 19s. 5d., and £10 additional for a stable. One light of glass was put in each lower window, 1698, muslin or oiled paper being probably used in the others. Martin Wildman was appointed to clean the house and make the fires at an annual salary of 20 shillings for the first year, and six shillings additional for the next...The first marriage recorded was that of Henry Paxson, whose wife died at sea, to Margery Plumley, August 13, 1684. There were only forty-seven marriages at Middletown from 1684 to 1700, less than three a year."

Davis, in his "History of Bucks County" does not make any reference to the second and third Meeting Houses at Middletown. In Battle's "History of Bucks County," published in 1887, it is mentioned that "The first meeting-house was built in 1690, near Neshaminy creek, a mile west of Lang-

horne, whither it was removed in 1734, the present house in the town being the third. Both branches of the society are represented here." This last sentence indicates that Orthodox Friends were still holding their meetings at Langhorne as late as 1887.

"The meeting house," writes Samuel C. Eastburn of Langhorne in 1929, "was built in 1841 and 1842. About 1900 the attendance became too small for organization and it was put in charge of Falls Meeting. The preparative and monthly meetings had been 'laid down' some time before. About 1910 the house needing repairs and only one family (our own) attending, and often away, with our assent, the trustees sold it at public sale, and the year following, built to it and remodelled it into the present dwelling, and some years later sold it to Mr. Gamble."

NEW HOPE.

Indulged Meeting under.....Solebury.
Meeting organized.....1865.
Merged into Lambertville.....1881.
Discontinued .....1909.
Location.....New Hope, Pa.

****

A small meeting existed at New Hope on the Delaware River in Solebury Township of Bucks County, Pa., for a number of years. It was an Indulged Meeting and was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1865 as being already established. The wording of that report was as follows:-

"Bucks informs....that an indulged meeting has been established at New Hope, for the accommodation of Friends at that place and Lambertville, New Jersey, to convene on First day morning at 10 o'clock; and also that the meeting at Pennsbury (a branch of Falls Monthly Meeting) has been discontinued, and the members thereof attached to Falls Particular Meeting." To the next Yearly Meeting (1866) a second report announced the time of its meeting was changed from 10 to 10.30 o'clock.

Once more in the Yearly Meeting Extracts it is recorded that in 1881 "Solebury Meeting informs that the indulged Meeting formerly held at New Hope, has been changed to Lambertville, and meets at half-past 10 o'clock on Firstday mornings."

The following communication from William W. Hurley of New Hope, clerk of Solebury Monthly Meeting in 1928, provides a concise history of the New Hope Meeting of Friends, which it appears, though now discontinued, has not at the present time, 1929, been officially "laid down."

"The indulged meeting at New Hope under the care of Solebury Monthly Meeting was started— 1865 and was held in a building known as the 'Lecture Room' located at the New Hope end of the river bridge on the south side. Building has been removed and the site is now used by the joint commission

of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the storage of lumber for repairing bridges.

"This meeting was never formally laid down but later meetings were held in Lambertville in private houses and for a time in the building now owned by the Kalmia Club on York St.

"Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville, N. J., was asked by our meeting to look up the history of these indulged meetings and he made a report to our meeting, a copy of which I enclose and hope it will be of interest to you and probably convey some information. Yours &c. Wm. W. Hurley."

WALTER F. HAYHURST'S REPORT.

"As directed I have examined the Meeting Books on file at the Newtown National Bank and I find that on the 7th Mo. 2d 1865 an indulged meeting has been established for the accommodation of Friends of that place and Lambertville to convene on First day mornings at 10 o'clock. This was an extract from answer to 9th query and the record shows that on the 8th Mo. 11th, 1864, a request was made for permission to hold an indulged meeting, and that on 3rd Mo. 1st, 1865, permission was granted to hold the meeting in the building known as the 'Lecture Room' at New Hope, and Jeremiah Hayhurst was appointed overseer. I examined the records as found in the Meeting Book at the Bank to 4th Mo. 11th, 1879, when the record closes and I do not find that the meeting was ever laid down or discontinued.

"From my personal recollection I can say that the principal supporters of this meeting were Robert Ely and my Father (Jeremiah Hayhurst) and their families, and that after Robert Ely's death frequently meetings were held with no one in attendance but my father and myself, and after a time the meetings ceased to be held and were occasionally held in the homes of Friends in Lambertville.

"Later a meeting was regularly held in a small room in Lyceum Hall. About this time the school building on York Street was purchased by Joseph Smith, Reuben P. Ely and Amos Smith and Richard H. Vanhorn and the Meeting was held for some years in a small room in that building. After the schoolroom ceased to be occupied for that purpose the Meeting was held in the main room of the building and while so occupied a contribution was asked for and received out of the funds of the Yearly Meeting for Meeting House purposes. This request was made through the Monthly Meeting and a record of it must be on the minutes. Also Richard Vanhorn and Lydiana Vanhorn were appointed overseers. It was understood that they had particularly to do with the meeting at Lambertville, although I do not know what the record upon your minutes will show in this respect. By mutual consent of the attenders of the meeting no meeting has been held since 9th Mo. 1909.

"Whether the meeting was officially a part of Solebury Monthly Meeting and whether it should be officially discontinued may not be of very great importance. I think, however, it will be entirely proper that record as above shall be made in some manner.

"I might also add that in the Friends' Almanac and Year Book this meeting has been named an indulged Meeting for several years.

Very Respectfully,
Walter F. Hayhurst."

To photograph that which will represent the Lecture Room of New Hope where Friends in by-gone times held their New Hope Meeting from 1865 to 1881, means simply to photograph the surroundings of the site of the building wherein the Lecture Room was located, for the structure is gone and the Joint Commission Office in 1930 stands on or near the spot. A few ragged trees at the rear of the present building look as though they were relics of the Meeting days. Bridge Street is in front of the place and the Lambertville Bridge, spanning the Delaware River, is close at hand. The only buildings in 1930 that are left connected with the history of New Hope Meeting are located in the town of Lambertville on the opposite New Jersey side of the river. One is the Lyceum Hall on Coryell Street, now remodeled at the street front, the other the Kalmia Club on York Street, formerly called the Friends' Meeting House and even now quite well-known as such. It has undergone little change in its outward appearance.

##########

NEWTOWN.

Meeting established.....1815.
Preparative Meeting established.....1817.
Meeting House built.....1818.
George School established.....1893.
Boarding Home established.....1900.
Monthly Meeting established.....1926.
Location.....Newtown, Pa.

****

On Court Street in the middle of William Penn's "New Town" in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is the Hicksite Friends' Meeting House bearing no visible date on its outward walls, but built in 1817. Its surrounding grounds are roomy but not extensive, well shaded with trees, among which the buttonwood, so frequently found about Friends' meeting houses, is to be noticed. The graveyard, also small, is directly in front of the Meeting House, and therein may be read the family names of Hicks, Brown, Leedom, Eyre, Pickering, Pine, Penrose, Lovett, Buckman, Linton, Stradling, Schofield, Twining, Stokes and Briggs, some of whom, in the days of the past, have, as individuals, figured conspicuously in the annals of the Meeting.

With an end toward the street, the front faces the south, the Meeting House has a long porch with the usual two doors opening, one to the "men's end" the other to the "women's end" just as is generally the custom in long and large meeting houses. At the back of the House, at one side of the grounds, is a row of wagon-sheds, and the general appearance of the house, grounds, and graveyard attests to the good attention and care paid to the property by the Meeting. One old buttonwood by the gate

within the Burial Ground, shows Nature's care for adornment in the clump of rank periwinkle (Vinca minor) that has grown in a dense mass about it.

Newtown Meeting is next to the youngest of the meetings, excluding the discontinued New Hope Meeting, in Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and was established in 1815, when, quoting from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":- "Middletown Monthly Meeting granted Friends of Newtown the indulgence of a meeting for worship on first and third days, in the year 1815. Two years after, the meeting was established with the privilege of a preparative meeting, which was then joined to Wrightstown. When Makefield Monthly was opened in 1820, Newtown Preparative became a constituent thereof."

The information in the following clipping taken from the Friends' Intelligencer, Twelfth Month 22nd, 1906, was supplied by Theddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown? Pa.

"Makefield Monthly Meeting since 1820 has been made up of two branches— the Preparative Meeting of Makefield, held at Dolington, and that of Newtown. The first was set off from Fallsington in 1750, and its meeting house finished two years later. The second was granted by Middletown in 1815, and, as a preparative meeting, joined to Wrightstown. It was held in the old Newtown Court House until 1818 when the present meeting house was built. Two years later the business meeting was detached and joined to Makefield in a monthly meeting of that title. The Dolington Branch has connected with it the 'Indulged Meeting' of Yardley, which was granted in 1857."

Of later ecclesiastical history of Newtown Meeting, Robert T. Ely of Washington Crossing, Pa., writes in May, 1929,- "In 1926 Newtown Monthly Meeting was established and the preparative meeting at Makefield laid down."

Near Newtown Meeting House, belonging to Bucks Quarterly Meeting, is the Friends' Boarding Home located at Centre Avenue and Congress Street. In the Friends' Intelligencer, Ninth Month 23rd, 1899, appeared the following notice:- "If the Quarterly Meeting or its friends will raise the sum of $10,000 for an endowment fund, the income of which shall be used for the purpose of assisting in paying the necessary expenses of a Boarding Home for Friends of limited means, he will transfer to the Quarterly Meeting as a separate body for holding the title and the endowments, a large lot of land well adapted for the purpose, centrally located, to accommodate Friends belonging to Bucks Quarter, and near Friends' meeting-house, in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., on which it is erected, and now being finished, a large and substantial stone building, fully equipped with all the necessary modern improvements and conveniences to accommodate about twenty-five or more inmates as boarders, and their needed attendants."

The Boarding Home alluded to in the foregoing badly worded advertisement, was erected by Edward M. Paxson of Philadelphia, as a memorial to his parents, Thomas and Ann Johnson Paxson, completed in 1900, and transferred to Bucks Quarterly Meeting on Third Month 3rd, 1900.

One mile from Newtown, but not under the care of that particular meeting, is the George School, a boarding school for boys and girls "established in 1893 in accordance with the will of John M. George, of Overbrook, Pa., a member of Radnor Monthly Meeting of Friends, who left the greater part of his estate to erect and maintain a 'boarding school for the education of children, members of the Society of Friends, and such

others as a committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting may think proper.'" The committee having George School in charge, consists of forty-one members appointed by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The location of the school is charming. It stands at the summit of a high elevation of land overlooking the surrounding country, has an extensive campus in front of its collection of sixteen buildings erected along the edge of a tract of woodland, and has a school estate of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land. It accommodates three hundred students of high school age who may prepare for college or not as they choose. Friends' meetings are held at George School during the school session.

##########

PENNSBURY.

Meeting sometimes called ...Penn's Manor.
Meeting organized.....1814.
Meeting established.....1818.
Meeting House built.....1818.
Meeting discontinued.....1865.
Meeting House sold..... ....1925.
Location.....Penn's Manor, Pa.

****

Pennsbury, as called from the township in which it is located, or Penn's Manor, as it has frequently been denominated by reason of its close association with the little village of that name, was a constituent of Falls Monthly Meeting. It was established or organized in 1814 as the following minute of Falls Monthly Meeting shows:- "1814.- The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject proposed by Friends in the neighborhood of John Comfort's, respecting their holding an indulged meeting there, have all, except one, met with the applicants, and weightily considered the subject; and it appears to be the prevailing sense of the committee that an indulged meeting be granted them, under the care of a committee, to be held in the schoolhouse in said neighborhood;....which was generally united with by the meeting, and Joseph Taylor, &c., appointed to attend the opening, and extend such care as may appear to them needful. "

Here are two other minutes from the same Meeting records bearing on the same subject:-"The time for the indulged meeting in Pennsbury Manor being expired, the members now request to have a preparative meeting established there, entitled Pennsbury, to be held on 5th day. This is signed on behalf of the meeting, 3d Mo. 26th, 1818, by Jonathan Burton, Joshua Woolston, Ann Ivins, Lydia Woolston and Latitia Burton."

"Minute of the Quarterly Meeting, dated 28th of 5th Mo. 1818, establishing Pennsbury Meeting, to be held first and fifth days; the meeting for worship to begin at the eleventh hour."

Pennsbury Meeting erected its Meeting House in 1818, a goodly sized

building of brown stone, facing the south as was customary among the early Friends. This House, which in 1929 is used for another purpose, is still standing, but the Meeting failed to live a hundred years and showed signs of decay even before three-quarters of that time had passed. The two following notes quoted from the Friends' Intelligencer, present a couple of pictures of Pennsbury during its later history. The first, Tenth Mo. 30, 1886, appears to have been a special meeting well attended; the second, Third Mo. 28, 1891, speaks of a visit made by the eminent minister, R. S. Haviland.

1. "On the 24th inst., fifteen Friends from Philadelphia and Bristol members of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, attended the Friends' Meeting at Penn's Manor. The meeting-house was well filled, and the communication very acceptable. At 3 o'clock the visitors held a peace meeting at the house of Wm. Penn Crozer, which is on the foundation and on the farm where William Penn lived, and this was the two hundred and fourth anniversary of his landing. The house is on the Delaware river, and there are many interesting relics remaining."

2. "First-day morning George Justice and wife went with us to Pennsbury Meeting which was well attended. An excellent feeling prevailed and the greetings after meeting were cordial and friendly. This meeting is regularly kept up on First-day mornings by those not in membership, but evincing the true spirit of the Friends, and would add strength to our Society if brought into full membership. I have long felt that something more of loving interest and earnest effort was needed on our part as members to gather to us those who are Friends at heart, and whose uniting with us would bring mutual strength to us and them. If we have in possession that which we enjoy ourselves and which we believe to be true and good, why not invite others to enjoy it with us?"

Ultimately Pennsbury was discontinued and the Meeting House used for school purposes as early or before 1912, and about 1925 was purchased by the township and converted into a school-house. Therefore some alterations were made, doors at the back were walled-up, others at the front changed into windows, and other windows added. Notwithstanding the alterations the building in 1929 still retains some of its Quaker aspect, has its spacious lawn in front, a few grand old trees near the house, but the carriage approaches across the grounds are almost obscured by grass, and the wagon-sheds at the rear are dilapidated and ruinous in the extreme. One of the Meeting House benches has been placed by the roadside near the dwelling of the school janitor, at the southeast corner of the grounds. Back of the Meeting House is the well-filled burial ground enclosed with iron fencing that shows many indications of neglect, but still quite beauteous in its decay. It is the resting place of many of the names of Cheppell, Collins, Comfort, Crozer, Eastburn, Ellis, Green, Hance, Headley, Ivins, Kemble, Lovett, Malsbury, Palmer, Robins, Sisom, Stokes, Taylor, Thompson Watson and others, and their graves in half the little cemetery are overspread by a wild growth of violets which in their season of bloom open their mourning hues in plenteous profusion in memory of those who sleep soundly beneath them. One of the most recent burials was that of "Jane E. Stokes Born March 15, 1842, Died Feb. 28, 1921." She was the wife of John Stokes whose headstone next to hers records, "Died Nov. 17, 1913 aged 76

years. Private Co. F. 104 Reg. Pa. Vol." Close by their graves is the fallen remains of an old cherry tree, rotted by age. Here at Pennsbury, vegetable disorganization, seemingly goes hand in hand with human decay, but the old stone house still holds its memories of its past Quaker history.

On the 24th of April, 1934, a second visit was made to Pennsbury in company with J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa., the compiler of these historical notes owing the visit to him. Both were interested in the place and noticed among other changes, that the dilapidated wagon-sheds had entirely disappeared and the yard where they had stood was neatly cleaned of all traces of the old building. The site of William Penn's Manor House on the Delaware was another point of interest investigated on this visit. Recent excavations where the mansion once stood have uncovered the basement walls and the brick floor which prove interesting in the extreme. Portions of the protecting walls of the terrace fronting the river still remain of Penn's country seat of over two centuries ago and claim the attention of antiquaries of the present time.

The following interesting note is found in J. H. Battle's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," 1887, relating to William Markham, Deputy Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and also a cousin to William Penn:-

"August 1, 1682, Markham purchased the manor from an Indian chief, whose right had not been consulted by previous grantees. It was then known as Sepessing, by which name Welcome creek appears upon Ludstrom's map of 1655. There was also an island of that name. Penn arrived November 8th of the same year, and the manor seems to have engaged his immediate attention. Before leaving England in 1681, Markham had been directed to select a site and build a manor house; he had brought with him the frame-work, and probably other materials, and it is very likely the work of building was in progress when Penn arrived. It must have been pushed rapidly to completion, for in March, 1683, Friends' meetings were held 'at the governor's house.' On the twenty-first of fifth month, 1683, 'at Pennsbury', the proprietor issued several commissions.....The residence at Pennsbury was destined to be of short duration, however; and in November, 1701,Penn sailed for England, never to return.... The manor-house became the repository of all the personal effects of the Penn family which remained in this country after their departure (1701).....The property remained untenanted for years, and was removed prior to the revolution.....The site of the manor-house and three hundred acres adjoining were purchased in 1792 by Robert Crozier in whose family it remained nearly a century. The present owner (1887) is George Warner Esq., of Philadelphia. Of the results of the first proprietor's labors, the last vestige, the stump of an old and gnarled cherry tree, was removed several years ago; a substantial farm-house occupies the site of the mansion."

////////////////////////////

PLUMSTEAD.

Meeting organized about.....1727.
Meeting established.....1730.
Meeting House built.....1752.
Meeting House remodeled.....1875.
Location near.....Danboro, Pa.

****

Plumstead, an Indulged Meeting of Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, was established early, for Samuel Smith stated:- "In Plumstead, in 1727, Friends held their first meetings in private houses during the winter season. In 1730, a constant meeting for worship was there settled. Their meeting-house was built in 1750." Evidently Samuel Smith was in error regarding the date of erection of this Meeting House for the date-stone on the building certifies that it was built in 1752. This Meeting took its name from the township in which it is located, the only township in Bucks County that obtained its name from an individual, a certain Francis Plumstead, who owned considerable of its area in his time, but otherwise he was not especially distinguished. In Battle's "History of Bucks County" is the following brief account of Plumstead Friends' Meeting:-

"As the Friends were the earliest settlers in Plumstead, their meetings were the first of a religious character in the township. They met for worship at private houses as early as the winter of 1727-28, and in the autumn of the following year were given leave to meet on first day at Thomas Brown's house. Ground for a meeting-house and burial-ground, fifteen acres, was deeded by the Browns to Richard Lundy, William Michener, Josiah Dyer, and Joseph Dyer, in trust, at the rate of one shilling per acre, January 19, 1730. The site of the meeting-house was selected by a committee appointed by Buckingham and Wrightstown meetings. A log meeting-house was built in 1730. The present stone structure replaced it in 1752 and was used as a hospital in the revolution. It was enlarged in 1876. The only burial-ground in the township prior to 1730 of which traces yet remain is situated on the Swamp Road a mile above Cross Keys, in the corner of the tract that Christopher Day bought of Clement Dungan in 1708."

Battle's "History" is in error in stating the Meeting House was enlarged in 1876. It was reduced in size instead.

In Davis's "History of Bucks County" a little more detail of Plumstead's experience in the Revolutionary War is given:- "During the Revolutionary war this building was used as an hospital, and marks of blood are still upon the floor. Some who died there were buried in a field near by. In the fall and winter of 1777 a number of the wounded of the Continental army were sent to the Plumstead meeting-house. A return of the sick and wounded in the hospital, admitted Nov. 25, 26, 27, 30, and Dec. 19, 1777, were 40— died, 2, discharged 10, remaining 28. Sometime that December Dr. Francis Allison, senior surgeon, Middle Department, Continental Army, removed the wounded of the battle of Germantown to Plumstead meeting-house but were removed thence to Lititz by order of Washington."

During the autumn of 1902 Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Pa., attended a meeting at Plumstead and then wrote an account of his visit; this was published in the Friends' Intelligencer; 11th Mo. 29, 1902, and the following is quoted from that article:-

"On the table-lands of upper central Bucks county, on a turnpike leading from Doylestown to Point Pleasant, on the Delaware, six miles from the former and five miles from the latter, is Plumstead meeting-house. The congregation commencing with a few of the pioneer Friends who made their way from Fallsington and then to Buckingham up to the then wilderness, increased until the enlarged house was filled. It has now dwindled until the continuance of the meeting is a matter of great concern. The causes are the usual ones— deaths, emigration, indifference, and open desertion from the ancestral faith.....Where the northward march of Friends up the Delaware met the opposite advance of the German element, a meeting called Plumstead was established in 1727, a log house for worship built in 1730, to be replaced by one of stone in 1752, which was to be diminished in size and lowered to one story in 1875. The persistent, plodding encroachment of this people , their large families, their ability to get a living out of the stubborn soil, slowly but surely brought about the conditions now prevailing, when from a membership of sixty, belonging to this meeting fifty years ago, there is now (1902) but fourteen. It was not through the unfriendliness of the encroaching Germans, for the majority of them were Mennonites conforming to a certain extent in their beliefs, but from that gradual, peaceable aggression, which accomplishes more than direct antagonism.....

"Three Newtown Friends visited Plumstead Meeting on First-day, Tenth month 26. By trolley to Doylestown, and thence by the partially completed Doylestown and Easton Electric Railway, to Danboro, a mile and a half's walk brought us to our destination. The house stands on a ridge overlooking the valleys of two streams flowing westward to the Neshaminy, and near where the watershed slopes towards the Delaware, five miles to the east. We found the grounds in a fair condition, and the meeting-house, which I had last seen in a state of venerable antiquation, modernized to the appearance of an overgrown country school house, and, as it had been uncared for in the twenty-seven years since its remodeling, in its second dotage.

"The house had been opened, but no fire made, which, as the weather was cold, was a serious matter, but which we overcame. While one of us went to hunt up the care-taker (?) the others foraged for fuel, as there was none in stock. This we found in limbs which the kindly sleet-storm of the last winter had placed for the emergency on the grounds. With an almost provident match and some dry leaves we soon had a fire started, and, the sexton making his appearance with some solid wood, the searching cold was changed to warmth. The wood-stove of ancient pattern which prevailed when anthracite was not, still obtains in Plumstead meeting-house.

"As we had an hour and a quarter to spare before meeting, which, at the time it seemed likely we would alone compose, we visited the ancient graveyard sloping off to the south, and which contains about an acre and a half of land. From contributions of families buried here, some outside the Society, the walls have been put in good shape, and capped with flat stone. The graves of the last half-century are well marked with bright

marble, among which are mingled a few stones of granite. Some of these are far above the regulation size, notably one of the last number, causing an incongruity which is allowed to pass. Two double tombstones excite interest— one of two aged sisters who died the same day, the other of two little boys who were drowned together. On the last are hands carved from the marble, with fingers pointing upwards to the words 'Of Such Are the Kingdom of Heaven,' a touching sight, but unusual in a Friends' graveyard. There are many sunken graves, showing neglect from relatives of the dead. One mound was decked with flowers and another had thereon a weather-beaten flag. The most recent grave was that of one who had lately died in the Almshouse; a striking sight to me on learning the deceased was an old schoolmate whose after life I had lost sight of. Nearby was another grave of a man of note who had left some means, but whose descendants had left the land of their birth without taking the trouble to mark it. But such is life. The tool-house showed an old-fashioned bier such as was in use before handles were placed on coffins, and leather straps which had lowered the bodies of the dead of Plumstead for generations.

"The main families buried here are the Fells, Riches, Shaws, Bradshaws, Jones, Dyers, Heacocks, Childs, Doanes, Micheners, Goods, Burgesses, Stradlings, Prices, and others, belonging to our Society, as well as some outside.....

"By the time we had got through the hic jacets of the graveyard we repaired to the meeting-house, which was now comfortably warmed. We were glad to find that we would not be the only worshippers. Two were already there, and, coming by ones and twos, there were finally eight besides the 'strangers within the gates.' The meeting was a silent one, but perhaps none the worse for that.

"I know of four Friends who were resident ministers of Plumstead meeting. These were Thomas Brown, son of the first settler of the name, John Dyer, Hannah Kirkbride, and Martha Smith. The last left published letters behind her. Phoebe Johnson, who lived temporarily in the neighborhood, also preached in this meeting-house.

"A small book-case in one corner showed there had once been a First-day school attached to Plumstead. Enquiry showed it was started in 1876, on the remodeling of the house, and that, for a while, it was prosperous, the enrollment reaching one hundred. Ezra Michener, the first superintendent, served for one year; he was succeeded by Wesley Haldeman, who served five years. The school succumbed at last to dearth of members' children and an unsympathetic neighborhood.

"The rebuilding of the meeting-house was done by subscription, partly, but mainly from the sale of a timber-tract belonging to the meeting, and another belonging to the parent meeting of Buckingham. The north-east end was taken away, the house shortened, and the walls of the upper story taken down. Some new and comfortable benches were made, but the old ones were mainly used. Part of these I noticed were of hemlock, a rare wood in meeting-house furniture. Why, in the plentitude of white pine and poplar, the common variety used, they should have taken this harsh, splintery wood, is past telling. The disused sliding shutters were partially taken to wainscot the walls. These, which for 125 years had been moved up and down at business meetings, were now rigid, and some rotting against the damp east

walls. Theage of the wood-stove was past finding out, but it was capable of getting up a good heat.....

"At the time of the 'Separation' but three or four families went with the 'Orthodox', the most prominent of which were the Riches. They built a meeting-house a mile away, in the valley below to the south. They are all passed away. Daniel Rich was the last, and was faithful to the end, sometimes the only one attending meeting. The building reverted to the former owners of the land."

In 1929 the Orthodox Meeting House, which was a small frame structure, is no longer in existence, having been demolished about thirty years ago. Daniel Rich, who survived it, was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground at Plumstead. In the same place the twin-stone mentioned by Thaddeus S. Kenderdine in 1902 as marking the grave of the two little boys who were drowned, is still to be seen. Its peculiarity is yet more noticeable by the oddity of its inscription: on the top of the stone it reads, "Our Son's", and on the face, "Of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven" beneath which are the two hands with fingers pointing upwards; then "Charles P. aged 9 Years 2 Months 25 days; James aged 6 Years 11 Months 26 days." This is all that shows on the marble. The stone does not appear to have sunken much, but it is possible the date of the death and the surname of the children may be hidden from view. The boys were sons of James McGinnis.

In 1929 Plumstead Meeting is very irregularly kept up by the few members of the Society located in the neighborhood, and it is only occasionally the house is opened for religious worship. The Meeting House is in good repair and a caretaker is engaged to look after the place and the adjoining Burial Ground. At the southwestern corner of the well-shaded yard is the janitor's dwelling, property of Plumstead Meeting. A large datestone was put in the western gable of the Meeting House when the remodeling was done in 1875. It has the words and dates "Plumstead 1752 Rebuilt 1875." The House was originally erected with its front to the south, consequently its back is now towards the public road.

Besides its connection with the American Revolution, Plumstead has another tragic historical romance associated with its story. Outside the wall of the Graveyard, at its southeast corner, is the lonely grave of one of the "Doane boys" who were discreditable sons of a member of the Society of Friends. Quoting from a letter from a Friend living in Newtown, Pa., in 1929, we learn that "The Doan boys were outlaws. They robbed some houses in Newtown, also the County Treasurer. They were finally captured and one was hanged in Philadelphia, and the poor father, who was a Friend, drove all the way down in a cart and brought the body to Plumstead, but the meeting would not permit him to be buried inside the graveyard, so he buried him just outside the wall."

On the occasion of his first and second visits to Plumstead Meeting House, the compiler of these notes did not succeed in finding the grave of the Doan boy, but on the 25th of April, 1935, in company with J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa., they together searched for and discovered the grave just outsidethe wall near the southeastern corner. It is marked with a rude field-stone without name or date upon it. Near the stone a solitary wild-flower, the Bloodroot (Sanguinaria Canadensis) was growing and dis-

playing its pretty whit many pointed stars. The compiler took a photograph of the plant and the stone.

////////////////////

QUAKERTOWN.

Meeting organized as Bethlehem.....1731.
Monthly Meeting established.....1744.
Name changed to Kingwood.....1747.
Kingwood Meeting House built. .....1747.
Preparative Meeting established.....1756.
Transferred to Burlington Quarter.....1786.
Transferred to Bucks Quarter.....1833.
Name changed to Quakertown.....1859.
Quakertown Meeting House built.....1862.
Meeting discontinued.....1906.
Location.....Quakertown, N. J.

****

Kingwood Meeting House, now called Quakertown from the name of the village in which it is located, represents a Friends' Meeting practically of the past. The following, quoted from Friends' Meeting records and from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives the story of its organization:-

"Quakertown Monthly Meeting (formerly Kingwood; still earlier, Bethlehem.) 1744.- 'At our Monthly Meeting, held at Bethlehem, the 10th day of the seventh month, 1744.' Again,

'At our Monthly Meeting, held at Kingwood, the 10th of the first month 1748'. -(Kingwood Monthly Meeting.)

"The name was changed in 1747, in consequence of a division of the township of Bethlehem, &c. The Monthly Meeting was composed of Kingwood and Hardwick meetings; and belonged to Burlington Quarter. In 1759 the Monthly Meeting alternated with Hardwick till 1797, when the latter was created a Monthly Meeting with the help of Mendham.

"In 1786, on the request of Shrewsbury Quarterly Meeting, and with their own consent, the Monthly Meetings of Hardwick and Kingwood were transferred to Burlington Quarter. But, in 1832, Kingwood requested to be joined to Bucks Quarterly Meeting, which was effected in the following year.

"1859.- Bucks Quarterly Meeting informs that the name of Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends, has been changed to that of 'Quakertown Monthly Meeting of Friends, New Jersey.'"

"Chesterfield records mention the appointment of overseers for Bethhem Meeting so early as the year 1731; and, in 1736, a friend was named there for another purpose. In 1747, the name was changed to Kingwood,

and, in 1859, this name was again changed to Quakertown. Kingwood Preparative Meeting was established in 1756."

Kingwood or Quakertown Meeting House belongs to Hicksite Friends but the Orthodox branch of the Society have had an interest there as this extract from the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905, indicates:-

"Kingwood. About four miles west of Flemington, Hunterdon county, N.J. This meeting was laid down at the time of the Separation, but in 1835 an Indulged Meeting was authorized to be held here in the little school-house. This was discontinued in 1842. The Race Street Friends hold the old house, which is ordinarily closed. On several occasions, however, it has been used by our Friends visiting the neighborhood under a religious concern."

Quite an interesting story of Kingwood Meeting is told in the "History of Hunterdon County, N.J." by James P. Snell, 1881. Like a majority of Friends' Meetings, Kingwood derived its name from the township in which it was located; hence it was Bethlehem until Kingwood Township was set apart from the former district. However, it seems never to have adopted the name of Franklin Township upon the later division of Kingwood, but took the name of the town in which it is located. The following is the Meeting's story as told in the Hunterdon County History:-

"Just when the lands were first taken up and who were the first settlers are questions waiting a satisfactory answer. That Franklin was a Quaker settlement is undisputed, and that portions of it were settled soon after 1700 is evident; but exactly when and by whom may, perhaps, never be known.

"Quakertown was once called Fairview, but the name seems never to have gained general favor. Its present name is derived from the fact that it was a Quaker settlement. It does not appear to have been generally so called, however, until about the beginning of the present century.

"The first religious society organized in the township was the Friends' meeting at Bethlehem, then a general name for all the country around. Unfortunately the exact date of its organization cannot be ascertained. The first meeting-house is said ('Traditions of Our Ancestors') to have been built of logs, near the site of the present building, before 1700, and the second in 1714. This statement is evidently erroneous. The first Monthly Meeting was held on the '10th day of the 7th month, 1744,' and from that time to this records more or less complete have been preserved. Back of this there is one date positively fixed by deed of Jacob Doughty to Samuel Large, Samuel Willson, Edward Rockhill, John Stevenson, and Joseph King, dated March 20, 1733, and conveying four acres of land to the said parties, for the uses of the meeting. There is no reason to doubt, though there are no records to prove the fact, that the first meeting-house was built soon after the date of this conveyance. At the forst Monthly Meeting, Benjamin Williams and Mercy Stevenson declared intentions of marriage. Caleb Raper was made clerk of the meeting. Among the Friends first mentioned in the records are found the names of Kester, Webster, King, Emley, Stevenson, Willson, Williams, Large, Paxson, Lundy, Doughty, Price, Myers, Coate (or Coats), Atkinson, Schooley, etc.

"At the Burlington Quarterly Meeting held December 12, 1744, permission was given to build a new meeting-house at Kingwood, 'that they already have not being large enough.' It was recommended that it be built of stone, about 36 feet long and 26 wide in the clear.

"March 3, 1747, it was ordered that the following report be made; 'That we are building our new meeting-house here 39 feet long and 27 feet wide, and that we expect by computation that the cost will amount to 150.'

"This house was burned before it was fully completed, and the Friends were soon again busy with their building. From the minutes of the Monthly Meeting held Feb. 13, 1752, we quote: 'This meeting appoints Jeremiah Williams, Jonathan Robeson, Joseph King, and Thomas Atkinson to agree with suitable workmen to repair the meeting-house of Friends in Kingwood (known by the name of Bethlehem Meeting-house) in such sort, manner, and form as they think best.'

"In 1754 they report the house rebuilt on the former model, 'as near ly completed as it was before it burned down.' They were then holding their meetings in the new house, which it had cost them 107 to 'repair.' This was the old stone house which stood for more than a century. For more than eighty years it was the only house for religious purposes within the present limits of Franklin township. During the war of the Revolution it was used and abused by a detachment of British soldiers. Tradition says that during their stay here some of them died and were buried in the 'Quaker wood', a lot lying east of the road (1881) owned by Joseph Probasco. During this trying period many Friends suffered for opinion's sake. Some were thrown into prison and subsequently fined, for refusing to take up arms, or 'become instruments for the shedding of human blood.'

"Among those who suffered for Quaker principles was 'Our Friend, Jos. Moore, for refusing to take the test of allegiance to the State of N. Jersey so called & abjuring the King of G. Brittain, was Confined in Trenton Jail near Six weeks & had the Test tendered to him again by the Court, but he refused to comply, was fined in the sum of £50, and discharged from confinement for which sum the following Chattels were distrained: 1 yoke of oxen & 1 Mare, worth £40 0s.; for Militia Fines & Tax, 1 yoke Oxen, 2 Cows 1 Mare & 1 Colt, worth £61 0s.'

"'Our Friend, John Allen, about the age of 22, for refusing to take the test to the State of N. Jersey so called and abjuring the Crown of G. Brittain, was confined in jail for some time & fined by the Court £25, for which was taken 1 Cow, 1 Feather Bed, 20 pr. of Shoes, worth £19 10s.'

"In 1862 the historic old building, which, with its old-fashioned 'hip-roof,' had stood as a landmark to four generations, was torn down, and replaced by a smaller and more modern, but substantial structure. John Willson and Abram R. Vail are the present (1881) trustees. The latter has also acted as clerk for many years. The society is rapidly waning. Only a few of that faith remain in all the region round, but the organization is kept up and meetings are held as regularly as though the house was thronged."

"The oldest place of public burial in the township is the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown. Here repose the ashes of many of the earliest settlers. Unfortunately, there was among Friends an early aversion to the erection of tombstones with commemorative inscriptions. The records of burials do not date back of 1761, hence it is impossible to give any

account of the earlier interments. The first recorded burials are:

'A Memorial of the time of Death and Burial of Joseph King Senior, departed this Life the 10th day of the Twelfth Month, 1761, in the Seventy-eighth year of his age.'

'Our antient Friend Samuel Willson Died the Nineteenth Day of the Twelfth Month, 1761 and was Inter'd in Friends Burying-Ground at Kingwood the Twenty-Second Day of the Same Month, about the Eightieth year of his age.'

'This our antient Friend Samuel Large Departed this Life at his House in Kingwood, the ninth day of the 6th Month, 1765, and was decently Intered in Friends Burying-place there.'

"The oldest stone marked and dated bears this inscription 'W. E. Ag. 31yrs 1752.'

"Among other old inscriptions are the following:

'P. G. Died Feb. 13th, 1791.'

'Susanna Atkinson, died Oct. 24th, 1792, aged 35 years.'

'Aaron Forman, M.D., died Jan. 11th, 1805, aged 60 years.'

'In Memory of Ann, wife of Dr. Aaron Forman, who departed this life December 13th, 1794.'

'Jeremiah King, died July 2, 1829, in the 93d year of his age.'

'In memory of George Scott, who died April 12th 1821, aged 78 years.'

'Morris Robeson.'

'Elizabeth Robeson.'"

It was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting at Race Street in the Spring of 1906, by Bucks Quarter, that "Quakertown, N.J. Monthly and Particular Meetings have been laid down and the few remaining members thereof joined to Buckingham Monthly Meeting."

Kingwood, or Quakertown as it generally is called, and properly so, since 1859, in 1930 is located on ground above the level of the street of little town of Quakertown, and faces a small grove of trees between the Meeting House and the road, the grounds being uninclosed by any fence. The Building is a stone structure, roughcast or plastered on three sides, the front presenting a rather singular appearance with the light-colored stones so arranged as to form horizontal ribbons across it above the windows and doors. There is no porch, but it is provided with a large stone platform from door to door on the south side. To the westward and below the Meeting House are the antique stone wagon-sheds which are quite conspicuous by reason of their not keeping to the usual type of Quaker architecture seen in other Friends' Meeting communities. There is a fund established for keeping the buildings and grounds of this meeting in good condition, and the Burial Ground at the back of the buildings shows, by the neat, clean order in which it is kept, that due attention is given to the premises. The old headstones, and there are many of them, have been carefully set on cement bases, and show to advantage over the yard. The lower or western side of the ground is the part in which many of the oldest dates are to be found. Among them are "S. E. 1755", "W. F. d^{d} 36 yrs 1761", and "D. P. 1789." Some of the names seen in this cemetery are Atkinson, Clifton, Forman, Hampton, King, Leaver, Lundy, Matthews, Rake, Stevenson, Ten Broeck, Vail, Willson and Wolverton.

The compiler of these historical notes concerning Friends' Meeting

Houses and their stories, had the pleasure of a visit to Quakertown or Kingwood Meeting House on the afternoon of April 22, 1930, being taken to the place by J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa. The results of the trip were satisfactory and the impressions made by the visit are recorded in the foregoing remarks.

##########

SOLEBURY.

Meeting established.....1805.
Meeting House built.....1806.
Preparative Meeting established.....1806.
Monthly Meeting established.....1811.
Orthodox Meeting established.....1828.
Meeting House built about.....1830.
Centennial Celebration.....1906.
Location near.....Solebury, Pa.

****

On the western end of Solebury Meeting House is the date of its erection, 1806. The building sets back from the roadside on a slight elevation of ground, well shaded by fine trees, all of which lend natural beauty to the surroundings. Wagon-sheds are at the back of the grounds, and at a short distance beyond the Meeting House is a dwelling-house by the side of the highway, wherein, in former years, the Friends' School was kept under care of the Meeting.

This Meeting House was built in the customary style of the early Friends' Meeting Houses, and in its good state of preservation is a noble exponent of the early type of Quaker architecture. Across the road, in front and south of the building, is the large and carefully kept graveyard, filled with neat memorial stones placed to the memory of deceased members of the families of Paxson, Janney, Kenderdine, Armitage, Livezey, Eastburn, Rly, White, Belderston, Scarborough, Magill, Wildman, Duer, and others. Near the center of the yard is the grave of Edward H. Magill, born Sept. 24, 1820, died Dec. 10, 1907, who was President of Swarthmore College from 1872 to 1889.

Solebury is a Monthly Meeting of Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. It was set off from Buckingham Monthly Meetinging in 1811. The following notes taken from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" relate the story of the establishment of Solebury as a meeting and its rising to the grades of Preparative and Monthly Meetings.

"1805.- The committee appointed to take into consideration the request of Solebury Friends, of having a meeting settled near the corner of John Blackfan and Moses Eastburn's lands in Solebury, are united in granting their request. Which report the meeting confirms; and appoints the follow-

ing named Friends to procure suitable ground to build upon; to suggest a plan for building; to estimate the expense which it is probable will arise in the execution, and to see what aid can be obtained to carry it into effect, viz.; Aaron Paxson, Samuel Johnson, Samuel Gillingham, Oliver Hampton, John Watson, John Blackfan, Matthew Hutchinson, Isaiah Michener, Edward Good, John Malone, Daniel Carlisle, and Robert Smith." -(Report.)

"The members intending to constitute that meeting have presented a plan of a house, to be about sixty-three feet long, and thirty-six wide, to be erected nearly on the model of Buckingham meeting-house; which we estimate, with the contingent expenses, will cost £1500 in the execution, and themselves subscribed £1346 15s. to carry it into effect. This plan has received our full concurrence; and it is our judgment, and we wish to impress it on all the members of the meeting, that their liberality merits the concurrent pecuniary aid of their brethren, particularly that branch of the meeting from which they are about to separate, to complete the design, and place them in as comfortable a situation as those will be left in from whom they have separated." -(Buckingham Monthly Meeting.)

"1806.- Solebury Preparative Meeting in Bucks County was first established and held in a new commodious house for that purpose, near the centre of Solebury Township, by members of Buckingham Monthly Meeting; and first held 30th of 12th month, 1806."

"1811.- The committee appointed to propose a time for opening Solebury Monthly Meeting, &c., reported that Solebury Monthly Meeting be opened in the 7th month next, &c.; which was approved, and William Lowmes, Jonathan Kirkbride, Moses Comfort, William Blakey, Jeremiah Croasdale, John Watson, John Buckman, Thomas Atkinson, Jesse Heston, Stephen Wilson, Daniel Carlisle, and Robert Smith, are appointed to attend the opening thereof.

Extracted from the minutes,

Samuel Gillingham, Clerk."

-(Bucks Quarterly Meeting.)

During 1906 Solebury Friends' Meeting celebrated its centennial anniversary. From the pages of the Friends' Intelligencer, Tenth Month 26th, 1906, the following account of the proceedings on that occasion is extracted:- "The one hundredth anniversary of Solebury Friends meeting, in Bucks County, Pa., was appreciately celebrated on Tenth month 6th, 1906, and although the day was quite stormy, which prevented many in the neighborhood from attending, there were over two hundred present. William M. Ely presided over the morning session and Hugh B. Eastburn over the afternoon meeting, with Ellen B. Carter, clerk. Eastburn Reeder, who had been clerk of the meeting for nineteen years, gave a historical sketch of the period since 1806. Owing to lack of time only part of the paper could be read, but it was published in full in the Bucks County Intelligencer, as were other papers read.

"In Twelfth month, 1805, a three-acre tract was purchased for $180. In the summer and autumn of 1806 the house was built, but it was not occupied till in the Twelfth month. Prior to this for nearly one hundred years Solebury Friends attended at Buckingham, or at Fallsington, twenty miles distant. The first recommended minister was Mecy Phillips, in 1813,

followed by Sarah Paxson in 1823. No monthly meeting was held till 1811. The clerks of the meeting were Oliver Hampton, from 1811 to 1821; Aaron Eastburn, for five years; Robert Livezey, fifteen years; John Blackfan, twenty-three years; Moses Eastburn, twenty-three years; Eastburn Reeder, the present (1906) incumbent, nineteen years. Of the women Ruth Ely served six years; Elizabeth Comfort, two; Rebecca Smith, seven; Elizabeth Paxson, five; Sarah Johnson, six; and Elizabeth K. Eastburn, for forty years to 1877, after which the men and women held joint business meetings.

"In 1808 horse blocks were set up, trees were planted, and the graveyard enclosed. The first caretaker, Aaron Paxson, received $20 per year for his services. The present incumbent, Charles Logan, has served most efficiently for twenty-five years. Over forty-two weddings have been solemnized. Three hundred and forty pounds were raised at first for school purposes. After the public schools were established, the school house was still used for school purposes by the township.

"Friends in 1823 took active measures against spiritous liquors. Two members were retailers and six who had taken fruit to a distiller were visited and encouraged to discontinue the practice.

"The first record of number of members is in 1827, when there were 261; in 1862, 228 members; in 1885, 214; At present owing to death and removals, there are but 170 members.....

"Theddeus Kenderdine, of Newtown; Florence R. Kenderdine, of Philadelphia; and Ely J. Smith, of Doylestown, presented fine poems, commemorative of the occasion.

"A number of celebrated ministers have spoken here, among them John Jackson, Edward and Elias Hicks, Lucretia Mott, and many of later date.

"Sarah J. Reeder, of Newtown, read an excellent resume of the First-day School work, Solebury being one of the first meetings to organize a First-day school.....An interesting paper by Edward H. Magill was especially enjoyed by four of his pupils present.....

"Many told of the well-filled meeting house of early days, and a number enjoyed the social mingling with friends they had not met for years. John S. Williams read greetings and best wishes from Gertrude Magill White, now in Germany. William J. McWatters and George Watson, of Philadelphia, Robert Eastburn, Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, Cynthia S. Holcomb, Joseph B. Simpson, Richard Randolph Paxson, Jesse Fell, Asher Mattison, and others, representing descendants of the founders of the meeting, gave pleasing short talks or amusing reminiscences. Watson Fell, the master builder, put nothing but the best material into the house; the fine wood of the interior, free from knots and unpainted, has a beautiful russet tint.

"Edward H. Magill spoke of the object of the anniversary in, viz: to try to do some good to and for those who come after us. As far as it is possible to do so let us show that our lives are affected by the influence of the Society to which we belong. There are many who do not attend any religious gathering; let them all see that we believe in the divinity of Christ, and that God speaks to us, if we but listen to his voice. We can but do this by considering our neighbor first. If the principles of our Society are strictly lived the meeting house will not be able to hold all the members one hundred years hence.

"Hugh B. Eastburn gave cordial parting words, and after an impress-

ive silence a very pleasant, and, we trust, profitable meeting, closed."

The land now occupied by the Meeting House and Graveyard at Solebury, was sold to the Society of Friends by Aaron Paxson in 1805, and the big Meeting House was built the next year.

The unfortunate Separation of 1827 in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was felt in the Monthly Meeting at Solebury in Bucks Quarter. Evidently the members who became known as the Orthodox Branch, were much in the minority there, for the Meeting House built by them for their accommodation, was only a small frame building. It was but a short distance, possibly a half mile, back of the stone Meeting House, on the road leading to the village of Solebury, with a strip of woodland between the two places of worship. Both Meeting Houses were finely and beautifully located on elevated ground overlooking an extensive fertile valley to the northward of them.

Solebury Meeting of Orthodox Friends was a Preparative Meeting held on the Third-day preceding the Monthly Meeting held at Buckingham (Lahaska.) The meeting for worship was held on First and Third-days of each week at ten and eleven o'clock A.M. This information is derived from a "Book of Meetings" dated 1858. Another "Book of Meetings" bearing the date of 1869 makes no mention of Solebury, which evidently had been laid down or discontinued before that time, sometime between 1858 and 1869. But the Meeting House long survived the Meeting, for it is still standing in 1933, when the writer of these notes visited the place, being taken there by J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa., on April 21st. The House is now a pleasant little dwelling of a respectable negro family who own the property. Apparently but little change, outwardly at least, has taken place in the building since it was a house for worship. The double or twin doors at the front, formerly giving access to the men's and women's sections of the assembly-room, divided from each other by the customary partition with sliding shutters, are yet in use and are the only doors eithof access or exit to or from the house. One of them is greatly worn, has been patched in repairing and looks very different from the other. The porch over-sheltering the doors, looks, by reason of the style of the supporting posts and the very wide boards used in its erection, as if it might be the original porch at the front of the Meeting House. Even the windows and their shutters seem to speak for themselves by not being of later fashion or a modern edition. Within the house it is further self-asserting of little alteration having taken place, since the dividing partition is still intact, having never been altered or even treated to a coat of paint. The two doors at either end of the partition now give entrance to other family rooms, whereas, in former days, they provided passage-way for messengers from the women's business meetings to the men's, or vice versa.

This Meeting House was probably built about 1830. In an article published in "The Friend", Ninth Month 4, 1830, a note referring to the various meetings then composing Bucks Quarter of the Yearly Meeting and their meeting places at that time, this statement was made:- "Bucks Quarter. New Houses built or erecting in Bristol, Wrightstown, Buckingham & Solebury. That at Buckingham intended to hold Quarterly Meetings."

The Solebury Meeting House of Orthodox Friends does not appear to have had a graveyard especially attached to it, its members of the past

resting peaceably within the precincts of the Friends' Burial Ground at the larger Meeting House of the Society, only a short distance away, or else in other preferred localities.

##########

WRIGHTSTOWN.

Meeting established .....1686.
First Meeting House built.....1721.
Preparative Meeting established.....1722.
Monthly Meeting established.....1734.
Present Meeting House built.....1787.
Orthodox Meeting House built about...1830.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....
Location.....Wrightstown, Pa.

****

The large Friends' Meeting House at Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pa., is built near the roadside, in the midst of grounds sloping gradually towards the school-house, now a residence, to the south of it, and other houses in this little country village. The date, 1787, is on the eastern gable and the rough-cast structure is cheerful-looking in its light colored dressing. The Meeting House faces the south and has its back toward the graveyard, an exceptionally large place of burial, well filled with memorial stones all kept in strict accord with the requirements of Friends Discipline. A few of the many names to be read there on the headstones, are:- Warner, Twining, Poole, Lacey, Tomlinson, Woodman, Atkinson, Sackett, Watson, Ely, Heston, and Kirk, some of which have been familiar or prominent family names in the neighborhood for many years of the past.

By the roadside, at the upper end of the cemetery, is a monument erected in commemoration of the celebrated "Walking Purchase" of September, 1737; it locates the starting point of the historical transaction, when three trained men, Edward Marshall and James Yeates of Newtown, and Solomon Jennings of Bethlehem, accomplished a walk of one and a half days in measuring off land to be granted to the white men by the Indians, but went so fast the natives were dissatisfied and said, "You run; that's not fair; you was to walk."

Wrightstown is a Monthly Meeting of Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, and was set off as such from Buckingham Monthly Meeting in 1734. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", we learn that "In the year 1686, James Radcliff, a noted public Friend, removed to settle at Wrightstown, near John Chapman's. For the ease of those two families, a meeting was held sometimes at their houses, which continued for the most part till about 1690."

"1686.- The Monthly Meeting ordered that there be a meeting estab-

lished at Wrightstown, to be held once a month, for the convenience of Friends there."

"A meeting-house was built in 1721, and, the following year, a Preparative Meeting was granted to be held therein."

In J. H. Battle's "History of Bucks County, Pa.," (1887), Wrightstown Friends' Meeting receives the following notice:-

"Samuel Smith says that in 1686, James Radcliffe, a noted public Friend, settled near John Chapman, 'and for the ease' of the two families, a meeting was held at their houses, which was continued until 1690, when a general meeting for the county was appointed to meet at Chapman's once a year. It was at first held on first day, but by authority of the county quarterly meeting, the time was changed to the last fifth day of the fourth month, when, upon the death of John Chapman, the place of the meeting was removed to the house of John Penquite. Here it was held until 1721, and a meeting-house was built, four acres having been given for that purpose, by the Chapmans. An addition of twenty feet was built in 1735, and the present stone meeting-house was built in 1787. Bucks quarterly meeting convened here for the first time in 1735. In 1765 the monthly meeting was adjourned because it came on election day. People walked and rode on horseback; there was one riding chair in 1780, but in 1832 there were one hundred gigs, some quite expensive."

William W. H. Davis, in his "History of Bucks County, Pa.," provides some additional data respecting Wrightstown:-

"The first meeting of Friends was held at John Chapman's in 1686, and afterwards at John Penquite's, an accepted member. Meetings were held at private houses until 1721. These early Friends were members of Middletown monthly meeting that met at Nicholas Waine's. In 1721 Falls Quarterly gave permission to Wrightstown to build a meeting-house, which was erected on a four-acre lot the gift of John Chapman. The first graveyard was on the road from Wrightstown meeting-house to Rush valley, just beyond Penn's Park and was recently known as 'the school-house lot.' It is now (1904) owned by Charles Gain, and was sold to his father a quarter of a century ago. The lot was walled in, but fifty years ago Amos Doane used the stone to build a wall on his farm. This graveyard was on the Harker tract, purchased of William Trotter, and, at his death, Harker gave it to Wrightstown monthly meeting. There have not been any burials there within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The lot was reserved from cultivation, but the graves of the first settlers were mutilated by the plow years ago. In 1734 Wrightstown was allowed a monthly meeting. The first marriage recorded is that of Bezeleel Wiggins to Rachel Hayhurst, of Middletown, May, 1735. Down to the end of the century there were celebrated 330 marriages, the names of the parties being those of families well-known at the present day in the middle and lower sections of the county. The meeting-house was enlarged, 1735, by an addition of twenty feet, and the Bucks Quarterly meeting was held there for the first time that fall. Afterwards it rotated between Wrightstown, Falls, Middletown, and Buckingham. A wall was built around the graveyard, 1770, at the cost of $506.50, and, in 1787 the present house, 70 by 40 feet, was erected at an expense of $2,106. An addition was made to the graveyard to bury strangers in, 1791. In 1765, Friends adjourned Monthly meeting because it fell on the day of general e-

* the lot by deed of John Chapman dated in 1736

lection. Wrightstown meeting has produced several ministers among Friends, some of whom became eminent. Of these may be mentioned Agnes Penquite, who died in 1758, aged upwards of one hundred years, Ann Parsons, born 1685, died 1732, David Dawes, Ann Hampton, Zebulon Heston, and Thomas Ross. Doctor Smith says but one riding chair came to Wrightstown meeting, 1780, that of John Buckman. The women were good riders, and generally came on horseback but some of them came on foot several miles."

##########

YARDLEY.

Originally called.....Yardleyville.
Meeting established.....1857.
Meeting House built.....1869.
Name changed to Yardley.....1895.
Location.....Yardley, Pa.

****

The compiler of these historical notes relating to Friends' Meeting localities, visited Yardley in 1929. On April 27th of that year he was taken by J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Pa., to four Meeting Houses of the Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, viz., Makefield, Yardley, Middletown at Langhorne, and Falls at Fallsington, each of which, in a photographic way, proved successful.

Yardley Meeting is an Indulged Meeting belonging to Makefield Monthly Meeting in Bucks Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of Friends. The Meeting House has the date 1869 on the front of the building, which is a rough-cast structure at the corner of Main Street and College Avenue in the town of Yardley, Bucks County, Pa. On one corner of the House is a tablet announcing,-

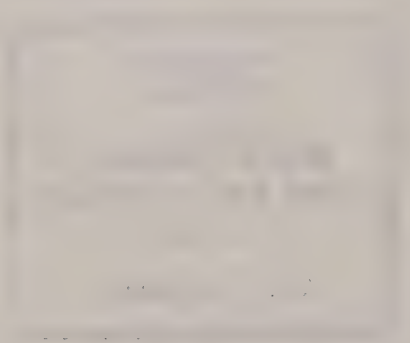
FRIENDS'
MEETING

Divine Worship
First Day. at 10 A.M.

All Welcome.

But from the Friends' Year Book of 1928 we are informed that Makefield Monthly Meeting holds its winter sessions at Yardley, and Robert T. Ely of Washington Crossing, Pa., in May, 1929, verifies this assertion by stating:-

"In 1926 Newtown Monthly Meeting was established and the preparative



meeting at Makefield laid down. The Monthly Meeting now meets at Makefield during the summer months and at Yardley, an indulged meeting, during the winter."

Yardley Meeting House is a small but very neat little building over-shadowed by trees and in a position, in regard to the sunlight, to greatly interfere with the taking of satisfactory photographs. There are two rooms in the building, the assembly-room and a committee-room. The assembly-room is in true Friendly style with its plain unpainted benches furnished with tufted cushions, just as custom has sanctioned in Friends' Meeting Houses for ages past in Quaker history. The adjoining committee-room is provided with an open fire-place and furnished with bookcases and other articles which lend the warmth and kindliness of home to the apartment, making it seem as if Meeting and Home abide side by side.

Yardley is the youngest of the meetings of Bucks Quarter, excepting only the discontinued Meeting of New Hope, and was established in 1857 as an Indulged Meeting of Makefield, under the name of Yardleyville, according to the following minute of Makefield Monthly Meeting:-

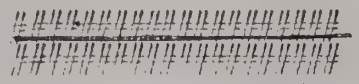
"At Makefield Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 8th of tenth month, 1857, the committee to whom was referred the request of the Friends of Yardleyville and vicinity, having several times met and conferred together on the subject of their appointment, have mostly united in reporting that their request be granted, and that they be indulged in holding a meeting on first and fourth days of the week in that place, for the space of six months, under the care of the Monthly Meeting.

"Which, being considered, was united with, women Friends also uniting. Zephania Mahan, William Cadwallader, Joseph Paul, John Mahan, and Joseph Flowers, are appointed to attend the first meeting, to be held on the first first day in the eleventh month next, and to extend such further care as they may think necessary for the encouragement of Friends composing that meeting."

The name of Yardleyville ceased to be used by the Meeting, when, in 1895, the town was incorporated, after which it, like the town, was henceforward known by the shorter appellation of Yardley.

A second visit was made by the compiler of these notes on April 6, 1932, to Yardley. At that time the Yardley Friends were engaged in making some needed additions to the Meeting House and carpenters were present doing the work. On the same day the visit was extended to an old Friends' Burial Ground at Yardley about a half mile from the present Meeting House but not belonging to it. It is in the possession of Falls Monthly Meeting, and at this time evident measures were being taken to put the cemetery in better order by clearing it of much of the superfluous growth of shrubbery that years of neglect had encumbered the place. There is a stone wall at the front of the graveyard, between it and the street, and one of the stones in the wall bears the date 1749 with the initials S.Y. There are several marked graves in the enclosure, which is a graveyard of ample extent, bearing on the memorial stones several Bucks County family names, among which are Knowles and Leedom. But the cemetery has been used by other people than Friends of the neighborhood, so an announcement has been placed in open view at the entrance gate by direct-

ion of Falls Monthly Meeting, forbidding further interments in the graveyard without special permission.



A D D E N D A.

Bucks Quarter.

BURLINGTON

QUARTER

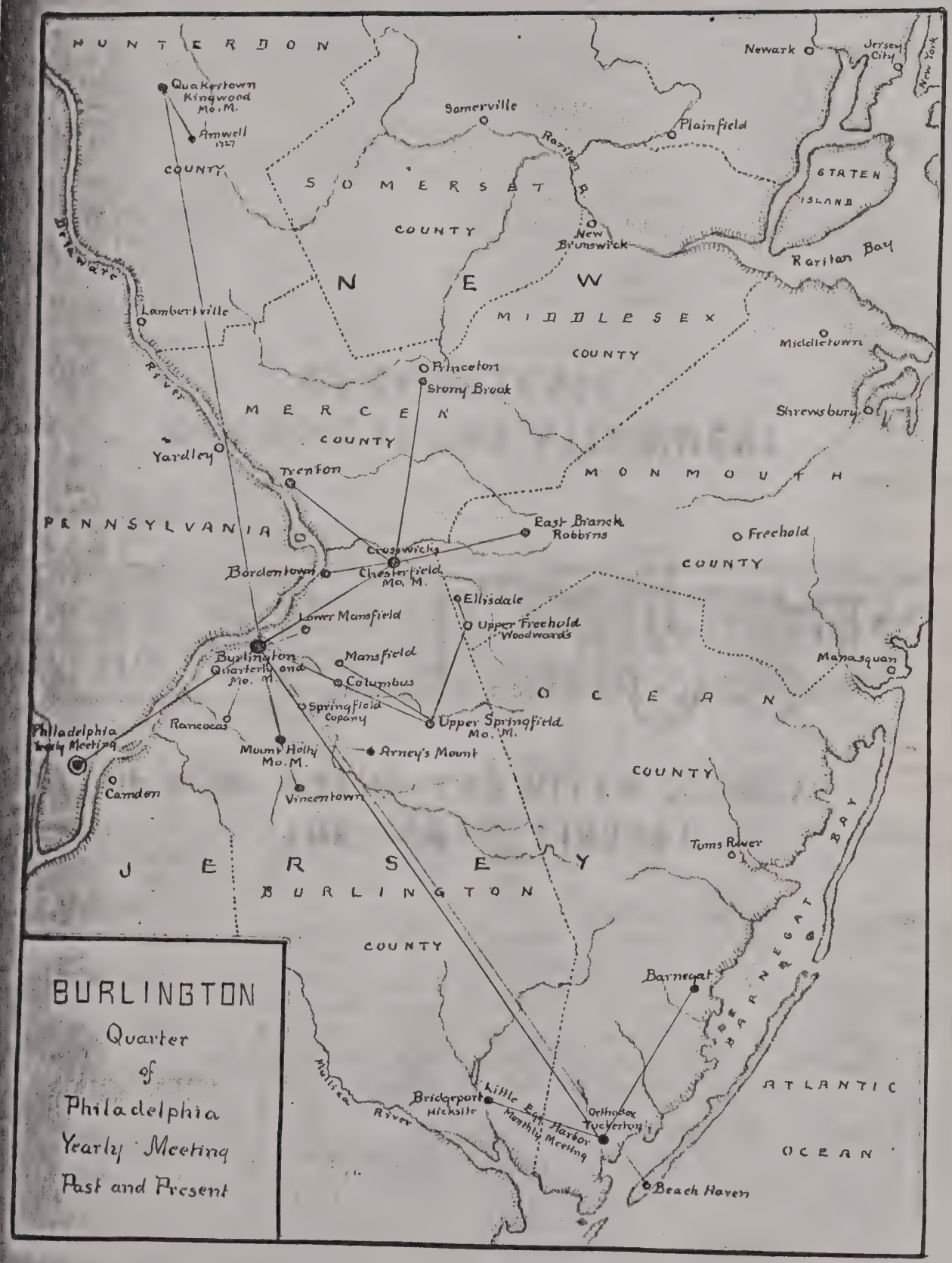
of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends





BURLINGTON

Quarter

of

Philadelphia

Yearly Meeting

Past and Present

BURLINGTON QUARTER.

****

Excepting Shrewsbury, Burlington was the earliest established Quarter in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, east of the Delaware River, and Burlington was the original location of the General Yearly Meeting which was held in 1681, on the 28th of 6th month (August.)

"At a General Meeting, held at Salem, in the Province of West New Jersey, on the 11th of the second month, 1682, it was mutually agreed and ordained that a Quarterly Meeting be held at Burlington, the second second day of the fourth month next ensuing." -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

."Burlington Quarterly Meeting was set up in 1682, and held at the house of William Biddle till 1711, when it was agreed to be held alternate at the meeting-houses in Burlington and Chesterfield." -(Samuel Smith.) -(From Michener's Retrospect of Early Quakerism.)

During the period of its history Burlington Quarter has had six Monthly Meetings under its jurisdiction, viz.-

1. Burlington Monthly Meeting established.....1678.
2. Chesterfield Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
3. Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting established...1715.
4. Kingwood Monthly Meeting established.....1744.
5. Mount Holly Monthly Meeting established.....1776.
6. Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting established...1783.

In 1937 the third of these, Little Egg Harbor, is not listed by either the Hicksite or Orthodox Branches of the Society. It is represented by the particular meetings of Tuckerton and Barnegat, both belonging to Orthodox Friends, and both of which generally have sessions in the summer season. The Hicksite interest in Little Egg Harbor centered at Bridgeport on Wading River, a meeting that was small and discontinued very early.

There are and have been numerous Preparative and Indulged Meetings that belonged to Burlington Quarter, Viz.- Amwell, Arney's Mount, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Bordentown, East Branch, Ellisdale, Lower Mansfield, Mansfield, Old Springfield, Rancocas, Stony Brook, Trenton, Upper Freehold and Vincentown. The records of Amwell and Allentown Meetings, which met in private houses seem to signify that they were the forerunners of the Kingwood and East Branch Meetings. Among these Mansfield and Trenton continue as active meetings, and Rancocas has revived most wonderfully and acts the part of a Monthly Meeting, representing Burlington (Hicksite) which has been laid down.

In 1937 special and appointed meetings are annually held at Arney's Mount, Upper Springfield and Stony Brook.

Kingwood Monthly Meeting in Hunterdon County, N.J., was transferred to Bucks Quarter in 1833.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
B U R L I N G T O N Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

1. Amwell. . . . . Discontinued.
2. Arney's Mount, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
3. Barnegat, O. . . . . .Summer season.
4. Beach Haven, O. . . . . Discontinued.
5. Bordentown, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
6. Burlington, H. . . . . Discontinued.
7. Burlington, O. . . . . Active.
8. Chesterfield, Crosswicks, H. & O. . . . . Active.
9. East Branch, H. . . . . Discontinued.
10. Little Egg Harbor, Tuckerton, O. . . . . Active.
11. Little Egg Harbor, Bridgeport, H. . . . . Discontinued.
12. Lower Mansfield, ... Discontinued.
13. Mansfield, H. . . . . Active.
14. Mansfield, O. . . . . Discontinued.
15. Mount Holly, H. . . . . Active.
16. Mount Holly, O. . . . . Discontinued.
17. Old Springfield, Copany, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
18. Plainfield, O. . . . . Discontinued.
19. Rahway, O. . . . . Discontinued.
20. Rancocas, H. . . . . Active.
21. Rancocas, O. . . . . Discontinued.
22. Stony Brook, H. & O. . . . . Occasional.
23. Trenton, H. & O. . . . . Active.
24. Upper Freehold, H. . . . . Discontinued.
25. Upper Freehold, Ellisdale, H. . . . . Duscontinued.
26. Upper Springfield, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
27. Vincentown, H. . . . . Discontinued.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.

NOTE. Plainfield and Rahway are considered in Shrewsbury Quarter.

The Quarterly Meetings of BURLINGTON QUARTER of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends are held on the third Seventh-days of the Second Month (February), Fifth Month (May), Eighth Month (August) and Eleventh Month (November), using the Meeting Houses of Mount Holly, Chesterfield or Crosswicks, Rancocas and Trenton for the sessions.



Mount Holly Meeting House



Chesterfield Friends' Meeting House

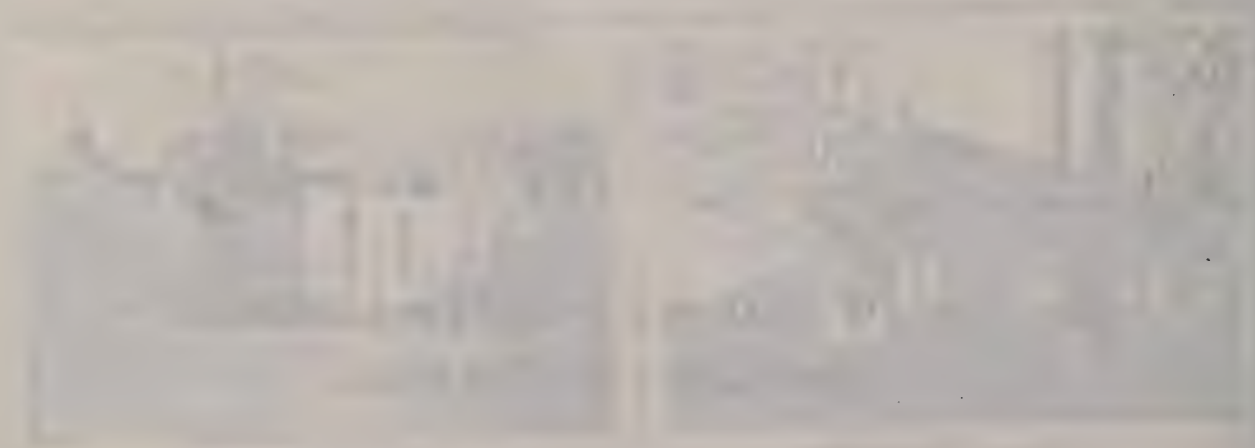


Rancocas Meeting House



Trenton Meeting House

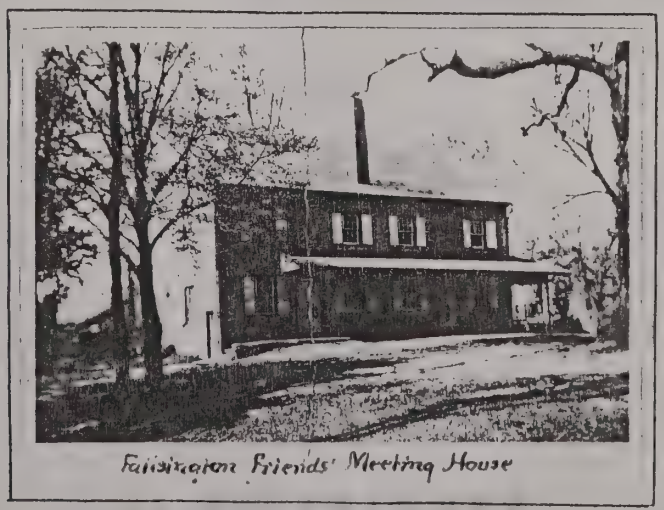






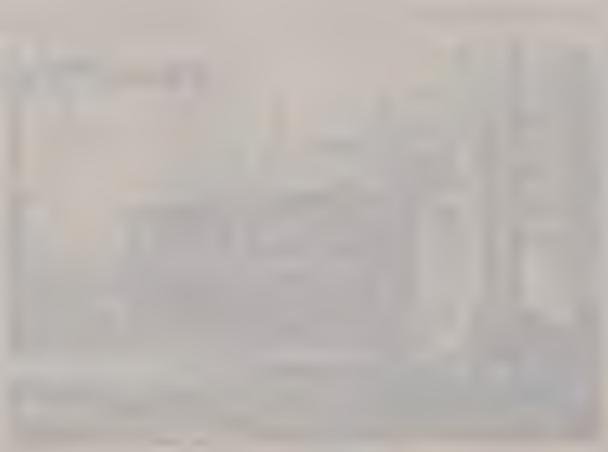
Burlington Meeting House

In BURLINGTON AND BUCKS QUARTER of Orthodox Friends the Quarterly Meeting is held at Burlington on the Third-day after the last Second-day of the Fifth Month (May) and Eleventh Month (November). It meets at Fallsington on Seventh-day after the last Second-day in the Second Month (February), and late in the Eighth Month (August) or very early in the Ninth Month (September), as announced near the time.



Fallsington Friends' Meeting House





AMWELL.

John Stevenson Sr. settled at Kingwood..1727.
Meeting organized .....1727.
Meeting perhaps the forerunner of Bethlehem .
John Stevenson Jr. moves to Kingwood....1760.
Amwell Indulged Meeting allowed.....1771.
Meeting continued to.....1783.
Location.....Amwell Township, N. J.
Hunterdon County.

****

In the minutes of Kingwood Monthly Meeting there are some brief references to a meeting of Amwell Friends. This has led to a search for information which has revealed the following rather vague items of interest concerning the early Friends' Meeting called Amwell.

Dr. Ezra Michener of New Garden, Pa., in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" very briefly states:- "1727.- A meeting was allowed to be kept every first-day, at the house of John Stephenson, at Amwell, by the Monthly Meeting of Chesterfield. It has since been dropped."

In the minutes of Kingwood Monthly Meeting it is recorded that John Stevenson's certificate was received by Kingwood from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting dated 11mo. 9, 1760. This, however, upon closer examination refers to John Stevenson Jr., grandson of John Stevenson Sr. who settled at Kingwood in 1727. By an examination of the minutes of both Burlington and Chesterfield Monthly Meetings, the latter a copy of the original, now in the fireproof at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, there is no reference in either to the Amwell Meeting in 1727 or near that time.

Amwell was originally a township belonging to Burlington County in New Jersey, but after the erection of Hunterdon County it became a part of it, in fact occupying a very large part of the newly established county. From time to time Amwell Township was divided and subdivided into other townships, and finally, in 1846, it was separated into East and West Amwell. In the "History of Hunterdon County" by James P. Snell, 1881, is the following outline of the township's history:-

"From 1709-14 Amwell was one of the three towns which constituted the county of Burlington. The act of March 15, 1713-14, setting off Hunterdon County, made the Assunpink the southern boundary and left Amwell one of the four towns which lay to the north of it. Its southern boundary has been but little, if any, altered since that date, but on the north almost every succeeding decade has witnessed a loss of territory by the formation of new towns. Thus before 1753, Reading, Kingwood, Lebanon, and Bethlehem were erected. Thenceforward, until 1838, it existed as a tract of country about twelve miles square, bounded by the Delaware River on the west, by the 'South Branch' on the east, by the Hopewell township line on the south, and by the present southern line of Kingwood, Franklin, and Readington townships on the north. In 1789 when Flemington became the county seat, it was in Amwell township, and so continued until 1838, in which year it was divided into three parts (Raritan, Delaware, and Amwell); in 1846 the lower third part, then known as Amwell, was erected into two townships, each

retaining the old name with the distinctive appellation of 'East' and 'West'."

At an early date the Friends settled in Amwell Township. Among them were John Reading and Thomas Stevenson. The tract of land belonging to the latter individual was located in the southeastern part of the present West Amwell township, east of the Winder tract. From the Genealogy of the Stevenson Family by John R. Stevenson A.M. M.D., 1902, the following notes relate to the Stevensons, John, his son Thomas and grandson John, and their connection with Amwell Township:-

"Thomas Stevenson, oldest son of John and Mercy (Jenings) Stevenson, removed with his father and step-mother from Burlington to Hunterdon County in 1727. By his marriage out of meeting he lost his right of Friends.

"John Stevenson, son of Thomas and Sarah (Whitehead) Stevenson, was born in Hunterdon Co., N.J., 22 day 11mo. 1732. His father had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, but his mother, nee Sarah Whitehead, had been baptized into the English Church, in Long Island, and therefore could not join the Quakers without her husband's making an acknowledgment of his error in marrying 'out of meeting', therefore their son John had no claim to membership at Quakertown, by birth, but, desiring to join the Friends, he makes application to the meeting there, on 9 day 9mo., 1756 and is admitted. A few years later, 3 day 8mo., 1759 he gets a certificate of removal to Chesterfield, Burlington Co., but afterwards returned again to Quakertown, with a certificate dated 3 day 8mo., 1760."

"In December, 1739, John Stevenson was appointed 'Justice of the Quorum' for Hunterdon County." This is doubtless John Stevenson the father of Thomas. John, on October 17, 1727 purchased "of Daniel Smith, 200 acres in Hunterdon County, on the west side of the road from Quakertown to Ringoes, two miles south of the former village."

"Prof. J. W. Moore and Mrs. Mary C. Vail in their sketches of the Quakertown Friends' Meeting in the The Jerseyman, say an application was made from the neighborhood on 4 day, 10mo., 1729, to the Friends at Chesterfield for permission to establish a Monthly Meeting. This was followed four years later by the donation of a lot for a meeting house."

The following is the minute referred to in the foregoing paragraph:-

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 4th of the 10mo. 1729 Our Friends Thomas Williams & Samuel Scholey and others made application to this Meeting that whereas their settlement being remote from Friends they request Friends approbation & consent to meet together at one of their houses every first-day of the week to worship God; Whereupon this Meeting well knowing the advantage the people of God have in Meeting together in his name approve of their so doing until there be an established meeting nearer to them or until Friends see some inconveniency in their so doing "

This minute doubtless refers to the organization of Kingwood Meeting, at that early time called Bethlehem, being before the Kingwood Township had been erected. No mention is directly made to any place by name, nor of John Stevenson, who had established himself and family there only two years previously within a couple of miles from where the Bethlehem Meeting built its first Meeting House. Perhaps he was included in the group of "and others". His name appeared on the Deed of Trust for the Meeting House property

in 1733. In the Burlington Quarterly Meeting minutes is the following:-

On 5mo. 29, 1732, Bethlehem made application "for liberty to build" a new Meeting house and were permitted.

"At Our Quarterly Meeting held in Burlington the Twenty fifth day of the Twelfth month in the year 1744 The Monthly Meeting of friends of Bethlehem having made application for liberty to build a Meeting House there, that they already have not being large enough. This meeting Consents to their proposal, and that the said House be built according to the direction of the said monthly meeting, to witt, about thirty six foot long and Twenty Six foot wide."

The Monthly Meeting at Bethlehem had been granted 6mo. 27, 1744. The request for a Monthly Meeting had been first made early in 1743 and had occupied the attention of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting until 12mo. 2, 1743, when the request was passed on to the Quarterly Meeting.

The first reference to a meeting of "Amwell" Friends that the compiler of these notes has found, is in the records of Kingwood Monthly Meeting. The following minutes and notes have been supplied by Willis W. Vail of Quakertown, N.J. In these notes the name of Stevenson has no part, but that of Joseph Moore is prominent:-

"12-12-1771. 'The Meeting is informed by Kingwood Preparative Meetin that Amwell Friends request a meeting to be held at Joseph Moore's from this time until the fourth first day in the third month next, except the day the meeting is at Jacob Birdsall's.'"

"At Kingwood M. M. held at Hardwick 8th of 4mo. 1773 'This meeting being informed by Kingwood preparative meetings report that Joseph Moore requests a meeting to be held at his house which is referd to next meeting for further consideration.'"

"13th of 5th mo. 1773.- 'Joseph Moors request for a meeting at his house is referd to next mo. meeting.'"

"At Kingwood M. M. held at Hardwick 10th of 6th mo. 1773 'Joseph Moore request of having a meeting at his house comeing under consideration is referd to a futer meeting.'"

"At M. M. held at Kingwood 8th of 7th mo. 1773 'Joseph Moores request for haveing an afternoon meeting at his house comeing under consideration this meeting thinks proper to grant his request to have it once a month and to begin the first first day of next month and continue 3 months the meeting to begin at four oclock.'"

"At M. M. held at Kingwood 11th of 11th mo 1773 'Joseph Moore requests to have a meeting at his hous as he had last winter and to begin the first of the 12th month next and continue till the last of the Third month, which request this meeting grants.'"

"At M. M. held at Kingwood 10th of 3rd mo. 1774. 'Joseph Moore requested at this meeting to have an afternoon meeting at his house once a month & to begin the first firstday in the 4 month next at the 4 hour afternoon and so to continue till the 11th month inclusive, which request this meeting grants.'"

"Requests came again before the following Monthly Meetings,-

9th of 3rd mo. 1775	14th of 11mo. 1776.
9th of 11mo. 1775.	12th of 11mo. 1777.
14th of 3mo. 1776.	12th of 11mo. 1778.

11th of 11mo. 1779.
12th of 10mo. 1780.
11th of 10mo. 1781.

"13th of 12th mo. 1781. 'Gabriel Willson and Joseph Moore request a minute to visit meetings and families in the Quarterly meeting 'with which this meeting concurs they being ministers in good esteem among us.'"

"12th day 9mo 1782 Meeting at Joseph Moores continued as usual

"8th day 5th mo 1783 Jos. Moore, his wife and 3 children request certificate to Chesterfield M. M.

"12th 6th mo. 1783 the certificate for Jos. Moore and family was given."

NOTE. The compiler of these "Historical Sketches" hesitates to project voluntarily the opinions he sometimes forms while arranging the various information he has gathered. Concerning the Amwell Meeting, so long ago past and sunken into an oblivion so profound that it has been forgotten or otherwise become unknown to a majority of the Friends living in the present Twentieth Century, the idea that it was the actual initiative movement in the organization of the Bethlehem Meeting, (later Kingwood and then Quakertown), has forced itself most strongly on his mind. He has been advised to give expression to his idea, allowing others to endorse or to take exception to it as they seem inclined.

To the compiler it seems very probable that the early Amwell Meeting mentioned by Ezra Michener as indulged by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to be held at the house of John Stephenson (Stevenson, as spelt by this man's descendants) in 1727, was the forerunner of and developed into the Bethlehem Meeting. According to the annals of the Stevenson Family written by John R. Stevenson and published in 1902, John Stevenson bought land in Hunterdon County and settled there in 1727, his plantation being located only a couple of miles from the present site of the Quakertown Meeting House. It was but two years later, in 1729, when Bethlehem Friends asked for the privilege of an indulged meeting at the same place. Really the two places, Amwell and Bethlehem were so very near together as to reasonably be considered one and the same. Further John Stevenson's name appeared with others on the Deed of Trust framed in 1733 for the Bethlehem Meeting. This shows he was as much interested in the Bethlehem Meeting as he was in the Amwell.

At a much later date, 1771, a second Amwell Meeting was indulged by the Kingwood Monthly Meeting and continued under its care until 1783 when Joseph Moore, a recognized minister, in whose dwelling the meetings were held, removed to Chesterfield in Burlington County. Then the meeting appears to have been discontinued as mention of it was dropped from the minutes.

**See Addenda P. 208, for additional information.

##########

ARNEY'S MOUNT.

Meeting early called.....Shrevesmount.
Meeting frequently known as .....The Mount.
Meeting established.... .....1743.
First Meeting House built.....1743.
Second Meeting House built.....1775.
Preparative Meeting established.....1776.
Meeting House burnt.....1800.
Second burning of the Meeting House.....1809.
School established about.....1808 or 1809.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1870.
Location east of Mount Holly near Juliustown .

****

Arney's Mount, a meeting of long standing in the annals of American Quakerism, was formerly called Shrevesmount and quite frequently by the shorter name of Mount Meeting. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism," states:- "It appears that Shrevesmount, on the east of the present Mount Holly, was formerly known by that name, while the latter was called Bridgeton." In the Burlington Monthly Meeting records occurs the following minute made in 1743, which points to that date as the year when Arney's Mount Meeting was organized:-

"The meeting having considered the application of sundry Friends, belonging to the upper part of Mount Holly Meeting, do consent that they hold a meeting, according to their request...Michael Atkinson and Benjamin Carter are to have the oversight of said meeting."

Arney's Mount is located about four miles to the eastward of Mount Holly near Shreve's Station in the township of Springfield. Its story is an interesting narrative as the following extract from the "History of Burlington County, N.J.," 1883, shows:-

"'On the 3d day of 8th month, 1743, sundry Friends belonging to the upper part of Mount Holly Meeting made application in writing to Burlington Monthly Meeting for liberty to hold a meeting for worship on the first day of each week, during the winter season, at a school-house standing near Caleb Shreve's Mount, which the meeting took under consideration, and at the next meeting did consent that they hold a meeting according to their request, commencing from the beginning of 10th month,'

"The meeting continued to be repeatedly attended, and in 1776 a Preparative Meeting was established. At this time it numbered in members, adults, 53; minors, 51; total, 104.

"This meeting-house was constructed of logs. Ephraim Tomlinson, in his journal, says, 'On the 20th day of 6th mo. 1771, I was at the marriage of my son-in-law, John Gardiner, at the log meeting-house, hard by Julytown.'

"2d mo. 13, 1775, Jonathan Hough, Jr., conveyed to 'Daniel D. Smith, Samuel Shinn, Samuel Allison, John Comfort, Peter Ellis, Edward Black, and John Hilliard, the survivor or survivors of them, in trust, one acre,

two rods, and twenty-five perches of land, to and for the purpose of building a meeting-house thereon, for the people called Quakers, and for a place to bury their dead.' During 1776 a stone meeting-house was erected thereon.

"2d mo. 17, 1800, the wooden portion of this building was mostly consumed by fire. It occurred in the daytime, and when there was much snow on the ground. The lower floor was saved from burning by throwing snow upon it.

"In 1809, during the night following the funeral of Mary Hough, wife of Jonathan Hough, the building was again burned. This time the walls alone were unconsumed, and remained of sufficient strength to support the present structure, which was soon erected.

"This meeting is now known as the Mount Arney Meeting, from the fact of the mount being owned by Arney Lippincott, subsequent to its being owned by Shreve, hence the name 'Arney's Mount.' Meetings are held here regularly on the first and fifth days."

The foregoing story of Arney's Mount was published in 1883, since which time to the present year, 1929, its meetings have so dwindled away that the place is now used only for appointed meetings.

In Thomas Woody's "Quaker Education in New Jersey", 1923, is found this little note regarding a school at Arney's Mount:- "Mount Meeting seems to have had no regularly established school before 1808 or 1809. Then a slight mention occurs in the minutes 'Certainly, if a school was operated, as begun in 1808, only few of its concerns were brought into the meetings' minutes.'"

Hon. Barclay White, in his "Notes on Springfield Township", adds to this information by stating:- "On the 30th day of July, 1743, Jonathan Hough, son of Daniel Hough, leased for a term of fifty years to Caleb Shreve, John West, Michael Atkinson, Joseph Lamb, Julius Ewan, Jacob Shinn, Abraham Merritt, James Langstaff, Yeoman and Benjamin Carter, and Isaac Cowgill, planters, one acre of land for the use of a school-house near the improvements of Nathan Wilson, at the crossing of the great road leading from Bridgetown to the new dwelling-house of the said Jonathan Hough with the road that leads from John West's gate to Hanover road, they paying therefor a yearly rent of one penny, if demanded; this acre lay at the northeast end of Caleb Shreve's Mount. This school-house was built of logs."

As a Preparative Meeting, Arney's Mount, or the Mount Meeting, was laid down in 1870. Since that date the regular meetings for worship were small and finally were practically discontinued. In later years circular or appointed meetings during the summer season have, especially in very recent years, revived a warm interest in the quaint old Meeting House at the base of the Mount from which the Meeting derived its name. These occasional summer meetings have been and continue to be well attended.

A visit to Arney's Mount Meeting House on July 14, 1929, when an annual gathering which completely filled the house was held, reveals the pleasing fact that both the House and Burial Ground are kept in very satisfactory order. The House has a door on each of its four sides, but the front is to the south, which places the rear to the public road and the

entrance gate to the grounds. The date 1775 is on the north side, and on the south side, to the left of the door, is a stone marked with the name of S. Smith.

The graveyard is east of the Meeting House on the hillside slope up to the wooded tract on the Mount. In it are many memorial stones, where may be read the names of Davis, Deacon, Evans, Earl, Gibbs, Haines, Hough, Josup, Lamb, Lippincott, Newbold, Pancoast, Ridgway, Shinn, Stevenson, Smith, Shreve, White and Lewis. Barclay White, mentioned in these notes, is buried in this cemetery, far up the hillside. Close to where he was interred are the graves of many members of the Lamb family. This section of the burial ground is thickly overgrown with lily-of-the-valley which has become practically wild in its over-spread of the mounds and the interstices and paths between them.

Very many of the headstones in the Arney's Mount Friends' Graveyard have been white-washed, making them very noticeable but not altogether attractive to the sight. A wll with a date-stone, 1860, surrounds the Burial Ground. Near the date-stone is another stone in the well bearing the initials, "J. H. W."

The compiler's visit to Arney's Mount was due to the kindness of Asa M. Smith of Moorestown, N.J., who took him there on July 14, 1929.

**See Addenda P. 209, for additional information.

##########

BARNEGAT.

Meeting organized about.....1767.
Meeting House built.....1767.
Job Scott preached at Barnegat.....1785.
Location.....Barnegat, N. J.

****

On the north side of the street at the eastern extremity of the town of Barnegat in Ocean County, N.J., is a Friends' Meeting House belonging to the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and to Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The Friendly element having become much diminished in its community, the meeting at this place has become nearly closed, and in 1929 the House and grounds give plain evidence of the need of attention. The House sets back from the street and is surrounded by a grove of venerable trees on one side and a graveyard on the other, and is approached by a graveled walk from the gate in front. The Meeting House is a frame building, which, though bearing no date upon it, doubtless is very old, for at the back there is a door without steps of approach, such as in early days was used as a substitute for a horse block by women Friends to mount their horses in returning home from meeting. An instance of this character was brought to the attention of the compiler of these records when he visited the old Friends' Meeting House at Greenwich in Cumberland County, New Jersey.

The porch at the front of Barnegat Meeting House, with its odd extension in the roof over the front door, has visible signs of harboring a nest of wild bees that have discovered access between the ceiling slats which have become sprung from dampness, making cracks and openings whereby the busy insects may enter.

The grass plot beneath the trees in the grove has become a tangled growth of wild vines, interspersed with two-foot high saplings of young oaks with other plants and weeds that spring up in neglected spots. The graveyard, too, is tangled with a mass of shrubbery grown wild, and high weeds, but mingled here and there with luxuriant clumps of blooming narcissus in irregular groups looking as wild as the weeds. Much of the Burial Ground is so overspread with unkempt noxious plants that the graves are completely hidden, but near the Meeting House and the entrance gate are some memorial stones to be seen, informing the visitor that members of the Collins, Pharo, Tilton and Carter families sleep beneath this wild growth of nature. One of these stones is inscribed "In memory of Phebe Wife of John Collins & Daughter of Stephen & Deliverance Birdsall Died 3mo. 17, 1840 aged 89 years."

The compiler of these historical notes concerning Friends' Meetings, was taken to the Barnegat locality by Charles H. Parsons of Atlantic City, N. J., who, though not a member of Friends, had distant connection with them and was interested in the work of his friend. To him is also due the privilege of visiting Tuckerton, Bridgeport, Cape May and Somers Point Meeting localities.

In the "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties" (the latter was originally a part of the former) occur the following notes regarding Barnegat Meeting House and grounds:-

"The Quaker meeting-house at Barnegat was originally built at least as early as 1770, as the deed for the land on which it is situated is dated June 11, 1770, and it speaks of the meeting-house as then built. The deed was from Timothy Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, of Stafford township, Monmouth county, to Stephen Burdsel and Job Ridgway, son of said Timothy, of the same place, and Daniel Shourds and Joseph Gauntt, of Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county, consideration money twenty shillings..... The tract is thus described: 'One piece or parcel of land containing one acre and half quarter, lying at Barnegat, in the township of Stafford, in the county of Monmouth, it being part of a tract of five hundred acres that the said Ridgway and Cranmer purchased of Oliver Delaney and Henry Coyler, Jr., by one indenture of bargain and sale under their hands and seals dated the ninth day of September, 1759.'

"The grantees above named deeded the lot, the same date, to 'The people of God called Quakers belonging to the monthly meeting held at Little Egg Harbor.'

"The first named deed was proved before Silas Crane, Judge, July 17, 1813, and recorded at Freehold, Book W. p. 364, July 22, 1813.

"The last named deed was proved before Judge Silas Crane, July 22, 1813, and is recorded at Freehold, Book W, p. 365. The witnesses to the first deed were Richard Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, Jr.

"Before the meeting-house at Barnegat was built, Quaker preachers travelled along shore, and the first place in what is now Ocean county where they held meetings was at West Creek.

"On September 15, 1785, Job Scott preached at Barnegat, though a few exercised Friends were present."

Barnegat Friends' Meeting is, in 1929, practically a closed meeting. The Book of Meetings issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905, stated,- "The meeting House is generally closed. Key at the house of Martha Collins. ...There are less than a dozen members to respond to a call for a meeting, but non-members also come."

There is no mention of Barnegat Meeting in the Book of Meetings in 1937, but floating reports assert there are occasional meetings held during the summer season. Reports also say the Meeting House premises have received the needed attention and that the House, graveyard and grounds have been put in better order than they were at the time the compiler of these notes visited it on May 19, 1929.

Regarding the age of Barnegat Meeting, J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton, states, in 1929:- "The authentic date of Barnegat is 1767. They may have had meetings earlier but at that date overseers for Barnegat were appointed in Little Egg Harbor."

This statement conforms to the following extract from Mrs. Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor Township," 1879:- "In the year 1767 there was a Friends' meeting organized at Barnegat. It was and still is under the jurisdiction of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. the following was taken from the Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting books: 'Our monthly meeting of women Friends, held at Little Egg Harbor the 11th day of the 6th month, 1767. This meeting appoints Sarah Ridgway and Deliverance Birdsall to be in the place of overseers of Barnegat meeting, and to report the state of the meeting to this meeting.'

"Timothy Ridgway and Stephen Birdsall were the overseers of the men's meeting at Barnegat, these two men being the husbands of the women who were overseers of the women's meeting at Barnegat in the year 1767."

—See Addenda, P. 210, for further information.

##########

BEACH HAVEN.

Meeting organized.....1878.
Meeting House built about.....1880.
Meeting discontinued.....1907.
Location.....Beach Haven, N.J.

****

Beach Haven Friends' Meeting was an Indulged Meeting of Orthodox Friends under the care of Little Egg Harbor, and after 1901, of Burlington Monthly Meetong. Of this Meeting, Robert F. Engle, proprietor of the Engleside at Beach Haven, in 1929, wrote:-

"The meeting house was built by Dr. Asshurst, Archelaus Pharo, and Philip Duane possibly. It stood on Third Street next to Archelaus Pharo's cottage, later Dr. Asshurst's. As Walter Pharo was the son and legatee of

the donor it was his to dispose of when the meeting was discontinued. He presented it to the Beach Haven Public Library for Library and Entertainment purposes and it was moved to a lot on Beach Avenue adjoining and belonging to the Methodist Church.

"Later Mrs. Pharo, now a widow, presented the town with a wonderful new Library building in memory of her husband and his father.

"There being no further use for the building for such purposes as the donor intended, and as it occupied ground belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, by consent of all concerned, it was turned over to said church for Sunday School use.

"I am sorry to say I know of no photograph of the building when it was in use as a meeting house. The building as it stands now is the same excepting the porch. The meeting house had a long porch across the front of the building but this is now replaced by a small platform."

Nathan A. Bartlett of Burlington, clerk of Burlington Monthly Meeting in 1929, adds to the foregoing record by stating:- "I find a minute of Beach Haven discontinued,-

"At Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends held 3rd mo. 7th, 1907. The committee in charge of the indulged meeting at Beach Haven Report That the committee is informed that the meeting house at Beach Haven is in need of extensive repairs if it is to be maintained in a suitable condition to hold meetings therein; Also that Walter W. Pharo has offered to purchase the house and lot for $400 a price representing approximately their present value. The committee also learns that the house was not opened at all for meeting purposes during the season of 1906, while it was used but once in 1905 and but twice in 1904. In view of these facts and of the circumstances set forth in our previous reports, This committee is now united in recommending to the Quarterly Meeting that the meeting at Beach Haven shall be permanently laid down, and property sold in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust under which it is held.

By direction and on behalf of the committee

John W. Tatum, Clerk.

2/26/1907."

"Taken from the minutes, Nathan A. Bartlett, Clerk. Burlington, N.J., 11-14-1929."

J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton, N.J., wrote, Sixth Month 3, 1929, saying,- "The Beach Haven meeting was established in the '80's'. It was sold perhaps 25 years ago and for a time was used as a library. The new library is I believe on the site."

Beach Haven was considered a closed meeting in 1906 when the following mention appeared in the "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends issued about that time:-

"Beach Haven Meetings were held for a number of years during the Summer season in this house, but now it is open only on special occasions under authority of the Quarterly Meeting's Committee. Friends interested would do well to inquire in advance of James M. Moon, Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. There are no resident members, however, to respond to a call for a Meeting, and the only material for an occasional Meeting would come from the summer population."

On July 29, 1938, the compiler of these notes examined the minute books of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, now kept in the fireproof

at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and found the following record of interest relating to the establishment of the Beach Haven Meeting:-

"At Little Eggharbour mo. Meeting of Friends held 10th mo 10th 1878 It is proposed for the consideration of this mo. Meeting that a request be Submitted to our Quarterly Meeting to Grant an indulged Meeting during the summer months at Beach Haven Located within the limits of this mo Meeting: After consideration it was laid over until our next mo. Meeting "

"At Little Eggharbor Mo Meeting of Friends held 11th mo 14th 1878 A proposition having been submitted to this mo Meeting for the establishment of an indulged meeting during the summer Season at Beach Haven, located within the limits of this monthly Meeting, the subject was seriously considered and Friends were united in the adoption of such a measure shoul it meet the approval of the Quarterly Meeting under whose care it should b maintained, the number of members of this and other Meetings of our Societ temporarily residing on the Island without any authorized arrangement for a Meeting for Divine worship, seems to render it a duty to provide some means of assemling together for spiritual comfort and Edification and for the advancement of Truth The Clerk was directed to forward a copy of this minute to the Quarterly Meeting."

As the deed for the Beach Haven Meeting property was dated 6th Mo. 25th, 1879, it is very probable that the Meeting House was erected soon after and was ready for holding of meetings during the summer of 1880.

It was on August 12th, 1930, that the compiler of these records visited the Beach Haven Meeting locality, have that privilege through the courtesy of J. Wilmer Lundy of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., at the time temporarily residing at Ship Bottom, New Jersey, during the summer season.

Visiting the Beach Haven Meeting locality in 1930 revealed the fact that all the places intimately associated with the history of the Meeting formerly held in the popular seaside resort, are yet in existence and all quite close to each other. The cottage of Archelaus Pharo, No. 125 Second Street (not Third Street as stated above), now the residence of Mrs. Walter Pharo, stands by an open lot or lawn extending to Beach Avenue, the same ground on which the Meeting House formerly stood close by the cottage and, like it, facing Second Street. There, after the meeting was discontinued, the house was used for the Public Library, and, while serving in that capacity, was moved a short distance down Beach Avenue to its present position alongside the Methodist Church. It continued to serve for the Library until the handsome new Public Library building, just back of the Pharo cottage, but not upon the Meeting House site, was erected in 1924 at the corner of Beach Avenue and Third Street. This pretty building, having the date of erection in its gable over the entrance door, contains, in 1930, seven thousand volumes, is inwardly bright and cheerful and outwardly shows prominently to all passers-by in its covering of white paint. After it was opened as the Public Library, the abandoned Meeting House passed into the possession of the adjacent Kynette Methodist Church, reverting once more to religious purposes. It is said there has been little change made in the general appearance of the building, excepting the long porch at the front has been shortened to the present little shelter over the doorway. In 1930 it is still in its Quaker gray coloring and shows marks apparently of the former porch attachment. The Kynette Methodist Church, to which it belongs, stands at the corner of Beach Avenue

and Center Street, is a frame structure, as buildings in Beach Haven are in general, and is attractive in its architectural design.

NOTE. A few years after the visit of the compiler to Beach Haven, the Kynette Methodist Church was destroyed by fire but the building that was formerly the Friends' Meeting House escaped destruction, although in great danger at the time.

##########

BORDENTOWN.

Meeting organized.....1739.
Meeting established.....1740.
Meeting House built.....1740.
Preparative Meeting established.....1804.
Preparative Meeting discontinued.....1878.
Meeting laid down. .....1905.
Location.....Bordentown, N.J.

****

In 1929 the Friends' Meeting House in Bordentown, N. J., is still standing, but it is no longer the property of the Society of Friends, having passed into the possession of a banking corporation whose Bank stands beside it at the corner of Walnut Street and Farnsworth Avenue, formerly called Main Street. The old Meeting House sets back from Farnsworth Avenue a few yards from the sidewalk, and is closely pressed upon by the Bank on one side and a store on the other, so that it has a decidedly "Squeezed" and crowded look. It is of a dull brownish color and is well overgrown on the street side by creeping vines from the ground to the roof. The upper shutters to the windows are closed and the lower ones are open, and the vines, during the passing of the years, have actually fastened the closed shutters and secured tightly the open ones by over-running and clasping them with their root-like tendrils.

Bordentown Meeting has been laid down and its few members transferred to Trenton and Crosswicks Meetings. The disused building, after the meetings were discontinued, served for a few years as a place of storage for Mrs. D. H. Clevenger who carried on a wall-paper business next door.

The Meeting House is located but a short distance of three blocks from the old neglected Burial Ground at the further end of Church Street, on a bluff overlooking Blacks Creek. In the Friends' Intelligencer, Third Month 18th, 1911, the following interesting account of the Friends' Burial Ground at Bordentown was given by Elizabeth B. Satterthwaite of Trenton, New Jersey:-

"To the historian the old graveyards at Bordentown, N. J., will be of great interest, for around the quaint old town hover many historical facts and figures. Thomas Farnsworth, an English Quaker, once imprisoned

in the mother country for his faith, arrived in the year 1677 at the mouth of the then recently discovered Delaware. He and his fellow voyagers built their cabins where Burlington, N. J., now stands. His wife, Susannah, who was a minister of the Society of Friends, followed him to the new world in the winter of 1678. In 1681 Friend Farnsworth, with his wife, children and servants, moved a few miles farther up the river and made a clearing which has grown into the historic town of Bordentown. A quarter of a century after the death of Farnsworth his rough cabin, and many acres of land surrounding it, fell into the hands of Joseph Borden, and afterwards what was first known as Farnsworth Landing was known as Bordentown Ferry. The name of Bordentown was first written in 1739. In 1740 Joseph Borden deeded to the Society of Friends the lot now known as the old grave yard of Friends of Bordentown. The Meeting House was built the same year, but gradually declined and finally was laid down and the Meeting House closed. One by one the dear old Friends died and were laid to rest in the Bordentown Friends' old grave yard.

"Sometimes tombstones were used to mark their graves. 'Preserve Brown' is the oldest stone in the yard. He was buried near a corner of the ground and a blue marble stone, about two feet in height, with the top scrolled in the usual style of that day and is undoubtedly the first one in Bordentown and probably the oldest stone to be found in any Friends' graveyard in the State. It bears the inscription: 'In memory of Preserve Brown, who died the 26th day of the 4th month, 1744, aged 65 years.' Among a number of stones in this yard we notice the names of Douglass, Thorn, Davidson, Blakly, Poinset, Pancoast, Durell, Wright and Shinn, Thomas and Aaron Bellgee and their wives. Two of the name of Hilton, two of Foster, seven of the name of Hanse, Fretwell Wright, 1798, and Peter Rainear, 1806. Over this yard hover the names of some of the makers of history— and their resting place should be a spot made beautiful. But it is a fact to be greatly lamented that the yard has been totally neglected and is in a deplorable condition."

Supplementary to the foregoing is this extract from Woodward's "History of Burlington County":- "For many years the Friends for miles around buried at Crosswicks Meeting-house ground, but in 1740 Joseph Borden deeded to them the lot now known as the Quaker graveyard. As their meeting-house was built that year, it is probable the ground was soon used for the purpose designated, and that every portion of it has been occupied. Sometimes, but very rarely, tombstones erected to the memory of Friends are found in their graveyards. Preserve Brown seems to have been especially honored in this respect. He was buried in the northwest corner of the ground....This stone is..undoubtedly the first one put up in Bordentown."

Side by side with the Friends' Burial Ground is the inclosed cemeyery of the Episcopal Church. In it was interred Joseph Hopkinson the author of the patriotic song "Hail Columbia."

In the minutes of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting is the following early mention of Bordentown Friends' Meeting:- "At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the first of this year 1739 This Meeting gives liberty to the inhabitants near Bordentown to keep a Meeting there every first day for three months according to their request.'

Bordentown was a Preparative Meeting belonging to Chesterfield Month-

ly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. It was evidently established as such about 1804, as in that year its earliest minutes were written. The Preparative Meeting minutes of Bordentown from 1804 to 1827 are in the care of Orthodox Friends. There seems to be no record of this meeting ever having had a school under its care.

It was in 1905 that Burlington Quarter reported to the Yearly Meeting at Fifteenth and Race Streets that the meeting at Bordentown had been laid down. Its Preparative and mid-week meetings had already been discontinued about 1878.

In the early summer of 1929 a movement was put into operation by the Banking Company owning the property, to convert the Meeting House into an office building, and, by the opening of July, all the growth of wild vines was torn away from the front of the building. The House was freshly painted and in the re-modeling no alteration in the outward appearance was otherwise made. At that time the following short article was published in one of the Burlington County newspapers:-

"The old Meeting House, on Farnsworth avenue, Bordentown, adjoining the Bordentown Banking Company, which was purchased by the bank some years ago, now is being re-modeled into an office building. The history of the building is an interesting one. The Friends' Meeting was organized in Bordentown about 1730. The present meeting house was erected about 1735. In 1855 the building was altered and repaired. The title of the property was vested in the Friends' Monthly Meeting Society and was held in common with other property of the district. Meetings were held once a week. In 1893 the membership declined to eight, although meetings were attended by a considerably larger number than that, In 1860 the membership was about 50."

In the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records are the following minutes in reference to the accession of land for Meeting purposes at Bordentown. It is the first intimation of a meeting of Bordentown Friends, but the action is sufficient to insinuate that a meeting of Bordentown Friends was in progress as early as 1736, although the first actual mention of a Meeting in Chesterfield minutes was on 9th Mo. 1, 1739, when liberty was given to hold an indulged meeting there.

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held in their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 4th of the 9th mo. 1736. Friends appoint Isaac Horner, Richard French, William Morris, Joshua Wright & Marmaduke Watson to treat with Joseph Borden about land to build a Meeting house on & for a graveyard he having made an offer to some Friends concerning it "

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 2d of the tenth month 1736— The Friends appointed to treat with Joseph Borden have been with him & he hath ordered two pieces of land, one for a Meeting house & the other for a graveyard to Friends satisfaction & Friends desire Samuel Satterthwaite, Benja. Shreve, Thomas Newbold, Benjamin Clark Junr Amaniah Gaunt, & Joseph Gardiner to receive the Deed and sign an acknowledgment of Trust for it: This Meeting orders Joseph Reckless to make the writings as soon as he can with conveniency."

On 5th Mo. 7th, 1737, Joseph Reckless reported the Deeds for Meeting House and Graveyard as done; and on 10th Mo. 1, 1737, the Deed of Trust was signed.

In the fireproof at No. 302, Arch Street, Philadelphia, are two thin paper covered pamphlets containing the minutes of Bordentown Women Friends Preparative Meeting from 1804 to 1827. The first pamphlet carries the minutes to 10th Mo. 25, 1820, and the second, a noticeably smaller manuscript continues the record to 12th Mo. 26, 1827. These contain chiefly the answering of the Queries from time to time during that period, but the introductory words in the first booklet have a special value in seting the date of the establishment of the Preparative Meeting. The introduction is as follows:-

"According to the direction of the Monthly Meeting, and the Quarterly Meeting Concuring therewith a Preparative Meeting of Men & Women Friends was opened at Bordentown the 26th of the 9th Mo 1804 the Committee of the Monthly Meeting then attended. Which Meet.t was ordered to be held on fourth day preceding the last fifth day in each month The Meeting takeing into consideration the Appointment of a Clerk to Serve the Women's Meeting Lydia Burton was nominated for that Service & the Meeting being United therewith She was Accordingly Appointed. The Overseers being Present, reported no Businefs the Meeting Concluded "

##########

BURLINGTON.

Meeting established.....1677.
Monthly Meeting established.....1678.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1682.
First Meeting House built .....1683.
A new Meeting House built.....1716.
Present Meeting House built.....1785.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1845.
Location.....Burlington, N. J.

****

Burlington Monthly Meeting was established in 1678, and hence is second in age of the West New Jersey meetings belonging to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Its name is given to one of the nine Quarterly Meetings of Hicksite Friends, being established as such in 1682, and to one of the seven Quarters of Orthodox Friends. For the Hicksites it embraces Burlington, Chesterfield, Mount Holly and Upper Springfield Monthly Meetings; and for the Arch Street Friends, where, in 1937, it is known as Burlington and Bucks Quarter, it embraces the Monthly Meetings of Burlington, Chesterfield and Falls. There was a time when it also included Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting.

Much has been and can be written about Burlington Meeting. From the early minutes of the Meeting and from the writings of Samuel Smith, some of its earliest history is obtained:-

"At a General Meeting, held at Salem, in the Province of West New Jersey, on the 11th of the second month, 1682, it was mutually agreed and ordained that a Quarterly Meeting be held at Burlington, the second second day of the fourth month next ensuing." -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"Burlington Quarterly Meeting was first set up in 1682, and held at the house of William Biddle till 1711, when it was agreed to be held alternate at the meeting-houses in Burlington and Chesterfield." -(Samuel Smith.)

"The Monthly Meeting at Burlington was set up in 1678 and held at the houses of John Woolston and Thomas Gardner 'till the building of the meeting-house in 1696.'" Meetings for worship were first settled in Burlington in 1677. "They were first held under tents made for the purpose, and then successively at the houses of John Woolston, Thomas Gardner, and his widow till the building of the great meeting-house in 1696." -(Samuel Smith.)

"1682. It is ordered that a meeting-house be built, according to the draught of a six-square building, of forty feet square from out to out." &c. -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"1691. This day was ordered that Bernard Devnish should not suffer the court to be held in our meeting-house any more." -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

The foregoing notes and minutes are extracted from Ezra Michener's "A Retrospect of Early Quakerism." An interesting record of Burlington Meeting was told by Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa. His account was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, Eighth Month 23, 1902, and from it the following extract is taken:-

"Burlington Meeting was 'set up' in 1677, and so was one of the oldest of the Friends in America. Here, in 1682, was built the 'Great meeting-house,' private houses having been previously used for worship. This was a 'six-square building 48 feet out to out.' I doubt if there was ever such another Friends' meeting-house built. A hexagon on ground plan, there were double doors next to the street and two windows piercing each of the other sides. Up the roof, twenty feet from the ground, sat what gave the building the appearance of one of those 'steeple-houses' which so troubled the minds of early Friends. This was a sort of cupola, which rose six feet above the roof, topped with a blunt peak, with windows on each side. Before 1691 courts were held in this meeting-house, in which year certain Friends made objection thereto through the monthly meeting, when directions were given that the building be confined to its special uses. It stood just in the rear of its successor, and was shaded by sycamores, an immense specimen of which is yet standing.

"The present meeting-house is of brick, built about 1785, divided in two parts for the business meetings of the two sexes and with galleries. The size of the brick part is 66 X 45 with a frame lean-to in the rear, 60 X 24 feet, for a lunch room in time of special gatherings. The grounds occupy an acre and a half, fronting on the Main Street with an outlet on Broad, and extending in the rear to Wood, on the other side of which is the front of 'Bishop Doane's church,' as it used to be called. A high brick wall surrounds them, giving them an exclusive appearance. At the time of the 'Separation' the Conservative Friends were in power, and naturally kept possession.....

"For the use of (Race Street) Friends, a meeting-house 40 feet by 40 was erected in 1845. Always small, the meeting was stimulated at the coming of John Farrish, who there ministered before and since 1858. After removal it weakened, and for a while was discontinued, though through the liberality and influence of George Warner, who moved into the neighborhood, and who from his own means neatly fitted up the interior of the meeting-house, its life was prolonged. A few years ago, arrangements were made by which meetings are held once a month."

After 1827 the Hicksites at Burlington rented "the old cocoonery then standing on East Union Street about where the Methodist Church now stands until in 1845" they erected a meeting-house of their own.

In 1929 the Hicksite Meeting House is yet standing on High Street near Federal, but it is now a Polish Catholic Church whose congregation has added a front porch and made other changes to fit the building for the needs of their religious order. The date 1845 is in the gable facing the street. The doors which formed the entrance for the Friends on the east side of the building have been converted into windows, and the end of the house toward the street has been made the entrance to the building in its later capacity as a Catholic Church.

In the large graveyard at the rear of the Orthodox Meeting House are interred the bodies of many families, among which the memorial marbles record the names of Allinson, Grellet, Thomas, Bishop, Deacon, Ellis, Craft, Woolman, Sholl, Taylor, Yardley, Kirkbride, Gummere and Abbott. The widow of Joseph John Gurney, Eliza Kirkbride Gurney, was buried in the far extremity of the yard near Wood Street. One of the oldest stones, very much crumbled by time, marks the grave of "Amer Brown who departed this Life No of 11th 1744 Aged 17 years." Another, still older, is simply marked "D. B. 1726 "

On York Street, near Union, is a well preserved brick building erected in 1779 for and used as a Friends' school house until 1875. It is no longer Friends' property but is now used by the Union Clinic League.

On Seventh-day, 6mo. 20, 1931, the 250th anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was celebrated at Burlington Friends' Meeting House on High Street, Burlington. Accounts were published in the Friends' Intelligencer, 7mo. 4, 1931, and in The Friend, 7mo. 9, 1931, and the program of the day, with descriptions of the historical pageants and the printing of some of the papers prepared for the occasion, was published in the Autumn Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association. The following note is taken from the Bulletin:-

"What was probably the largest and most significant meeting ever held under the auspices of Friends' Historical Association convened at Burlington, New Jersey, Sixth Month twentieth, 1931. It was the annual summer meeting of the Association. It commemorated a gathering held at the same place in 1681, from which in the course of time developed Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Estimates of the number present varied from fifteen hundred to two thousand people. The present writer would place the number at seventeen hundred. In any case it was a much larger company of Friends than most of us had ever seen together before or will perhaps see again."

The chief paper prepared for the meeting was written by Amelie Mott Gummere. In it was stated:-

"In 1685 ministers or 'public Friends' began to meet apart from others, and this soon became the custom. Before this, any one who spoke acceptably to Friends in preaching was a minister. To avoid trouble, however, when certain disorderly spirits arose, a certificate of acceptability from their Monthly Meeting to this body was adopted, and thus arose the meeting for Ministers and Elders. These last consisted of 'two or more Friends appointed to sit with the ministers in their meetings,' with no particular instructions as to their duties in the minute of 1714 which appointed them. In time, however, they exerted great power. Until 1740, all these meetings had been closed to women, who in that year were included. The first Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia began its minutes 'the Friends of God.....being met.' Later they are called 'The people of God;' 'The people of the Lord;' 'The people called Quakers,'which was the usual title in legal and other documents. But although they called each other Friends, the term SOCIETY OF FRIENDS seems not to have been adopted as a corporate title during colonial times."

"At the next Yearly Meeting in 1685, they arrange for the entertainment of strangers. 'It being proposed that Friends that come from the several meetings of the other provinces should be taken care for and Accommodated at the place where the General Meeting shall be kept. In order thereunto the said Friends, Strangers, are desired to repair to Thomas Gardner in Burlington, who Friends will advise with for their Accommodation. At the next Yearly Meeting some place to be appointed also in Philadelphia for the same service.' In the same meeting George Keith is one of the Committee to prepare a letter to 'acquaint Friends in England with the affairs of Truth, and Friends here, with a salutation of love.' The meeting in 1685 was the first held in the hexagonal meeting house."

The following note in the Bulletin sets some early dates at variance to those taken from other authorities in this sketch of Burlington Meeting.

"Present Friends' Meeting House, High Street, Burlington, New Jersey. (Where the anniversary meeting was held, 1931.) This building was erected in 1784, on or near the site of the hexagonal house of 1682, illustrated above. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was held here and in Philadelphia alternately until 1760, when the latter city became its permanent home. In the burial ground at the rear of the meeting house were buried the Indian Chief Ockanickon, and many noted Friends: John Kinsey, the elder, 1677; Samuel Smith, the historian, 1776; Stephen Grellet, 1855; Eliza P. Gurney, 1881; the families of Cox, Dillwyn, Deacon, Scattergood, and many more."

It is stated in Mrs. Gummere's paper, in reference to the early coming to Burlington:- "Although these Englishmen were furnished with a royal Charter, they were not willing to take the Indian lands without paying for them. Having with them several Swedes and Dutch who acted for them as interpreters (Lasse Cock, Peter Rambo, Henry Jacob Felkenburg, Israel Helwies), they arranged to pay the original owners for the land. The Friends had been told in England what to bring, for this is what was demanded, and paid: '30 matchcoats, 20 guns, 30 kettles, and one great one, 30 pair hose, 20 fathom duffeld, 30 petticoats, 30 narrow hose, 30 bars of lead, 15 small barrels of powder, 70 knives, 30 Indian axes, 70 combs, 60 pair tobacco tongs, 60 scissors, 69 tinshaw looking glasses, 120 awl blades, 120 fish hooks, 2 grasps red paint, 120 needles, 60 tobacco boxes, 120 pipes, 200 bells, 100 jewsharps, 6 anchors of rum.'

"There were powpows about hunting rights and landmarks, and other things, including the sale of rum by Swedes and Dutch, which was working such havoc among the red men, and finally there was held a great Indian conference on the spot, where eight Sachems under the chief Ockanickon met Friends, and with four wampum belts in token of good faith, renewed with the whites their first pledges. Ockanickon is the Chief who showed such kindness to the settlers, and who came to their meetings. His charge to his nephew and successor before his death is on record, witnessed to by six Friends and the interpreter Falkenburg. On his death, just after the first Yearly Meeting was held, he was buried at his own request, in the graveyard, where a boulder and tablet have been recently placed in his memory. His fine character is referred to by the historian, Smith. Both Indians and Friends met in a great concourse, and with great solemnity attended his funeral under the old sycamore, still standing to-day."

On the boulder erected at the grave of Chief Ockanickon in Burlington Friends' Burial Ground, is a tablet bearing the following inscription:- "Near this spot lies the body of the Indian Chief OCKANICKON Friend of the White Man whose last words were 'Be plain and fair to all, both Indian and Christian as I have been.' 1681. Erected by Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Campers of Camp Ockanickon, 1930."

George DeCou of Moorestown, N.J., in his valuable researches among the early Minute Books of Burlington Meeting, has uncovered some very interesting items of history concerning the early Meeting House belonging to the meeting. He states in a paper called "A Forgotten Meeting House", which was printed in the Autumn Number of the Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association, 1937;- "The story of the meeting houses in Burlington, N.J., has frequently been told but seldom do we find any reference to the brick meeting house erected in 1716 'for ye Servis of ye Yearly Meeting.' Bowden states that 'a new meeting house was erected in Burlington in 1715 on ground given by Thomas Wetherill,' which is correct excepting that Friends paid ten pounds for the lot.

"Amelia Mott Gummere correctly places it on the northern side of Broad Street, east of High Street, adjoining the lot on which the Baptist Church now stands, but errs in stating that it was 'an ordinary dwelling, purchased and used by Friends as a meeting house.' Both writers seem to have been a bit hazy as to their knowledge of this little known meeting house. The following excerpts from the meeting records quite definitely prove that a meeting house was erected in 1716:

"'At a Quarterly Meeting of ffrds held at our Meetinghous in Chesterfield this 28th of ye 9mo. 1715. It is agreed at this Meeting that a Meeting hous be built in Burlington for the Servis of ye Yearly Meeting and that this Meeting will defray the Charge. This Meeting appoints Samuel Smith Daniel Smith Samuel Bunting and Peter Fretwell to agree with workmen and Set them to work; about the Same.'

"'At the Quarterly Meeting of ffrds held at our Meeting hous in Burlington ye 27th, of ye 12 mo. 1715. It is agreed at this Meeting that a Brick hous be built In Burlington for ye Use of the Yearly Meeting. According to the dementions hereafter Mentioned, Viz: 40 foot Long and 30 foot Wide and Ten foot of wall above the floor; at the discretion of the ffrds Mentioned for the Servis and that Subscription be forthwith Made In order to Enable the Said to procure the Said work to be Ready as they

Can for ye Servis of ye Next Yearly Meeting.'

"'At ye Quarterly meeting held in our meeting house in Burlington this 25th of ye 12 mo 1716 The Subscriptions made toward building the new meeting house are not yet all paid therefore this meeting desires that all the remiss persons may be dealt with by the monthly meetings to which they belong to make Speedy payment thereof, whereas Samuel Smithe, Samuel Buntin, Daniel Smith and Peter ffretwell were appointed by this meeting to build a Meeting house in Burlington for the Service of the yearly Meeting which they have accomplished and it is the agreement of this meeting that the fence about the Same Shall be made and maintained at the charge of this meeting.'

".....The location of the building is quite definitely fixed on East Broad Street by the following deed and declaration of trust executed on the 'Sixteenth day of third Month, Called May 1716' (the deed is at 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia.);

'Thomas Wetherill to Samuel Bunting, Peter ffretwell, Daniel Smith, and Samuel Smith one Certaine lott of land Situate lying and being in the Towne of Burlington on ye North Side of ye broade Stree neare ye Mid Way betweene High Streete and York Street and fronteth on ye Said broade Street in length Sixty foot and also Runeth Backwards North & N West according to ye Course of High Street Sixty foot So that ye front line & Back line & Side lines are all of Equall length Sixty foot.'

".....Yearly Meetings doubtless were held in this meeting house until 1760, after which no sessions were held in Burlington; and it is not unlikely that quarterly meetings also were held there at times, as it was the largest meeting house in the town at that time, excepting the hexagonal building on High Street, which could not be satisfactorily heated during the winter months. It was used as a schoolhouse shortly after being erected, as indicated by the following minute of the quarterly meeting, dated 'ye 25th of 12th mo 1722:'

"'this meeting agrees that Burlington friends may have the use of the new meeting house to teach Scool in provided they Can have a Scool master that is in unity with friends and when it Shall be So imployed ye Said Burlington friends to keep it in Repairs as to windows.'

"A Quarterly Meeting minute, dated 8 Month 30, 1779, shows that the first Friends' school officially under the care of the meeting was held in this meeting house. The minute reads:

"'The Meeting was Informed that in pursuance of Encouragement received from the Committee which has the Care of the Meeting House Situate on Broad Street in Burlington Friends of that Town had proceeded to make to the House considerable Repairs in order to Accommodate it for a School which they are about to open Agreeable to the Recommendation of the Yearly Meeting, and that they desire the Consent of this Meeting to Use the House with the Lot for the Said purpose. Which being Considered, it is now Agreed that the Said Friends have Liberty to fit up the Said Meeting House for the purpose of a School at their Expence, and to Occupy the same with the Lot belonging to it.'

"In 1784 the trustees of the school purchased 'a Lot of ground adjoining the Meeting House Lot fronting Broad Street,' and John Cox and others were appointed by the Monthly Meeting to take title for the same. On the 'Second day of Seventh Mo 1793' the trustees of the Preparative

Meeting School made the following report to the Monthly Meeting: 'We the Trustees of the School belonging to the Preparative Meeting of Burlington, having been directed by said Meeting to dispose of the Lot & Building on Broad Street, lately purchased of the Quarterly Meeting together with a part or the whole of the adjoining Lot, in order to enable us to Erect a new School House, according to the Conclusion of the prep. Meeting.....request that the said Committee may be directed by the Monthly Meeting to do what the occasion may require.' The committee was directed 'to attend to and do what the said Trustees may see to be necessary.'

"Under authority of this minute the brick schoolhouse now standing at the southeast corner of York and Penn Streets was erected shortly afterwards. It has often been said that some of the material from the hexagonal meeting house on High Street was used in the construction of the school, but I have not, as yet, found any documentary evidence to support the tradition. The building is in good condition and with the exception of the dormer window its external appearance is apparently the same as when constructed."

**See Addenda, P. 210, for further information. Also P. 211.

###################

CHESTERFIELD.

Meeting organized.....	1684.
Monthly Meeting established.....	1684.
First Meeting House built.....	1693.
Second Meeting House built.....	1706.
Second Meeting House enlarged.....	1753.
Third Meeting House built.....	1773.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....	1834.
Location.....	Crosswicks, N.J.

****

Chesterfield is a Monthly Meeting of Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of both branches of the Society of Friends, and comprises the Preparative Meetings of Crosswicks and Trenton. Earlier it also included East Branch, Bordentown and Stony Brook. The story of the establishment of the Meeting and the erection of its Meeting House is told in the "History of Burlington County, N.J.," 1883, from which the following is extracted and abbreviated:-

"The first religious organization perfected within the present limits of Chesterfield township was the Friends' Meeting at Crosswicks which was organized in the year 1684, by Francis Davenport. Meetings were first held in Mr. Davenport's house. From the first book of records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting commencing 2d of 8th month 1684, the following is extracted.

"'At our monthly meeting at ffrancis Davenport's House near Crosswicks Creeke, the place now called Chesterfield, in West Jersey, ye 2d of ye 8mo. 1684. It is agreed that a weeke Day meeting be kept every fourth Day

(2 reverse)

of the weeke at ye house of Matthew Watson except ye weeke in which the monthly meetings falles which is the first fifth Day of every month and the time of Each meetings beginning to be att ye tenth hour of the Day.'

"'3mo. 5th 1687. Friends somewhat remote from our meeting desire to have A first Days meeting amongst themselves it was consented unto that they might have one day at George Hutcheson and another day John Cortis (Curtis) house to continue until the next Quarterly meeting.'

"'5th mo. 3d 1690. Friends finding sum inconveniency by ye first day meeting being kept at so many Places have agreed that our whole meeting be kept ye next first day at ffrancis Davenports and the next first after Chesterfield meeting to be kept at Edward Rockhill and Nottingham meeting to be kept at Thomas Lamberts ye next after to Gather at Robert Murfries, ye next after Chesterfield meeting to be kept at William Biddles and Nottingham at Mahlon Staceys.'"

Regarding the building of a Meeting House the following extracts from the meeting minutes are applicable.

"'2mo. 2d, 1691. friends have had in consideration the place for building a meeting house and at present not agreeing upon it leave it to further consideration.'

"'5mo. 2d, 1691. friend taking into consideration the necessity of Building two meeting houses it is thought convonient that it may be considered of before the next meeting of yt full Result may be then known that Mahlon Stacey and John Wetsford consider with friends at ye falls and John Snowden and Daniel Bacon consider with friends on ye other side about it.'

"'6th mo. 6th, 1691. The building of ye meeting house being taken into consideration a meeting house on this side is Generally agreed upon to be built and the Greatest part of friends think best to have it at ye Graveyard.'

"'11th mo. 7th, 1691. It is agreed by the meeting that ffrancis Davenport, Samuel Andrews, William Wood, and Samuel Bunting with Thomas Gilberthorp be and are appointed to treat with a Carpenter or Carpenters about the Building of a meeting house at or near the Graveyard near Crosswicks Bridge in Chesterfield township.'

"10th mo. 4, 1692, the committee was authorized to let the work unto John Greene, and during the same year the meeting-house was completed. The first meeting held in this house upon its completion is thus noted:

"'At the monthly meeting of friends at the meeting house in Chesterfield ye 6th of ye 8mo. 1693, nothing yt needs Recording.'

"The meetings heretofore held at the house of William Biddle, Edward Rockhill, and Ann Murfries were discontinued, and meetings were held in the new meeting-house until 1706, at which time a new and more commodious house of worship was erected near the old one. This was of brick, beautifully situated on a high elevation overlooking the town. We find by the old records that in 1753 the meeting had increased to such an extent that an enlargement of the meeting-house was deemed necessary. This edifice supplied their wants until 1773, at which time the present meeting-house was erected. This old, time-worn structure was occupied for a time during the Revolutionary war by the American troops as a barracks. On Sunday the benches were arranged, and worship was held as usual."

The Friends' Burial Ground at Crosswicks is the oldest cemetery in Chesterfield township, and one of the oldest in the state of New Jersey.

It was established in 1685 and the first notice of a burial is that of "Mary, daughter of Anthony and Hannah Woodward, who was interred on the 13th day of the 1st mo., 1686." But none of the old-time graves are marked with memorial stones.

Chesterfield Friends' Meeting, officially so-called though frequently called Crosswicks, the name of the village in which the two Meeting Houses are located, sets high above the banks of Crosswicks Creek. Both Meeting Houses, only a couple of squares apart, are finely built on elevated ground and are well-preserved brick buildings. The Orthodox Meeting House on Main Street is the smaller house, has no date of erection on its walls, but was a new building in 1834, according to record found in "The Friend", and is as neat and trim as a new building in 1937. Just back of it is its graveyard where the low memorial stones, all in perfect accord with Friends' restrictions, reveal the resting places of various members of the Allinson, Bartram, Bunting, Davis, Folwell, Hendrickson, Middleton, Nicholson, Parry, Satterthwaite, Shreve, Thorn and Waln families. Joseph S. Middleton, 1839-1928, and his wife, Harriet H., 1831-1913, prominent members of the Meeting, are buried there. At the rear, yet further back of the Burial Ground, is the school-house belonging to Orthodox Friends, in which formerly the Crosswicks Grange held its meetings.

The Hicksite Meeting House, in the midst of spacious grounds, is in the middle of the village. With its romantic reminiscences of the American Revolution, it claims an interest of its own. It faces the south, and on the north side a cannon-ball, imbedded in the wall near an upper window, several feet above the ground, can be seen. For a number of years this relic of the Revolution was kept as a curiosity in the possession of a private family but afterwards was restored to its original place in the wall, and cemented there to secure it from falling out.

The date of erection, 1773, is in the western gable, and it was the western end of the house that was occupied by the soldiers of the Revolution, marks of axe and rope being still discerned on the woodwork of the interior. Near the southeast corner of thw House is the school-house, now, in 1930, used by the public school of the town. About the Meeting House is the early Burial Ground of the pioneer Friends, but their graves are unmarked. However, near the school-house there is a marked grave of later date. The inscription records "Increase Woodward died 6mo. 1st 1822 In her 81st year." At quite a distance back, or north of the Meeting House and the line of wagon-sheds, is the main location of some later interments. There, on a slight bluff considerably above the level of the street, rest members of the families of Bellangee, Black, Bruers, Carslake, Forsythe, Hall, Killey, Newbold, Satterthwaite, Taylor and Thorn. One stone bears this inscription:- "Surg. J. B. Bellangee Born 10th mo. 7th 1828 Died 10th mo. 6th 1865 at New Berne N. C. with yellow fever contracted while engaged in the service of his country."

This graveyard by the Chesterfield Meeting House at Crosswicks is no longer used, and Friends of the Meeting and the neighborhood are now buried in the handsome cemetery north of Crosswicks, about a half mile beyond the village and Creek, in the neighboring county of Mercer.

Thomas Chalkley, the eminent Quaker minister, visited Stony Brook and Chesterfield in 1725. He wrote in the Journal which he kept:- "About the latter end of the third month, I went to the quarterly meeting of ministers and elders for the county of Burlington; and from thence to Stony-

brook; where, on a first day, we had a large meeting in Joseph Worth's barn, which was crowded with people, and was a solid, good meeting. From Stony-brook I went to Crosswicks, and was at their youth's meeting, which was the largest I had ever seen in that place; I told them they might say as the sons of the prophets did, that 'the place was too straight for them,' and advised them to enlarge it. I was glad to see such a large appearance of sober people, and so great an increase of youth, in this wilderness of America, and exhorted them to live in the fear of God, that his blessings might still be continued to them; and an exercise was on my mind for the welfare of the young people, to show them the danger of sin and vanity, and of keeping ill company, and following bad counsel; and that the young king, Rehoboam (Solomon's son) lost the greatest part of his father's kingdom, by following the company and counsel of vain young men; and that many young men in this age had lost and spent the estates their fathers had left them, by the like comfort, and brought themselves to ruin, and their families to poverty and want. Divers lively testiments were delivered in this meeting, and it ended with adoration and praise of Almighty God; and although the meeting held more than four hours, the people did not seem willing to go away when it was over; for indeed it was a solid, good meeting."

##########

EAST BRANCH.

Established under the name of Robins Meeting.
Meeting organized about.....1739.
Meeting House built.....1740.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Friends' School established.....1801.
Name changed to East Branch.....1804.
East Branch Meeting House built.....1816.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1859.
Meeting discontinued.....1870.
Location in neighborhood of..Clarksburg, N.J.

****

East Branch, a Preparative Meeting belonging to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, is located about seven miles to the eastward of Allentown, and perhaps a couple of miles from Clarksburgh in Monmouth County, New Jersey. It is an old Meeting that was originally established under the name of Robins or Robbins Meeting, being known by that name until 1804, when it was altered to East Branch. Its records as a Preparative Meeting began in 1800 and the minute books from that date to 1827 are in the care of Orthodox Friends at Third and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and its later records are in charge of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting at Crosswicks, N. J. As a meeting for worship it was established long before 1800, according to the following

mention made in Franklin Ellis's "History of Monmouth County, N.J.," published in 1885:-

"East Branch District, No. 16. The Friends established a meeting and erected a meeting-house in this locality in 1739, and soon after erected a school-house that stood prior to 1819 between the present residence of J. West and T. T. Hendrickson. The road formerly passed between these two farms, and the old house was on a corner. It is about twenty feet in diameter; a door covered by a porch occupies one side; each of the other sides contains a small window. The roof is a steep pitch and shingled. The interior is lathed and plastered to the peak, which is surmounted by a chimney. The stove stands in the centre of the room. This unique structure is still used and in good preservation. The district contains eighty-five scholars of school age. (1885.)"

Another authority, Thomas Woody's "Quaker Education in New Jersey," 1923, states that the school at East Branch was established in 1801 and was "apparently discontinued in 1833 but a school fund continued and in 1849 amounted to $1277.07."

The Meeting at East Branch continued later than its Preparative Meeting, and was named among the meetings for worship in Burlington Quarter of Hicksite Friends in 1904, but evidently its Meeting House was only used for special or circular meetings. In 1928 the Meeting House is designated in the Year Book of Race Street Friends as "unused."

The following clippings from the Friends' Intelligencer, the first of Sixth Mo. 22, 1889, the second, Seventh Mo. 25, 1891, are of interest in regard to East Branch:-

(1).- "Please publish that Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends united in the appointment of four circular meetings, to be held at their old meeting-house at East Branch, in Monmouth county, N.J., one in each of the following months, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth months. The said meeting was laid down many years ago, there being very few Friends in the neighborhood. The location is high, with surroundings of good productive farms, and comfortable homes, inhabited by a class of people who seem pleased to have an opportunity of attending a Friends' meeting, as was evidenced on last First-day, by the large number who were very attentive listeners to Dr. Franklin T. Haines, of Rancocas, who was favored to speak to them with great power."

(2).- "On First-day afternoon, Seventh month 19, (1891) the Circular Meeting was held at East Branch, N.J., under the care of a committee appointed by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. The day was all that could be desired, and the meeting-house was comfortably filled by an orderly and appreciative company, (the sexes being about equally divided), composed of people from different religious denominations. Some, knowing nothing whatever of Friends' principles, or their manner of worship, expressed themselves as being much pleased with Dr. Franklin T. Haines's exposition of them, which was given in his usual clear manner, being very charitable towards those of other denominations. The next meeting is appointed for Eighth month 16, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being the third First-day in the month, and a desire is felt that someone of our ministering Friends will feel it a duty to attend the meeting."

Dr. Ezra Michener, in his valuable "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" makes no mention whatever of East Branch, either concerning its early establishment or of its declining years. However, the following minute

from Burlington Quarterly Meeting gives some accurate information concerning the erection of the first Meeting House at East Branch, early called Robbins Meeting. A minute in the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records, states the Meeting House was repaired and enlarged in 1753.

"At our Quarterly Meeting held at Chesterfield the 26th of 3m 1740 It being mo'd to this meeting that the meeting House near Moses Robbins is near finished and that there is a Considerable sum of money wanting in order to pay for the same besides what hath been Collected within the Verge of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting which this Meeting refers to the Care of several monthly meetings "

It was reported to the Yearly Meeting of 1859 that the Preparative Meeting at East Branch had been discontinued, and again in 1870 that the Indulged Meeting there had been laid down.

During the sixty years that have passed since the Friends' meeting at East Branch was laid down, the ravages of time and disuse have made visible marks on and about the Meeting House. A visit to the place in February, 1930, by the compiler of these historic records, accompanied by his nephew, Asa M. Smith of Moorestown, N.J., found the venerable Meeting House, not a beautiful structure, but very attractive, standing quite lonely by the side of the highway, with noticeable signs of decay about the porch and other woodwork. It is a two-story brick building with a prominent marble date-stone marked 1816 over the porch on the side of the building facing the road. It looks rather bleak, but there are several locust trees in the limited grounds about it, and to the left is a burial-ground in which are a number of memorial stones, some adhering to Quaker restrictions in size and wording, and others not. Among the names seen are Cunningham, Field, Harrison, Hendrickson, Horner, Kirby, Lee, Miller, Potts, Rue, Tantum, Taylor and Wright. Among the older dates are two headstones marking the graves of "Sarah Taylor born 7m 15, 1765, died 3m 23, 1832," and "Edward Taylor M.D. born 7m. 6, 1766, died 5m. 2, 1835." Another interesting grave is that of Helenah Tantum, 1829-1923. There are several unlettered old brown stones, rough and unpolished, to be seen in East Branch Graveyard. As there are no Friends now in this community, and as there have been burials since the Meeting was laid down, it seems as if the cemetery may be used by non-members of Friends.

**See Addenda p. 209 for further information.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

Meeting usually called ....Tuckerton Meeting.
Meeting established.....1704.
First Meeting House built.....1709.
Monthly Meeting established.....1715.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1825.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....
Tuckerton Meeting House built.....1863.
Monthly Meeting laid down.....1901.

Location, Orthodox.....Tuckerton, N.J.
Location, Hicksite..... ..Bridgeport, N.J.

**** ********

Tuckerton Friends' Meeting, the present representative of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, dates from an early time in New Jersey's ecclesiastical history. The extracts here quoted from Mrs. Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor Township," published in 1868, discover a number of interesting facts relative to this Meeting and the little town in which it is located. Regarding the origin of the name of the town, it is stated:-

"The ancient inhabitants of the surrounding country went to a meeting and to mill at the place called Quakertown, and people wrote about the Little Egg Harbor meeting-house as though the name of the hamlet, and surveyors and land-owners bounded their land on the road that 'leads to the Egg Harbor meeting-house,' and it does not appear to have had any other name. Tradition says it was once known as Fishtown, and then some splenetic individual nicknamed it 'Clamtown,' and thus it seems it existed a long time without a stationary name; finally the Hon. Ebenezer Tucker resolved on giving the village a permanent name. In order to accomplish his laudable determination, he made a feast to which he invited all the inhabitants of the township, on the condition that the village should be styled Tuckerton, in honor of the giver of the banquet, and it was then and there so named by acclamation."

Leah Blackman considered the Tuckerton Meeting of Friends "the oldest on the coast of New Jersey, from Cape May to Shrewsbury, Monmouth county." Of its history she still further related:-

"In the year 1704 Edward Andrews established a Friends' Meeting in Tuckerton, and in the year 1708 he deeded the society two acres of land on which he built a meeting-house, and formed a graveyard, and in the year 1709 the meeting house was erected, and in the year 1715 a Monthly Meeting was organized. Some time after the establishment of the Monthly Meeting there was a Yearly Meeting organized there, and continued to be held until 1772, and perhaps some years after that date. The whites had resided in Egg Harbor some years previous to the building of the meeting house, and it is probable that Edward Andrews held his religious meetings in his dwelling house or cave, or else under the canopy of some of the primitive trees that graced the site of the present village of Tuckerton. For one hundred and fifty-four years the meeting house that was built in the year 1709 served the Friends' Society as a church, wherein to await the visits and inspirations of the spirit. In the year 1863 the venerable edifice was taken down and the present building erected.

"The old meeting house was a one-story edifice, built in the plainest style of architecture. There was a smaller structure attached to the west end of the principal building, wherein the females transacted the business pertaining to their portion of the society. The roof of the meeting house was a hip-roof, as was the fashion of that primitive age; and the four sides were covered with cedar shingles, and the inside of the house was ceiled with boards, and what they called the gallery was a raised platform; and seats for the audience were long benches with two rows of

slats for backs; most of the seats had movable cushions covered with brown holland. On the north side of the church there were large wooden shutters, which, in warm weather, were opened for the purpose of admitting air. The builders had been sparing of glass, and there were but four windows in the church, and they were about four feet square, with nine panes of seven by nine glass. These were the windows it contained when it was demolished. The first windows of the meeting house were imported from Old England, and the panes were small diamond-shaped, and the sash was formed of lead; and during the Revolutionary War, the windows were taken out and concealed behind the wooden ceiling, in order to keep them out of the hands of those who would have been likely to have appropriated the leaden sash to the formation of musket balls."

The present Tuckerton Meeting House, built in 1863, is a frame building without date visible to outward view, painted of a dull reddish brown color. It is situated back from the street with its neglected graveyard close beside it on two sides. Within the Burial Ground are memorial stones bearing the names of Bartlett, Osborne, Pharo and other families, who from colonial times have been closely associated with the Society of Friends at Tuckerton. In the inclosed Pharo family lot, surrounded by an iron fence, are the graves of several members of that family, one of which marks the resting place of Timothy Pharo who in his time was of some local prominence in the annals of Tuckerton. His grave is the first in the lot on the side nearest the pathway leading to the door of the Meeting House. The small marble headstone is inscribed:-

TIMOTHY PHARO Born 8mo. 15, 1732. Died 9mo. 15, 1810.

Between the Pharo family lot and the Meeting House is a well-cared-for family of the Bartletts, and others of the same name have been buried close to the Meeting House and immediately back of it.

A short distance from the Meeting House, at the terminus of a little pleasant pathway under the spreading boughs of a number of ancient trees, is a gateway, a few steps beyond which are the waters of Tuckerton Pond, a tributary of Tuckerton Creek that takes its waters to Little Egg Harbor Inlet. The view here towards the Inlet is suggestive-of the community's industry; in the opposite direction the view teems with the silence and wildness of the New Jersey forest lands.

Tuckerton Meeting House is not large, neither is the membership in 1928. The doorway to the building is at one end of the House, but there is no covered porch for it, only a platform approached by a succession of three steps on each side. There is also a small door near the rear of the House on the side towards Tuckerton Pond, but there are no steps to the ground from it.

Tuckerton Friends' Meeting, officially called Little Egg Harbor, belongs to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. It is now an Indulged or Particular Meeting that is under the care of Burlington Monthly Meeting. It holds its meetings on First-days only, from Fifth Month (May) to Eleventh Month (November).

Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting was laid down 11th Mo. 26, 1901. The Quarterly Meeting minute detailing the circumstance is as follows:-

"At Burlington and Bucks Quarterly Meeting, held at Burlington New Jersey the 26th day of Eleventh Month 1901. Agreeably to the request

from Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting received and read at our last meeting, and in accordance with the recommendations of the joint Committee then appointed to make necessary arrangements in the matter. This meeting, after due deliberation (and with the concurrence of Women's Meeting) Now Directs that Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting of Friends and the Preparative Meetings composing it, shall be Laid Down and Discontinued and the members joined to Burlington Monthly and Preparative Meeting of Friends, this change to take effect immediately after the close of the next session of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting to be held during the coming month. The meetings for Worship heretofore held by the members of that meeting shall be continued thereafter subject to the oversight and direction of Burlington Monthly Meeting, or until that meeting shall otherwise direct.

"Any and all unfinished business of any and every kind that may remain on the books of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting at that time, as well as any new business that may thereafter arise shall be attended to by Burlington Monthly Meeting, All books, papers, minutes, records, and other such personal property of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, as well as all monies or funds belonging to that Meeting and the Preparative Meetings composing it, or in their custody, shall then pass to the use, custody and control of Burlington Monthly Meeting subject to the same rights, powers, duties, responsibilities, and liabilities as were heretofore vested in Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting and the Preparative Meetings composing it, and shall be transferred to such person or persons as Burlington Monthly Meeting shall designate to receive them. The following Real Estate is now held by Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting of Friends or by Trustees of its appointment, viz.:

"First,- The Meeting House and Burial Ground property at Tuckerton, New Jersey. This property was deeded by Horatio N. Willitts, the legal heir at Common Law of the last survivor of the original Trustees, to Amos A. Ridgway, Samuel P Bartlett, Joseph J. Pharo, William Bishop, J. Henry Bartlett, and Charles Allen Bartlett, New Trustees appointed by Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting on the 10th day of Tenth Month 1895 The said Deed is dated the 11th day of Eleventh Month A.D. 1895, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Ocean, at Toms River, New Jersey, on the 5th day of Twelfth Month, 1895, in Book 218 of Deeds, page 228, etc.

"Second,- The Meeting House and Burial Ground property at Barnegat New Jersey. This property was deeded by Amos Burdsall and George Collins, heirs at Common Law of the last survivors of the original Trustees, to Amos A. Ridgway, Samuel P Bartlett, Joseph J Pharo, Archelaus Pharo, William Bishop, J. Henry Bartlett and Charles Allen Bartlett, New Trustees appointed by Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting on the 9th day of Eighth Month 1894. The said Deed is dated the 8th day of Sixth month 1901, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Ocean, at Toms River, New Jersey on the 4th day of Eleventh Month, 1901, in Deed Book 265 page 108. etc.

"Third,- The Meeting House property at Beach Haven, New Jersey. This property was deeded by Lydia Ella Pharo, to Walter H Pharo, James Allenson, Edmund Wood, and Phillip Dunn, Junior, Trustees.- said Deed being dated the 25th day of Sixth Month, A.D. 1879, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Ocean at Toms River New Jersey, on the 30th day

of Eighth Month 1879 in Book of Deeds 101, page 85, etc. The said Trustees accepted the trust by Deed or 'Declaration of Trust' dated the 30th day of Sixth Month 1879, duly executed by them and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Ocean, at Toms River, New Jersey on the 30th day of Eighth Month 1879, in Book 101 of Deeds, page 87. etc."

Again quoting from Mrs. Leah Blackman's history we learn that "Sometime, during the youthful days of the meeting house (Little Egg Harbor at Tuckerton) there was a Yearly Meeting held in it, and Friends came from all parts of Burlington county and also from Monmouth and Atlantic counties to attend the Yearly Meeting at this place. Those who came from the upper sections of Burlington county crossed the east branch of Mullica River at the place now known as Quaker Bridge. After fording the stream they watered and fed their horses, and then sat down in the shade of the venerable and majestic oak tree and partook of the lunch they had brought with them."

Mrs. Blackman also affirms:- "Over fifty years ago (now 1879) the Friends built a meeting house at Bridgeport and at the separation of the two sects of Friends, the church at Bridgeport was resigned to the new denomination of Friends or Hicksites. The members of the Hicksite branch of this meeting house soon removed to other sections, and there were no members left to go to the little church except Lucy Ann Evans, and on meeting days she would go to the meeting house and sit during the usual worshipping hours, all alone, herself being sole minister and audience.....For a number of years Lucy Ann Evans taught the Egg Harbor Friends how to walk in 'the straight and narrow way.' She was held in high esteem as a minister and also for her great wealth of amiable qualities. When the separation took place in the Friends' Society, Lucy Ann Evans sided with the new sect and thus relinquished her ministry and influence among Orthodox Friends. Lucy Ann Evans was the wife of Jesse Evans, the proprietor of the iron foundry known as Martha Furnace. Lucy Ann Evans died in the year 1834, aged 65 years, and is buried in a lonely graveyard at Bridgeport, in Bass River township; and when I have passed that lonely place I cannot realize that the dust of Lucy Ann Evans lies beneath the sandy surface of that desolate burial place."

The records of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, now at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, contain the following interesting minutes associated with the organization of the Bridgeport Indulged Meeting and of the establishment of its Meeting House:-

"At Little Eggharbour Monthly Meeting held the 11th day of the 3rd Mo 1819 A Paper was produced to this meeting Signed by a number of Friends belonging to this Monthly meeting Requesting that an Indulged Meeting might be held in their Neighbourhood of Bassriver and after Solid Consideration this Meeting appoints Daniel Parker Jeremiah Willits John Hallock Simeon Haines John Collins and James Willits to attend there and have A meeting of Conferance with those friends on the Subject and make Report to Next month meeting their Sense on the Occation."

"At a monthly Meeting held at Little Eggharbour the 14th of the 10th mo 1819 The Friends appointed to attend the meetings held at Basriver now report they attended to their appointment and part of them attended. Each meeting held there which were attended by most of the friends within the limits thereof and a number of other people and were held to a good degree of satisfaction as far as appears and this meeting Received

a line Signed by friends Generally within the limits of Said meeting Requesting a Meeting Still to be ~~held~~ suffered there and after Solid Consideration this meeting Concludes to permit a meeting Still to be held there Every other first day as heretofore fore the term of Six Months to begin at the Eleventh hour and Thomas Willits Jeremiah Willits Thomas Bellangee and Aaron Bellangee are appointed to attend the same and make Report on the Expiration of Said time."

"At Little Eggharbour Monthly meeting, held the 13th of the 4th Mo. 1820 The Committee appointed in the tenth month last to attend the meeting held at baſsriver by permiſsion of this meeting now report jointly with the womens Committee that they have attended it agreeable to appointment and think it has been held to general Satisfaction and a paper was produced from frinds living within the limits thereof Requesting this meeting to Indulge them in holding a meeting there Every first day and after Solid Consideration this meeting Concluds to permit them to hold a meeting there. every first day for Six months from next first day week and Eli Mathis Daniel Parker Jeremiah Willits James Willits Simeon Haines John Hallock Nathan Bartlet David Mapps Zachariah Genkins are appointed to attend the Same."

"At Little Eggharbor Monthly Meeting held 11th Month 14th 1822 The committee appointed in the 5th Mo last, to attend the indulged meeting at Baſsriver, Report that some of them have attended all the meetings, which were to satisfaction; also the members constituting that meeting request, that the meeting may be continued as usual; with which this meeting unites and a meeting is allowed to be held at Baſsriver for six months longer, and the following friends are appointed to attend that meeting and report to this meeting when the time is expired. Thomas Bellangee Simeon Haines David Mapps, Thomas Osborn John Hallock Thomas Willitts & Nathan Bartlett.. ..This meeting appoints Eli Mathis, David Mapps Thomas Bellangee & John Hallock to Inspect the Situation of the house and Lot at Baſs river Granted to friends by Amaja Mathis, and also the Deed for the same and report to next month meeting."

"At Little Eggharbor Monthly meeting held 1st Mo. 9th 1823 The friend appointed to inspect into the situation of the school hous and Lot at Baſsriver report they have attended to the same, and produced a Deed for it, Conveyed to Jeremiah Willitts & Thomas Bellangee their heirs and aſsigns for the use of a Meetinghouse for friends; and a School house, and no other purpose. This meeting considering the subject appoint Aron Bellangee & Nathan Willits to get the Deed renewed and convey'd to the overseers of this meeting for the time being.-"

"At a Monthly meeting held at Little Eggharbour 13th Day 1mo 1825 one of the Commitee appointed to attend the indulge meeting at Baſsriver. Report on behalf of the Committee that all the meeting allow'd to be held there has been kept up and attended to General Setisfaction, and reported there is a new meeting house built at Bridgport this meeting think best to Discontinue the indulg'd meeting at Baſsriver but that it be held at Bridgport for six month John Hallock David mapps Eli Mathis & Jonathan Gifford Junr is appointed to attend the indulged meeting at Bridgport & Report to this meeting at the Expiration of six month "

On the 27th of July, 1929, and again on November 2nd of the seme year the compiler of these notes was taken to the Bridgeport Friends' Meeting

locality at Wading River, and on the latter date, also to Tuckerton Meeting House, by Charles H. Parsons of Atlantic City, N. J.

In 1929 there is little left to recall the Meeting House at Bridgeport. The village is small and has long since changed its name to Wading River, deriving the present appellation from the stream of water flowing past the place. At the branching of the road at the end of the long bridge spanning the river, is an old house, by some termed the "Bridge House." It stands by the edge of a ragged and unkempt piece of woodland, where, only a few rods within, on a slightly rising elevation of ground, is the "lonely" little graveyard marking the location of the Friends' Meeting House of earlier days. There are several memorial stones here, some of early date, and all more or less overcrowded by the wild growth of shrubbery and weeds. One is in memory of "Martha the wife of John Leek departed this Life May the 6 1795 in the 52 year of her age." There are many of the name of Leek and of McKeen buried there, and other names to be seen are Sooy, Towers, Adams, Carlisle and Goldacker.

Still deeper in the wild woodland to the eastward, now almost impenetrable by reason of the bushes and briars, are other graves and a few headstones unnoticed, except by close scrutiny, being so obscured by the wild plant-life overspreading the sandy soil. This section is the Burial Ground of the Friends, where Lucy Ann Evans was buried, and it is said her grave is suitably marked, but it is not prominently so, for only by close search is it to be found. The compiler failed to find it when he visited the spot on Nov. 2nd, 1929. Some months later he was informed by J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton that the place had been so cleared of the overspreading vines that the grave could readily be found.

A few feet eastward of this "lonely graveyard" are the ruins of the old Meeting House. The building, a frame structure, by disuse fell into decay and at length crumbled to ruins. Later a forest fire completed the destruction, and, in 1929, there only remains the foundation of the House over which the plaster of the inner walls lies flat and white on the surface of the floor-space, while a few pieces of charred timbers lie around to testify to its former existence.

On the porch of the Bridge House is one of the old-time uncomfortable Meeting House benches, now a useful relic of the past. A few more of the benches are stowed away in the neighboring barn, and one is reported as having been recently sold during the autumn of 1929. A sandy roadway, a mere spur from the public highway, passes the Meeting House site and the Burial Ground. It is under the branches of a few fine old trees, which once looked kindly on and beautified the spot in the by-gone and prosperous times of Bridgeport Friends' Meeting.

At a short distance of about a quarter of a mile down the road towards New Gretna, formerly Bass River, from the Friends' Burial Ground on Wading River, is another little graveyard, said to be a private place of interment, but it, though interesting, is not a Quaker cemetery. In it are a few lettered stones, while a number of graves are marked with plain field-stones, some well covered with moss and lichens. The most conspicuous marble headstone bears this inscription:-

In Memory of THOMAS FRENCH born March 2nd, 1776, died
October 28th 1845 aged 67 years 7 months, and 26 days.-

Sleep, Father, sleep, enjoy thy blissful rest
God has in Mercy call'd thee to the bless'd.

Thomas French was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the ground wherein he was buried belonged to that religious persuasion.

##########

LOWER MANSFIELD.

Meeting early known as.....Mansfield Neck.
Meeting established.....1753.
Preparative Meeting established.....1783.
Meeting discontinued.....
Location.....Bustleton, N.J.

****

In Dr. Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", under the name of "Mansfield Neck", there is this short note:-

"1753.- A meeting was allowed to be held near William Folwell's (supposed to be Lower Mansfield), on first days, once in three weeks, during the winter season. (See Burlington Monthly Meeting.) In 1783 it was established, with the privilege of a preparative meeting. It has since been discontinued."

There seems to be very little recorded about Lower Mansfield, but it was named as one of the four particular meetings belonging to Burlington Monthly Meeting in the list of meetings for Burlington Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1812, between which date and the time of the writing of Michener's "Retrospect" (1859) it was discontinued, yet no mention of the time of its being "laid down" was reported to the Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, i.e., since 1827.

In the "History of Burlington County, N.J.," 1883, by E. M. Woodward, there is an interesting account of the Friends in Mansfield Township, only a little of which, however, actually refers to Lower Mansfield. It is as follows:-

"Burlington Quarterly Meeting was established 9th mo. 29, 1686, and the first meeting was held at the house of William Biddle, at 'Mount Hope' on the Delaware River, directly opposite 'Biddle's Island,' and which was subsequently known as 'Biddle's Landing,' but more recently the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have called it Kinkora, on account of the Columbus, Kinkora and Springfield Railroad Company having one of its termini at this point. The Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at William Biddle's house till the time of his death, which occurred in 1712, when it was removed to Burlington, and after a lapse of a few years it was held alternately at Burlington and Chesterfield (now Crosswicks village). Mount Hope was selected as the most suitable place for the holding of it, owing to the central location and greater convenience of access to the different settlements of Friends, which were now being extended along the river and numerous creeks as far as the 'Falls of the Delaware' (Trenton), and in a

few years they were sufficiently numerous at Kingwood and Bethlehem, which subsequently, with other contiguous territory, constitute the county of Hunterdon, to set up a Monthly Meeting as a subordinate branch of Burlington Quarterly Meeting. Not having the requisite data at hand to fix definitely the year when the first meeting-house was built at Mansfield, which, however, was in the early part of the eighteenth century. It was the custom anterior to the time of its erection to hold meetings for divine worship alternately at the houses of the earlier settlers in the different neighborhoods, as we find in the records of the Quarterly Meeting shortly after its establishment the names of three individuals mentioned at whose houses such meetings were held, viz., at John Day's, — — , and John Curtis'. In further searching the records we find soon after the meeting directs that that held at John Curtis' house be discontinued, owing to its remote situation, the badness of the roads, and the inclement weather. It will perhaps interest some readers who are residents of Mansfield township to learn that this remote place with its bad roads, and at that day one of the frontier settlements, was none other than 'Ogston Farm', the present residence of John I. Bishop (1883), around which cluster many historical reminiscences incident to the Revolutionary war. Prior to 1783 all the members of the Society of Friends, living in Mansfield township were within the limits of either Burlington or Chesterfield Monthly Meetings. In the year 1783 Burlington Quarterly Meeting decided to establish another Monthly Meeting under title of Upper Springfield, composed of the four Preparative,- Mansfield, Arneytown, Upper Freehold, and Upper Springfield. Each of these had a membership of nearly 250 members, including adults and children, all of whose names are recorded in family groups in a book kept for the purpose. It appears there were at that time two Preparative Meetings in the township, under the respective titles of Mansfield and Lower Mansfield, the latter, being returned as a subordinate branch of Burlington Monthly Meeting, was located at or near what is now the village of 'Bustleton' where the public schoolhouse now stands."

**Error corrected:- The word "Meetings" should follow the word "Preparative". Also Arneytown and Upper Freehold were one and the same Meeting, hence, instead of <u>four</u> the writer of the sketch should have stated <u>three</u>.

The original Meeting called Lower Mansfield or Mansfield Neck was laid down long ago. Its Meeting House is said to have stood in the hamlet of Bustleton at the forks of the road where the church now stands in 1930. In more recent years attempts were made to revive a Friends' Meeting at Bustleton, and sessions were held in the little brick school-house about a quarter of a mile further down the road from the supposed site of the earlier meeting. At these meetings Dr. Franklin T. Haines and Edwin L. Pierce of Moorestown, New Jersey, made strong efforts to urge on the good work of Quakerism with their combined efforts and interest. The brick school-house in which these meetings were held, is in an excellent state of repair, but is no longer used for educational purposes. It is located at the branching of the roads, has the date 1870 on the building, oddly on the rear where it is not visible from the road, in large figures in dark blue bricks, partly obscured by the outside chimney which was evidently added to the structure at some later remodeling. In front and at the side of the school-grounds are several huge oaks, one of which is now but a lifeless trunk, a mere memento of the past, a dead memory of

the primeval forest, as the locality proves a departed memorial of the Friends' Meeting of Mansfield Neck or Lower Mansfield.

MANSFIELD.

Meeting settled.....1731.
First Meeting House built.....1731.
School-house erected..... .....1782.
Second Meeting House built. .....1812.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Orthodox Meeting House built .....
Location.....Mansfield, N. J.

****

Mansfield is a township of Burlington County, New Jersey, lying between Springfield and Bordentown, Chesterfield and Florence. It contains the town of Columbus, one mile distant from which is the hamlet of Mansfield, in which is located the Hicksite Friends' Meeting House built in 1812. Mansfield is a Preparative Meeting of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. For Orthodox Friends, Mansfield is an Indulged Meeting of the same Quarter, and, in 1929, holds its gatherings in the residence of John B. Comfort in Columbus, N. J. According to the authority of Samuel Smith, Mansfield Meeting "was settled in the year 1731, and the meeting-house built the same year, on ground purchased of Francis Gibbs."

In the early history of Friends' Meetings there was another meeting called Mansfield Neck, which is now believed to have been at the little village of Bustleton in Florence Township, but it has long ago been laid down.

In E. M. Woodward's "History of Burlington County, N.J.," 1883, the topic of Mansfield Friends' Meeting is treated as follows, in an article prepared by John Bishop for that work:-

"Not having the requisite data at hand to fix definitely the year when the first meeting-house was built at Mansfield, which, however, was in the earliest part of the eighteenth century. It was the custom anterior to the time of its erection to hold meetings for divine worship alternately at the houses of the earlier settlers in the different neighborhoods, as we find in the records of the Quarterly Meeting shortly after its establishment the names of three individuals mentioned at whose houses such meetings were held, viz., at John Day's, — —, and John Curtis'. In further searching the records we find soon after the meeting directs that that held at John Curtis' house be discontinued, owing to its remote situation, the badness of the roads, and the inclement weather. It will perhaps interest some readers who are residents of Mansfield township to learn that this remote place with its bad roads, and at that day one of the frontier settlements, was none other than 'Ogston Farm', the present

residence of John I. Bishop, around which cluster many historical reminiscences incident to the Revolutionary war. Prior to 1783 all the members of the Society of Friends living in Mansfield township were within the limits of either Burlington or Chesterfield Monthly Meetings. In the year 1783 Burlington Quarterly Meeting decided to establish another Monthly Meeting, under the title of Upper Springfield, composed of four Preparative Meetings,— Mansfield, Arneytown, Upper Freehold, and Upper Springfield. (NOTE.- Here is an error in statement for Upper Freehold and Arneytown were one and the same place.) Each of these had a membership of nearly two hundred and fifty members, including adults and children, all of whose names are recorded in family groups in a book kept for this purpose. It appears there were at that time two Preparative Meetings in the township, under the respective titles of Mansfield and Lower Mansfield. The latter, being retained as a subordinate branch of Burlington Monthly Meeting, was located at or near what is now the village of 'Bustleton', where the public district school-house now stands, while the former was set off to the new Monthly Meeting of Upper Springfield. The original meeting-house erected by Friends in Mansfield, then, as now, comparatively a mere hamlet, was a long, narrow frame building, which was replaced by a larger and more modern brick structure, upon or near the same site, in the year 1812. One end of the old house was removed to another part of the property and converted into a dwelling, which is still standing, and which was generally tenanted by the teacher of the school established by the Preparative Meeting, or by the sexton who had the care of the meeting-house, adjacent yard, etc., and burial-grounds."

"The first school-house in this township," states Woodward, in his history, "was built by the Society of Friends about 1786, and was under control of that organization until the present public school law deprived schools managed by religious sects of all State moneys, which were directed to the use of public schools, though to this day (1883) this school is aided largely by the care of Friends."

Later investigations by Thomas Woody (1923) , show that the Mansfield Preparative Meeting School was established with a permanent fund in 1782, which is four years earlier than the date given by Woodward. There was no Friends' School at Mansfield after 1876.

The Friends' graveyard was the first burial-ground opened in Mansfield township. It "contains the remains of many of the early settlers, and is marked by crumbling headstones, some of whose inscriptions have become illegible by exposure to the elements."

The compiler of these records visited Mansfield Meeting locality on January 5th, 1930, being taken there by his nephew, Asa M. Smith, of Moorestown, N.J. The Burial Ground at Mansfield Meeting, in 1930, is quite noticeably in four sections, but without any separating fence. Back of the Hicksite Meeting House is a neatly-cared-for cemetery, the lower part having but few memorial stones, yet all strictly in accord with the discipline of Friends. The upper part is well filled with marble and granite monuments, many being large and pretentious, suggesting other denominations than Quakers, though a number of them bear inscriptions in the plain language used by Friends. Some of the names seen in these two sections are Aaronson, Applegate, Atkinson, Bishop, Bowne, Black, Bennett, Bullock, Carslake, Comfort, DeCou, Ellis, Hancock, Harvey, Lippincott, Rockhill, Shreve, Satterthwaite, Stevens, Taylor, Tallman, Troth, Towns-

end, Wagoner, Warren, Wetherill, Wright and Zelley. Back of the former Orthodox Meeting House is a small oblong, rather neglected in appearance, containing a few stones marking the graves of some of the Biddle, Black, Emley, Gaskill and Robbins families. To the rear of this open lot is a fourth section, probably the oldest part of the graveyard, in which complete neglect has taken possession, for the plot is universally covered with a deep tangle of woodbine and box completely obscuring the graves and the stones, if any, that mark them. Near the edge a few headstones can be seen protruding from the overgrowth, upon which are the names of Johnson, Kerlin and Ranier.

Mansfield with its two Meeting Houses is about a mile or a little more beyond Columbus, N.J. The large brick Meeting House of Hicksite Friends, cornering to the cardinal points with its southeastern side to the public highway, stands on a knoll with several fine shade trees about it. It is not a very handsome building, but is quite conspicuous, and has a marble date-stone marked 1812 under the eaves on the side facing the road. Close by is the frame house, formerly the Orthodox Meeting House, bu now, in 1930, a dwelling. Outwardly it appears to have suffered little alteration since its congregation grew so small that the Orthodox meetings ceased to be held within its walls and were transferred to the residence of John B. Comfort in the town of Columbus.

In 1937 the little Orthodox Meeting House is in the possession of the Hicksite Friends. A short distance beyond it, with a dwelling-house between, is the venerable old frame house which originally was the first Meeting House of Mansfield Friends. It is unpainted and its great age is well manifested in its general outward appearance. It is worthy of note that since 1930 the much neglected section of the graveyard, mentioned in these notes, has been put in better order.

##########

MOUNT HOLLY.

Meeting organized.....1687.
Meeting established.....1704.
First Meeting House built.....1716.
Second Meeting House built.....1775.
Monthly Meeting established.....1776.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1832.
Old Meeting House enlarged.....1850.
Preparative Meeting laid down. .....1894.
Location.....Mount Holly,N.J.

****

Mount Holly is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. It was set off from Burlington Monthly Meeting in 1776, and then comprised the Preparative Meetings of Mount Holly, Shrevesmount, Old Springfield and Upper

Springfield, and later Vincentown was added to it. As a Preparative Meeting, Mount Holly was discontinued in 1894. As is case of many other meetings of the Society of Friends, Mount Holly's earliest meetings were held in private houses. This assertion is verified by the following extract from the Burlington Monthly Meeting minutes and a note by Samuel Smith, all of which are found in Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"1687. The Weekly Meeting being on fourth day, that used to be kept at Thomas Olive's and John Woolman's, is now ordered to be kept at Daniel Wills's weekly."

"'In 1704 a meeting was settled at Restore Lippincott's, to be held for the winter season.'" -(Samuel Smith.)

"1716. Whereas there was one little meeting kept at two places, one at Restore Lippincott's, and one at Daniel Wills's, which hath been held for a considerable time, but now there is a meeting-house built at Mount Holly for to accommodate those two meetings, and those belonging to those meetings desire to be removed to the said meeting-house, which is approved and allowed of by the said meeting."

"1742. The Friends of Mount Holly, alias Bridgton, requested of this meeting liberty to hold a first day evening meeting in Bridgton, for the winter season; which is allowed of by this meeting."

Mount Holly is the county seat of Burlington County, New Jersey, and is in the center of Northampton Township, the township name being sometimes in early days applied to the meeting. The Meeting House is located at the corner of High and Garden Streets, adjoining the Burial Ground which extends along Garden Street towards Buttonwood Street. Though in good condition, the building looks old, and has old surroungings, for there are seven big buttonwood trees in the yard, two of which are tainted with decay. The rear of the House is next to the sidewalk on Garden Street. On the end facing Main or High Street, is a stone displaying the dates 1775 and 1850.

The graveyard is a goodly-sized plot of ground, the oldest part, the half bordering on Garden Street, being practically without memorial stones. However, there are two granite stones erected in very recent years, facing the sidewalk, from which the inscriptions can be read by passere-by. One of the two marks the resting place of "Sarah Ellis Woolman 1721-1787 Widow of John Woolman Reformer Writer Friend of the Slave."

The graves of Friends in later times are frequently marked, and the family names of Engle, Bullock, Zelley, Burr, Haines, Gardiner, McIlvain, Campion, Deacon, Shinn, Moore, Parry and Margerum are among those to be seen. There is a graveled pathway through the middle of the yard, to the right of which is the family vault of Cyrus Moore and his household.

In the "History of Burlington County, N.J.," published in 1883 the extract here given provides an interesting account of this Friends' Meeting House in Mount Holly:-

"Wherever a number of disciples of George Fox located there was immediately erected to the worship of the Supreme Architect of the universe, a meeting-house, where Friends might assemble and pay their vows to Him who had brought them from worse than Egyptian bondage, British oppression, and the denial of the liberty of thought. Here upon free American soil, at the foot of the northern slope of the mount called 'Cripps' Mount', now Mount Holly, the pioneer Friends' meeting-house was

erected. Rude in its construction though it was, it served the purpose, and within its sacred wooden walls the pioneer Friends gathered in solemn conclave, and there moulded and fashioned the religious sentiment of this community for several succeeding generations.

"The old meeting-house stood, as near as can be ascertained, on the west side of the old Friends' burying-ground, north side of Woodpecker Lane. It was built, no doubt, in the early part of the last century, as in 1743, Friends belonging to the upper part of this meeting, viz., in Springfield township, petitioned the Monthly Meeting at Burlington for the privilege of holding meetings there, which was granted. How long the old meeting-house stood is not definitely known, but it was there during the early part of the Revolutionary War, as tradition says it was used by the British troops for a horse-stable.

"At the beginning of hostilities in 1775 the town of Mount Holly had not grown far from the creek, and what is now Garden Street was considered 'out of town'. At this time the old meeting-house had become old and small, while the congregations were growing larger, and the question of location as well as that of a new meeting-house was discussed, and finally the site of the present meeting-house, corner of Main and Garden Streets, decided upon. The original part was built that year (1775), and by examination the size of the old building can be seen in the walls on both sides and front end, where the new bricks join the old ones when the addition was made in 1850.

"This old brick meeting-house and yard, with a high board fence around it, is one of the historic landmarks around which cluster memories dear to every American heart. This old meeting-house performed its part in the great struggle of the then infant colonies to throw off the shackles of British oppression and tyranny. As New Jersey was one of the great battlefields of that Revolutionary struggle for independence, Mount Holly became one of the outposts, and the old meeting-house the headquarters of the commissary department and a receptacle for military stores. For reasons best known to the Friends the original seats are still in the old part of the meeting-house as when built. The judgment of the Friends in leaving the old seats intact is to be honored. They are so many relics of 'the times that tried men's souls.' The marks and hacks of the British commissary's cleaver and knife are still on those seats almost as visible as the day the meat was chopped upon them. The marks or prints of the muzzles of the British soldiers' muskets are still in the floor of the centennarian. The old meeting-house is to all appearances as good now as one hundred and seven years ago, and is occupied by the Friends on the first and fifth days of each week.

"The Orthodox Friends' meeting-house is a frame building located on Buttonwood Street, between Brainard and Garden Streets, and was built in 1832, Stacey Atkinson, father of Joseph Atkinson, now (1883) of Mount Holly, doing the carpenter-work. It is occupied accasionally by the Orthodox Friends."

The Orthodox members at Mount Holly have evidently been in the minority from the time of the "Separation", for their Meeting House was a very small structure, and its members have so diminished in numbers by 1929 that meetings are held but once a month on First-days in the afternoon, as announced in the Year Book of the Society. The Meeting House has been much altered in appearance and is now used for school purposes.

On the outskirts of Mount Holly, about a quarter of a mile from the Meeting House, is another historic landmark, the quaint little brick dwelling-house, once the home of the family of John Woolman, the "Friend of the Sleve" and an early minister of the Society of Friends. He built the house for his daughter, but he himself never lived in it. This dwelling is now in the possession of an association whose members keep it restored as an early colonial home, particularly Quaker-like or Woolman-like, and use it as a receptacle for such relics of the famous preacher as have fallen into their possession. Close by the doorway is an old-time open well with a vine-covered curb and an ancient well-sweep. This, as well as other objects, the benches by the front door, even the doors and windows themselves, all tend to give an atmosphere of colonial quaintness to the place.

In his "Historical Sketches of Mount Holly and Vicinity," published in 1936, George DeCou of Moorestown, N.J., gives the following record of the earliest Meeting House of Friends in Mount Holly:-

"The first meetings in the neighborhood of Mount Holly, established in 1704, were held in the homes of Restore Lippincott, who lived near Pemberton, and Daniel Wills, Jr., near Eayrestown. The records show that meetings were held in their homes until 1716, when the first meeting house near Mount Holly was erected. This meeting house, which stood at the western end of the cemetery on Wood lane, north of the Mount, was authorized by Burlington Monthly Meeting on 'ye 2nd day of 11th month, 1715.' The record reads as follows: 'Whereas thos friends that are concerned to and for the building of ye Meeting house near Mountholly made application to this meeting for their assent and approbation and advise. And for the Nomination of those friends appointed for that service and whom the trust is reposed to get a title for the land whereon the house is to be built. Which friends so nominated and appointed on are Restore Lippincott, Richard Eayers, Samuel Lippincott, John Burr, Thomas Haines and James Lippincott.'

"The meeting house was built of bricks and it is to be regretted that the dimensions were not given in the minutes. It was advantageously located near the junction of the old roads leading to Burlington and to Jacksonville and directly on 'Woodpecker Lane Road' leading westerly to the Friends' meeting house near Rancocas which at that time stood at the northern end of the cemetery on the Centerton road. The Wood Lane Meeting House was used by Friends until 1775, when the meeting house at the corner of Main and Garden streets was erected. The following minutes of Mount Holly Preparative Meeting tell the story of its passing: 'At Mount Holly Monthly Meeting the 8th of 7th month, 1778. Request from Mount Holly Preparative Meeting, this meeting appoints Henry Burr, John Ridgeway, Edward Black, Job Stockton, Joseph Lamb, Aaron Barton and Samuel Shinn to consider that had best be done with the old meeting house out of town (it being out of repair) and to report their judgment to next meeting.' A subsequent meeting dated 4th mo. 11th, 1778, reads: 'One of the Friends who had the old meeting house under Care reported they had met and that it seemed best to them that for the present the house should remain as it now is excepting that the Doors and Windows ought to be done up with rough boards, to which the Meeting consents, and that the same Friends before appointed be continued to see that's done.'

"'At a Monthly Meeting held at Mountholly according to adjournment

the 9th day of 6th mo. 1780. The Committee produced a paper in writing in Substance as follows, that they all met except one and were of the opinion but too friends, that Friends of Mountholly should have the benefit of the Materials, of the Mee: House out of town in paying their quota for this House, which being considered is confirmed and the Preparative Mee: of Mountholly is directed to take the proper Care in this Matter.' Township meetings were frequently held in this old meeting house prior to the erection of the first market house and Town Hall on Mill street in 1746. During the occupation of Mount Holly by British soldiers in December, 1776, it was used by them as a stable for the officers' horses."

"After the establishment of Josiah White's fulling mill and the iron works on Pine street in 1730, the little settlement began to assume the proportions of a village and it is evident that some Friends found the journey to the meeting house north of the mount rather irksome and in 1742, permission to hold meetings in the town was requested of Burlington Monthly Meeting. The meeting records referring to the establishment of this little town meeting read as follows: '3d day of 3d month 1742. Sundry friends living at and near Mount Holly request liberty of this meeting for them to hold a meeting for worship in that town on each first-day in the afternoon for the summer season which was agreed to by this meeting.'

"'4th day of the 8th mo. 1742. The friends of Mount Holly, alias, Bridgetown, requested of this meeting liberty to hold a first-day evening meeting in Bridgetown for the winter season which is allowed of by this Meeting.'"

"The following minute of Burlington Monthly Meeting dated 7th, 5th mo. 1770, is of interest as it definitely shows that the meeting house north of the mount was used when distinguished strangers visited them: 'The request of Friends at Mount Holly to hold their Week-Day Meeting in the Town in future was now taken under Consideration and after deliberating thereon, it was Concluded most of the Benefit of Friends there in General, that said Request be Granted— only at Such times when Strangers visit them it is to Understood that the Meeting shall be held at the Meeting House out of Town when First Day notice of Such Visit can be given'"

"The Meeting House property afterwards came into possession of Peter Shiras who, on May 26th, 1804, sold it to Joseph Cooper. The Deed (Book V p. 491) accurately describes the lot on which the meeting house stood and refers to 'the little meeting house of the Society of the people called Quakers.'"

"Historically speaking the meeting house on Garden Street, is one of the most interesting buildings in Mount Holly because of its association with the stirring events of the Revolutionary War and the fact that it was the capital of the State on at least two occasions in November, 1779. ----- The old Quaker Meeting House at the corner of Main and Garden Street in which two sessions of the State Legislature were held in 1779, reminds us that Mount Holly was the capitol of New Jersey for several weeks at that time."

**See Addenda, P. 210, for further information.

RANCOCAS.

Meeting early called.....Ancocus.
Meeting established about.....1681.
First Meeting House built.....1703.
Second Meeting House built.....1772.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Friends' School-house erected.....1822.
Location.....Rancocas, N.J.

****

Rancocas is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Burlington Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. It is a meeting of long standing, as the following extract from the Burlington Monthly Meeting minutes, made in 1681, testifies:-

"1681.- 'Thomas Harding and John Woolman are desired to give notice to the Friends of Rancocau to confer with Friends here, next Monthly Meeting, about the meeting there, and to give the meeting an account of it."

"Two months later.- 'It is agreed that the meeting at Rancocas be held at the house of Thomas Harding' &c. -(From Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism.")

Rancocas, formerly written Ancocus, is a quiet little village about three-quarters of a mile from the Rancocas Creek and some five or six miles from Burlington, in Burlington County, N. J. The Meeting House, a brick building of goodly size and age, has the date 1772 in different colored bricks on the eastern end. From the time of the Separation in 1827 this Meeting House was used, with only a brief inter-space of time, by both branches of the Society as a place of worship, the Orthodox occupying the eastern half of the building, while the Hicksites had the western. However, by reason of diminished membership, due to removals and death, the Orthodox branch has closed its meetings altogether at Rancocas. Their last meetings took place in the residence of Mary, widow of Samuel Haines. She died 7th Mo. 1, 1924, which date practically closed the meeting.

In 1929 the antique wagon-sheds still stand at the back of the Meeting House, and, scattered about the spacious grounds, are a number of very venerable trees, most probably relics of the primeval forest. To the left of the House, facing Bridge Street, is the brick school-house bearing a large circular tablet above the door announcing,-

FRIENDS SCHOOL RANCOCAS 1807

the date being in the center of the circle. In Thomas Woody's "Quaker Education in New Jersey," 1923, is the following note in relation to Rancocas Friends' School:- "In 1803 Rancocas received information that the monthly meeting expected to cast the burden of schools where it properly belonged, i.e., on the lower meetings, and that a report must be out in giving a particular account of the state of schools. Six years later steps were taken for more permanent accommodation for the schoolmaster, apparently at the latter 's suggestion."

The "Master's House", built in 1822, at the further end of the village, on Main Street, is still the property of Rancocas Friends' Meeting, and is a dwelling-house in good condition in 1929. The school was kept up for more than a hundred years, but finally was laid down in 1920, and the

building converted into a dwelling. During the latter period of its decline, on May 24th, 1913, there was a "Reunion of Teachers and Pupils" held at Rancocas School-house with an interesting literary program given in the Meeting House, at which time Amelia Mott Gummere of Haverford, Pa., took active part, especially giving attention to the subject of John Woolman and his association with Rancocas.

Upwards of half a mile out Bridge Street and not far from Centerton Bridge over the Rancocas Creek, is the Friends' Burial Ground where from early times the Friends of Rancocas have interred their dead. In the center of the yard is a stone tablet erected in recent days to the memory of the earliest of the Stokes family who were buried in the cemetery, and near it are headstones marking the graves of many later members and descendants of the same family. Among them is the last resting place of Charles Stokes born 8th Mo. 12th, 1791, died 2nd Mo. 27th, 1882, who, in his time, was one of the most prominent men of Rancocas. The tablet in the middle of the yard bears the following record:-

1. Thomas Stokes, born in London, England, 1640, died 1720
2. Mary Barnard Stokes, wife of Thomas Stokes born died
3. John Stokes, son of Thomas Stokes, born in England, 1675, died 1749
4. Elizabeth Green Stokes, wife of John Stokes
5. John Stokes 2nd, son of John Stokes, born 5th mo.16th, 1713, died
6. Hannah Stockdale Stokes, wife of John Stokes 2nd, born 1718, died 1790
7. David Stokes, son of John Stokes 2nd, born 11th mo. 12th 1751, died 9th mo. 27th 1830
8. Ann Lancaster Stokes, wife of David Stokes born 6th mo. 27th, 1759 died 9th mo. 25th 1835

Others interred in this Burial Ground are members of the Buzby, Woolman, Wills, Leeds, Hansell, Haines, Hilyard, Scattergood, Lundy and other families, all of whom have figured more or less notably in Friends' history in the past.

The cemetery is well cared for, is located high above the level of the road passing by it, and is a very pretty spot, open to the sunshine.

George DeCou of Moorestown, N.J., has made much research in the past history of Rancocas and from his valuable gleanings the following items of interest concerning the Friends' Meeting, Graveyard and School are quoted:-

"The first Quaker meeting house in the community stood at the northern end of the cemetery on land presented to the trustees by John Wills. The following records of Burlington Monthly Meeting show clearly 1703 is the correct date of the building of this meeting house and not 1720, as stated by Charles Stokes in his History of the Ancokas Friends School, written in 1913: 'Ye 6th of ye 5th mo. 1702, John Wills in behalf of ye major part of ye frds belonging to Rancocas Meeting made a proposal before this meeting of ye building of a meeting house for themselves by their burying ground, desiring ye councel of this meeting and this meeting leaves them to their liberty to proceede.'

"ye 4th of 11th mo. 1702, John Wills proposed to this meeting concerning ye ordering and letting of ye meeting house to workmen of Anccas, this meeting leaveing it to ye neighboring friend that lives near ye place the dementions being spoken to at this meeting to be 30 feet

long from oute to oute and 22 feet wide from oute to oute and 12 foot in hight on ye wall.'

"At the meeting held on the 1st of 12th mo. 1702, John Wills and Thomas Eves were appointed 'to have ye oversite of the work and to agree with ye workmen.' The 3d of 3d mo. 1703, the meeting appointed 'Thomas Eves, George Elketon, Restore Lippincott, Richard Ridgway, Samuel Jennings and Thomas Gardner,' to be named in the conveyances 'as persons in trust by ye meeting to which Jno. Wills signes for ye meeting house ground at Rancokess.' The meeting house was completed in the Fall of 1703, as recorded in the Minutes dated the 7th of the 12th mo., 1703. 'Jon. Wills reports to this meeting that their meeting house at Northampton is fit to meet in, orders yt (that) first days and week days meeting be kept in it wch (which) this meeting approveth of and orders that the three weeks meeting formerly kept at Joshua Humphries is now to be kept at the new meeting house.'

"The Wills family records show that the meeting house was standing in 1772, when the present meeting house at Rancocas was erected. Samuel Wills, born in 1765, has left a record that he could distinctly remember going to meeting in the old building when a small boy. He also recalled that there was a large fireplace in the southwest corner near which the mothers sat with their children in extreme weather. The following description of this quaint building, the author of which is unknown to the writer, is interesting and of historical value: 'The first meeting house was probably near the graveyard, and built of logs hewn out of the timber that stood on the ground where the house was placed. It was primitive in the last degree and without any comforts or conveniences now deemed so necessary. The floor was of clay, beaten hard and made as even as possible. A single window with four panes of 'Bulls eye glass' placed in the wall back of where the elders sat, was the only means of light when the door was closed. There may have been an open fireplace and chimney for heating purposes, if not, then the only protection from the cold was found in foot stoves or in warm bricks or stones brought by each family on meeting days and placed under their feet during the service.' This description doubtless based on tradition, may not be accurate in all details.

"Daniel Wills, father of William R. Wills, was the first Friend to place a gravestone in the old grave yard. This, of course, shocked some of the more conservative Friends who felt it was a display of vanity and consequently it was promptly lowered to the level of the ground. Daniel Wills, however, who had a very strong will of his own, immediately replaced it and finally the Meeting agreed to permit it to stand."

"The second oldest house (in Rancocas), to which I will again refer, is the little brick homestead at the western end of the village which was erected in 1810 as a dwelling for the school master."

"The present brick school house was erected in 1822 rather than in 1807 as stated on the date stone. I have been told that 1807 was painted on the stone at the time of the school celebration in 1913.

"The following records which John Russell Hayes, librarian of Friends' Historical Library, Swarthmore College, kindly copied for me from the original Minute Book of Rancocas Preparative Meeting, definitely fixes 1822 as the correct date: 'At Ancocas Preparative Meeting held in the 3rd of the 1st mo. 1822, "The Trustees appointed to superintend the School,

report.....that the house in which the school is held is so old and out of repair that they cannot indulge a reasonable hope of its being suitable for the purpose of a school another year, they therefore, suggest to the Preparative Meeting the propriety of authorizing the succeeding Trustees to build a new house on the lot whereon the present one stands within the ensuing year. Signed on behalf of the Trustees, Charles Stokes, Clerk."

"At the next Preparative Meeting held on 1st mo. 31st, 1822, the proposition was again considered and 'the meeting granted to the Trustees of the School the privilege of building a new school house agreeable to the proposition made by them and also to make use of such parts of the means in the Treasurer's hands as appear to be not otherwise appropriated.'

"At the Preparative Meeting held on 30th of 1st mo. 1823, the Trustees reported 'that a school house has been erected agreeable to the direction of the Preparative Meeting in the 2d. mo. last and that the whole expense including the price of the new stove, etc., is $559.23 leaving a balance in favor of the school fund of $1.64. Signed on behalf of the Trustees, Charles Stokes, Clerk.' As this report was signed on 1st month 23d, 1823, it is evident that the school house was completed in 1822.

"At the time of the separation in the Society of Friends in 1827, the meeting and school properties were retained by the Hicksite Friends, The Orthodox branch worshipping for a time in the hall over the blacksmith shop on Bridge street. Afterwards, at the invitation of the Hicksite Friends, the Orthodox meeting was held in the eastern end of the building, their own meeting being held at the same time in the western end. For a number of years after the separation, the children of both branches attended school in the brick school house but as 'love and unity' did not seem to prevail in full measure, the Orthodox Friends built a separate school house in the eastern end of the meeting house yard. One by one the Orthodox families moved from the neighborhood and their meeting was finally laid down in 1924, the meetings during the last years having been held in the house of Samuel and Mary Haines.

"The Hicksite Meeting has been regularly maintained since the separation in 1827, although at times not more than two or three faithful Friends gathered in the historic old building on First day morning.

"The faithfulness of the little group of worshippers has been rewarded as the past few years have witnessed a revival of interest in Quakerism in the neighborhood. The meeting house now shelters forty or fifty worshippers at the First-day morning services. There is an active First-day school under the auspices of the meeting, with an average attendance of about seventy-five.

"Let us now return to the little Quaker school house by the roadside, once the centre of the intellectual life of the community. It is still part of the meeting house property but is now a dwelling, the school having been discontinued many years ago. An interesting article could be written about the gifted young men and women who taught in this school, but in this brief sketch I can refer to but few. John Gummere, ranking high as an educator, was engaged to teach the school in 1800 at an annual salary of Two Hundred Dollars. He was a young man of exceptional ability and it soon became necessary to offer him greater inducements to keep him in the community. His salary was raised to Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars and in 1810,

as a further inducement a dwelling house was erected for his use. This little brick house, which is still owned by the Meeting, stands on the south side of Beverly road at the western end of the village. John Gummere taught in the Rancocas school until 1811, when he removed to Burlington, where he afterwards established his 'Academy for Boys'".

SPRINGFIELD.

Frequently called.....,Old Springfield.
Popularly known as.....Copany.
Meeting established.....1682.
First Meeting House built.....1698,
Second Meeting House built.....1775.
Friends' School established.....1779.
Meeting discontinued.....
Location.....Jacksonville, N. J.

****

Springfield, often called "Old" or "Lower" Springfield after the establishment of Upper Springfield, was a Preparative Meeting belonging to Burlington Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. This Meeting is very old, as the following minutes and notes collected by Ezra Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", show:-

"1682.- 'It is ordered that Friends at Esiskunk Creek have a meeting at the house of Thomas Barton on first days, for this winter season." -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"1687.- 'A meeting for worship was set up in 1687 for Friends at Esiskunk Creek, and held by turns at the houses of Thomas Barton, John Day, and John Curtis." -(Samuel Smith.)

"1694,- 'It is agreed that the meeting-house of Springfield is to be built of the hither side of Mattacopany bridge, that is, if the land be to be had convenient for the meeting-house.' -(Burlington Monthly Meeting.)

"1698.- 'Old Springfield meeting-house was built in 1698 and the meeting settlrd there on ground given by Richard Ridgway.' -(S. Smith.)

The early Meeting House referred to in the foregoing note was replaced by another built in 1775, which is still standing in 1929, although now showing indications of dilapidation and reputed to be unsafe for use. This interesting old brick building with its front to the south, facing the Burial Ground, and with its back towards the public road leading to the village of Jacksonville about half a mile distant, is located on a slight elevation of ground overlooking the little valley of the Barkers Branch of the Asiscunk Creek. The old brick struct-

ure, with the date 1775 in large figures in the western gable, has an entrance door on each of its four sides, four windows at the front and also at the back, and three at the east and west ends. The upper windows are protected by lattice blinds and the lower ones by quaint board shutters, and all are square in shape.

The grounds are beautified with shade trees, but the Meeting House, closed except for special services, and the graveyard in front of it, show visible evidence of age and neglect. The Burial Ground contains many marked graves, some mush sunken and all more or less overgrown with long grass and unkempt vegetation. Within them moulder away the remains of members of the Atkinson, Aaronson, Dubel, Fort, Fenton, Gaskill, Kimble, King, Haines, Kirby, Pickering, Stokes, Troth, Wright, Wood, Zelley and other Friends' families who once worshiped within the Meeting House. A long row of headstones near the entrance gate mark thr resting places of some of the Gaskill family, the first on the row being marked "Job Gaskill died Sept. 26th, 1810 aged 85 yrs.", and the second "Elizabeth Gaskill died 1812 aged 45."

Just a few steps from the Meeting House is still standing the old frame school-house, also facing the south, with its back to the road. The school at Old Springfield was established in 1779 and doubtless this antique frame building has weathered the years from very near that date. Its uses for school purposes have long been past, and in 1929 it has degenerated to becoming a lodging for pigeons and poultry.

Old Springfield Meeting House is locally called by the name of the bridge spanning the brook nearby, and is known as "Copany", a corruption of "Mattacopany", the name of an Indian chieftain who once lived in the neighborhood. It was likewise the earlier name of the brook now called Barkers Branch. In E. M. Woodward's "History of Burlington County, N.J.," is the following brief notice of this Meeting House:-

"The Friends' meeting house at 'Copenny' is nearly half a mile east of Jacksonville, beautifully situated in the grove upon the right bank of the sparkling little brook meandering down through the dell. This is one of the ancient historic landmarks of the latter century. Built of stone in 1775, it has stood through four bloody wars in which the United States have been engaged, and yet sullenly bids defiance to the ruthless tooth of time. During the Revolutionary war the Copenny meeting-house was used upon one or two occasions as a hospital, and tradition, with its silver tongue, says that two or three skirmishes between the Yankees and British took place near here, while the troops were passing to and from Philadelphia. Nearby the meeting-house is the little old school-house which tradition says has been the companion of the meeting-house for the last century, and the general appearance of the two would naturally prove the assertion."

NOTE.- The Copany Meeting house is built of brick, not of stone.

In George DeCou's "Historical Sketches of Mount Holly and Vicinity," 1936, is the following mention of Springfield Friends' Meeting:-

"Springfield Meeting, now known as Copany Meeting, is one of the oldest in the County and the first meeting house, erected in 1698, on the site of the present building located about one-half mile east of Jacksonville was third in order of construction in the county. The first reference to a meeting in the neighborhood that I have found in the records of Burlington Monthly Meeting is dated 'ye first of ye 11th

mo., 1682,' and reads: 'It is ordered yt (that) Friends at Esiscunk Creek have a meeting on the first day at Tho: Barton's house for this winter or till further order.' The Barton home was located north of Jacksonville on the northern side of Assiscunk Creek. Meetings were also held at the home of John Day and Thomas Curtis prior to the building of the meeting house.

"Early in the 1690's, the Friends of the neighborhood began to consider the advisability of erecting a meeting house and in 1694, the monthly meeting granted them permission to proceed with the undertaking. The minute reads: 'At our men's monthly meeting held att ye house of Elizabeth Gardner the 4th of ye 12th mo., 1694. It is agreed yt ye Meeting house of Springfield is to be built of the hither side of Mattocopany Bridg, that is if ye land be to be had convenient for the meeting house.' Land did 'be to be had' and was had from Richard Ridgway, who, according to Samuel Smith, the historian, presented it to the meeting. Nothing further seems to have been done in the matter until 1697, when on 'the 3d of ye 11th mo.' Burlington Monthly Meeting recorded the following minute: 'It is ordered (ye meeting having concluded yt ye Meeting house of Springfield shall be brick) yt ye members of Springfield Meeting do get what subscription they can and give an account to ye Monthly Meeting; and also to advise with workmen about ye vallue of ye building of it and the demensions of ye sd House to be as followeth, viz. 26 foot long and 20 foot wide both within and to give acco. as above sd.' Under date of 'ye 6th of ye 4th mo., 1698,' I find the following interesting minute: 'The trustees mentioned for the Deed of the Meeting House of Springfield are Jno. Shinn, Jno. Day, Jno. Butcher, Jno. Brown, Jno.Hollingshead, and Joshua Humphries who are to continue during Life and at the Decease of any of these Trustees then the other five Surviving or the Major part of them shall have Power to Choose another or others in the Room of ye deceased and so to continue forever.'

"It is interesting to notice that Francis Collins, who built the first meeting house in Burlington, was selected to build the Springfield Meeting House. Francis was rather dilatory in his work, as shown by the following record dated 'ye 8th of ye 3d mo., 1699.': 'Ordered by this Meeting yt Jno. Shinn, Sen., and Jno. Day, speak to Francis Collings yt he get the work done belonging to Springfield Meeting house by the next three weeke Meeting or else they are appointed to Get Some other workmen.' Francis apparently 'got busy' as John Shinn and John Day reported to the meeting on April 5th, that the building had been completed. These minutes are the most satisfactory of any that I have found in my researches, as they give us the location, the size of the building, the name of the builder and the material of which it was built.

"Springfield Meeting was called Lower or Old Springfield after the establishment of Upper Springfield Meeting in 1726, but in recent years it has been known as Copany Meeting. Copany is undoubtedly an abbreviation of Mattacopany, the Indian name of the stream near which it is located. The present meeting house was erected in 1775 as stated on the western end. On 'the 6th day of 2d mo., 1775,' the following minute was recorded: 'A Friend from Old Springfield informed the Meeting that they had thoughts of Rebuilding their Meeting house if this meeting has no objection— which being considered they are left at liberty to perform the work in a becoming manner.'

"On July 3d, 1775— the day on which General Washington assumed command of the American Army at Cambridge— Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends gathered as usual and among other business adopted the following minute: 'Friends of Old Springfield desiring that a Committee might be appointed to take a Deed for the Ground on which their old Meeting house stood and for an additional lot which they have purchased the better to accommodate their new house and enlarge their burying ground. David Ridgway, Thomas Pancoast, Henry Ridgway, Robert Grubb, John Hillier, Peter Ellis, William Ridgway and John Brown are appointed for that purpose.'

"The old meeting house, pleasantly located by the roadside on a bluff overlooking Barker's Run, doubtless could tell many interesting Revolutionary stories if its walls could speak, as on two occasions British soldiers passed by its doors. Late in December, 1776, there was a skirmish between the American and British forces nearby and the old meeting house was used as a hospital. The Friends' School was established in about 1779 and the frame school house still standing, was erected shortly afterwards. It is located in the western end of the meeting house yard and is in a most dilapidated condition. The school master's dwelling, located south of the school house, is now used as a dwelling house. The meeting house property is now owned by the 'Hicksite' Friends but regular services have not been held for a number of years."

**See Addenda P. 209 for additional information.

##########

STONY BROOK.

Meeting organized about.....1710.
Indulged Meeting established.....1726.
First Meeting House built.....1726.
Present Meeting House built.....1760.
Location near.....Princeton, N. J.

****

Stony Brook Meeting House is located near Princeton, in Mercer County, New Jersey, northeast from the city of Trenton about ten miles. Its story began early for it was an Indulged meeting permitted by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in 1710, to hold meetings once in three months. Its school history, too, dates early as this extract from Thomas Woody's "Quaker Education in New Jersey," indicates:-

"In 1693 William Penn purchased land in the neighborhood of Princeton, and thither came several prominent Quaker families in 1696 to form the settlement of Stony Brook, where the old meeting house still stands. Just when a school was begun it is impossible to say, but prior to the establishing of the College of New Jersey (1747), it is probable that no other school existed in the neighborhood." As late as 1848 the school kept up "most of the year", but after 1851 it is not clear that it was kept at all.

Thomas Chalkley, the eminent Quaker minister, visited Stony Brook and Chesterfield in 1725. He wrote in his Journal:- "About the latter end of the third month, I went to the quarterly meeting of ministers and elders for the

county of Burlington; and from thence to Stony Brook; where, on a first day, we had a large meeting in Joseph Worth's barn, which was crowded with people, and was a solid, good meeting."

In Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records occurs the following minute:- "In 1724 a committee reported that 'A house may be built of stone, thirty-four feet long and thirty feet wide, and finished, so as to render it useful, as they think, for about one hundred and fifty pounds, new money.'" The house was built and the meeting established in 1726.

In John F. Hageman's "History of Mercer County, N.J.," the following interesting account of Stony Brook is given:-

"The Quaker Meeting House at Stony Brook, hoary with age, seems to have outlived the society which established it. The fathers who built it and planted their families around it, connecting with it a school-house for their children, and a burial place for themselves and their descendants, now, after half a dozen generations, have scarcely a representative among the living in the neighborhood. The old school-house is closed. The meeting-house is seldom if ever opened for worship, and there are but few new graves made in the old burial ground which belongs to it.

"June 1, 1709, Benjamin Clarke conveyed by deed nine acres and sixty hundredths of an acre of land, on the northeasterly side of Stony Brook to Richard Stockton and others in trust to build a meeting-house on it, and for a burying-ground for the Society of Friends. This was about twelve years after the settlement at Stony Brook by the families of Clarke, Olden, Worth, Hornor, and Stockton, all of whom were reputed to belong to that society. This lot of land so set apart still remains held for the purpose for which it was dedicated by the grantor. In the latter part of the summer of 1709 a small frame building was erected on said lot for a meeting-house, in which meetings for worship and church business were held till the year 1760, when, being too small and out of repair, it gave place to the present stone building, which was at that time erected on the site of the original one. Before the first building was erected the families of the society in the neighborhood worshiped together in their private dwellings.

"This place of worship is over one hundred and twenty years old, (in 1883) probably older than the Presbyterian Church at Maidenhead, though the grant of land to that congregation antedates the deed for this Stony Brook meeting-house lot about ten years. The house is small, and in its interior it resembles an ancient country school-room more than a house of worship. But it is historic. It was the only place of public worship in Princeton prior to the building of the college in 1757, and the school on the same ground was probably the only school in the neighborhood before that date. It was the center of a large geographical circuit of a Quaker population, no other such place of worship being nearer to it than Trenton. It was at this place where Washington's army, retreating from Trenton, halted, while Mercer made his flank movement upon the British regiments on their march to Trenton by the Lawrenceville road. It was in sight of this place that the battle of Princeton was fought, and the house in which Gen. Mercer died was only a few hundred yards distant from it. It and Worth's Mills are old landmarks which have survived the families that built them, and the generations that cherished and supported them."

The following extract from the "Princeton Press", March 19, 1904,

corrects an error in Hageman's History, and further adds to the story of the Stony Brook Meeting:-

"The question of the age of the age of the Friends' Meeting House at Stony Brook, recently discussed in these columns, having thereby been brought to the attention of Mr. Joseph S. Middleton of Crosswicks, the officer charged by the Chesterfield Meeting with its care, he has furnished us with the subjoined extracts from the Society's records, which are a valuable contribution to local history. These have been secured by searching the records at Philadelphia, Burlington, Trenton, and Crosswicks, and may be regarded as perfectly authentic....(The Meeting minutes have been omitted in this copy of the article)....'It thus appears that Hageman's History is correct in ascribing 1760 as the date when the present Meeting House was built, although in error (1) in omitting to state that the original building was of stone and was put up in 1726....This stone meeting-house, rebuilt upon the original foundation, is now standing in a good state of preservation, though no meetings have been held therein for several years. It is a two-story building, with open fireplaces in each end, originally used for heating the house before the use of stoves. The burial-ground near it is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, kept in repair under the supervision of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, by Elizabeth B. Clarke of Princeton. The frame dwelling-house on the property was erected by the Monthly Meeting in 1781 as a residence for the schoolmaster. The schoolhouse which stood near the meeting house and burial ground was taken down in 1901.'"

Stony Brook Meeting House is in Princeton Township, about a mile from Princeton. It stands a short distance from the arched stone bridge that spans the brook from which the Meeting House takes its name, and is approached by a lane at the rear of the building as well as by another through the grove to the south and in front of the House. In 1929 the Meeting House and its surroundings are in the very best of order, the shingled capping on the graveyard wall alone showing signs of decay. The oblong-shaped Burial Ground to the west of the House has an unusual large number of graves marked with irregular brown field-stones, several entirely minus inscriptions, and many with only the name of the sleeper beneath the surface. There are many memorial stones for the Stebbins and Olden families, while other names seen are Alton, Applegate, Clarke, Collins, Case, Deacon, Davis, Gulick, Speakman, Warren and Stackhouse. Probably the name of Stockton, which is to be readon a number of stones in the end of the cemetery nearest the Meeting House, is the most historic name of them all. Near the entrance gate is a low monument with a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:-

"Richard Stockton a Signer of the Declaration of Independence
is buried in these grounds. 1730 - 1781. Erected by the New
Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution 1913"

The compiler of these notes visited the Stony Brook Meeting House twice, the first time on Nov. 30, 1929, a clear, cold day when the thermometer registered 12 above zero, and on July 4, 1937, another bright, clear day with good warm weather, quite in contrast to that of the former visit, eight years previously. The second visit was due to the kindness and interest of Joseph R. and Elizabeth R. Lippincott of Riverton, New Jersey, who motored to the old historic Meeting House. The janitor, who lives in the former "Master's House", courteously admitted the party

to the interior of the Meeting House and stated that there had been several meetings held at Stony Brook during the past year, and that at the times of the meetings in the winter time, the assembly-room had been heated by using the ancient open fire-place. These meetings have been attended by the Quaker students of Princeton University.

##########

TRENTON.

Meeting established.....1734.
Meeting House land obtained.....1737-8.
Meeting House built.....1739.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Meeting House rough-cast.....1840.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1858.
Old Meeting House rebuilt.....1872.
Location.....Trenton, N.J.

****

Trenton Friends' Meeting belongs to Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in both branches of the Society of Friends, and for both branches it is a Preparative Meeting under the jurisdiction of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. The Year Book of Hicksite Friends for 1929 states that Chesterfield Monthly Meeting is held eight months of the year at Trenton, and that Burlington Quarterly Meeting is held there in the Eleventh Month. The Hicksite Meeting House at Trenton is situated on Hanover Street, cornering to Montgomery. It is an old building that has lost its antique appearance, for it has been remodeled twice, and has two date stones on the Montgomery Street end, bearing record of its erection and of the re-building and second re-modeling in plainly carved figures:-

1739 1872	and	1896

On the front of the house, near the entrance door on Hanover Street, is a tablet giving information:- "This Meeting House was occupied by the British Dragoons December 1776. Erected by the Joseph Wood School February 22, 1902."

The Meeting House is a good-sized rough-cast structure, but not overlarge. On the left of it and to the rear, is the old burial ground with a number of memorial stones of modest Quaker fashion, bearing family names of Abbott, Burdsall, Barnes, Cadwalader, Clymer, Davis, DeCou, Evans, Gaine, Hillman, Marshall, Pratt, Paxson, Potter, Redman, Skirm, Tilton, and White. In a far extremity of the yard, under a tree near the sheds at the back of the House and graveyard is the grave of

"Doctor THOMAS CADWALADER died 14 Nov. 1779"

Midway among the grave at the left side of the Meeting House between the resting-place of Dr. Cadwalader and the street, is a family plot of three graves, occupied by Evan Evans, his wife and son. There are head-stones and foot-stones at these graves, on the first the names of the individuals, "Evan Evans," "Ann Wife of Evan Evans," and "Lewis R. Son of Evan and Ann Evans;" and on the foot-stones the initials of the persons accompanied by the dating:- "E. E. Born June 18th, 1783 Died Feb. 20th, 1867;" "A. E. Born October 3d 1776 Died April 6th 1863." "L. R. E. Born April 7th 1808 Died December 27th, 1829." This Burial Ground is the old cemetery of Trenton Friends, now no longer used, but kept carefully neat and beautiful. Another ground called "Riverview," some two miles distant, contains the graves of later generations of Trenton Friends.

Trenton Friends' Meeting was established a few years previous to the erection of the Meeting House, as this extract, as quoted from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" indicates:-

"1734.- 'Our friend, Isaac Hanam, with other Friends, requested liberty to keep a meeting for worship at Trent Town on first days, hoping it may be of good service. Therefore this meeting grants them their request for six months, and longer, as it may be found of good service.' -(Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.)

"In 1740, the meeting-house at Trenton was built, and the meeting for worship settled." -(S. Smith.)

The same minute, as copied by the compiler of these notes in 1938 from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records (Copies) at 302 Arch Street, is as follows. It is nearly identical with the foregoing:-

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 6th of the 4 mo 1734 Our Friend Isaac Harrow with other Friends requested of this Meeting liberty to keep a meeting of Worship in Trent Town on first days hoping it may be of good service: Therefore this Meeting grants them their request for six months and longer as it may be found of good service "

On 4th Mo. 5, 1735, Chesterfield Monthly Meeting appointed Isaac Harrow for Overseer of the Trent Town Meeting.

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 2d of the 1 mo 1737/8 This Meeting appoints Joseph Reckless to draw a Deed for land for a Meeting house and graveyard at Trentown to be conveyed to Benjamin Smith, Stacy Beakes, William Plasket, Joseph Decow, Nathan Beakes and Isaac Watson, this Meeting appoints John Tantum & Benj'a Smith to have the oversight of the affair."

Isaac Stephens, an interested member of Trenton Meeting, writing for the Friends' Intelligencer, Eighth Month 13th, 1872, just after the rebuilding of the House, gives the following interesting history of the Meeting House:-

"The Meeting House of Friends at Hanover and Montgomery streets in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, having lately been rebuilt and greatly improved, a few facts connected with its history, are by the writer deemed worthy of notice in the Intelligencer: In Doctor Michener's 'Retrospect of Early Quakerism', from the records of Burlington Quarterly and Chesterfield Monthly Meetings, it appears that the Meeting was 'settled in the year 1740.' This agrees with the date (1739) placed with blue glazed bricks in one end of the house, and well remembered by some of us who were school boys here

from 1820 to 1830. About the year 1840 the house was considerably changed and rough-cast on the outside. The recent improvements have been very thorough, and we think the house now has some features worthy of the attention of Friends who may wish to make their Meeting Houses more comfortable.

"We have now a roomy vestibule entrance, where Friends can exchange salutations, dry their feet before meeting, or find their company to leave for home, and a stairway leading from the vestibule to a well arranged Monthly Meeting room above, which by sliding shutters, can be thrown in connection with the house below. The traditional open back benches have been discarded for close back seats, which are, together with the woodwork of the house, painted, and the floor carpeted. Altogether it is a Meeting House neat and plain, but not so widely different from our own homes as to show an unpleasant contrast. There is also a peculiar satisfaction in knowing that within these same walls we have heard a Thomas Wetherald, a Richard Burdsall, and a Maria Imlay, give forth to most attentive listeners words of wisdom and truth. These, with other beatified spirits from among us, have passed on to the 'Better Land'".

During 1883 John F. Hageman's "History of Mercer County, N.J.," was published. In its pages this brief mention of the Friends and their Meeting House in Trenton, was given:-

"The first settlers at Trenton were Friends, although theirs was not the first religious society that was formed there. Their meeting-house was, however, the first place of worship that was erected within the limits of the city of Trenton. It was built in 1739, on the corner of Hanover and Montgomery Streets, where it has ever since been in use. It has undergone repairs, however, though it retains in a great measure its primitive simplicity. The date of its erection was formerly on the building, but it was covered in rough-casting the house in 1838. When the Society became divided in 1828 the branch denominated Hicksite were left in possession of this house, where they have since worshipped.

"An Orthodox branch of the society purchased from the Methodists their church on the northeast corner of Greene and Academy Streets, about 1838, and worshiped in it till 1858, when they built their place of worship in Mercer Street, near Livingston.

"In the quiet, unostentatious pursuit of the even tenor of their ways, these people leave but little history."

The Meeting House of Orthodox Friends at No. 155 Mercer Street, practically a continuation of Montgomery Street, in Trenton, is a neat brick building, not so large as the Meeting House of the Hicksite branch several squares distant from it. It is built on a terraced plot of ground a few feet above the level of the sidewalk, and is quite attractive in appearance. To the left of it a carriage driveway leads to the wagon-sheds only a few yards to the rear of the House. The sheds are capable of accommodating but three or four vehicles, but it is usually the case with Friends' meetings within city limits to have little need of wagon-sheds. To the right of the Meeting House is a small well-kept lawn, at the back of which a high hedge hides a small Burial Ground, where lie buried a few of the past members of the Society. These are in three rows, the names on the stones showing that members of the DeCou, Dunn, Alsop, Ivins, Kaighn, Reeve and Warner families rest there. The Mercer Street Meeting House has the date 1858 cut in the stone window-sill at the southern end of the building.

In the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Yearly Meeting about 1905, the following items refer to the Trenton Meeting:-

"Held on First and Fifth days at 10.30 o'clock. The Meeting House is situated at 149 Mercer Street. (The Year Book of 1928 gives the number 155.) This is reached from Clinton Street Station, on the Pennsylvania R.R., by a trolley going west on State Street. Leave the car at State and Montgomery Streets, and walk down the latter to Mercer Street. From this corner the Meeting House is only half a square distant. From the Reading Station, take the car going east on State Street to Montgomery Street, as above. The attendance on a First day varies from 12 to 20. There is no resident minister."

"Riverview", where Hicksite Friends have buried their dead since at least as early as 11mo. 1, 1859, the date of the death of William Matlack who was interred there, is the largest cemetery in Trenton. Only a small portion of it is reserved for the use of the Society of Friends, a small square with plain headstones, surrounded on all sides by the pretentious marble or granite monuments of others more worldly in taste and inclination than the Quakers. Even some of the headstones of the Friends' section are not in conformity with the rules of the Society. This is especially noticeable in the granite monument erected to the memory of the family of Isaac Stephens, a prominent member of the Trenton Friends' Meeting. But the inscriptions on the headstones are in Friendly language; that in reference to Isaac Stephens states that he was born 10mo. 21, 1810 and died 4mo.20, 1891. Other names seen in the Friends' section of "Riverview" are Conard, Comfort, Dubree, Fell, Ford, Furman, Haines, Hudson, Kniffin, Lukens, Lawrence, Marshall, Matlack, Parrot, Purington, Quinn, Satterthwaite, Smith, South, Shotwell, Thorn and Walton.

A short distance from the Friends' section is a tall monument erected in commemoration of the services of and the public esteem for General George Brinton McClellan, who was Governor of the State of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881, and died Oct. 29, 1885.

##########

UPPER FREEHOLD.

Meeting first called Woodward's Meeting.
Meeting often called .....Arneytown.
Meeting established.....1740.
Meeting House built.....1742.
Ellisdale School-house built.....1812.
Preparative Meeting discontinued...1875.
Meeting laid down.....1875.
Location.....Arneytown, N. J.

****

Upper Freehold, taking its name from the most westerly township of Mon-

mouth County, New Jersey, was the official title given to one of the earlier Friends' Meetings of the Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. It was early known as Woodward's Meeting and, in later times, as Arneytown, both names derived from early members of the Meeting and its local geographical location. It was an Indulged Meeting of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting. These two extracts from the minutes of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, as taken by Ezra Michener, tell of its organization:-

"1739.- 'Isaac Forman, Joseph Arney, and several inhabitants near there, requested liberty of this meeting to keep a meeting every first day, at a house of Joseph Arney's; and this meeting gave consent that they have liberty to keep a meeting for one year.'

"1740.- 'This meeting gives liberty to the inhabitants near Thomas Woodward's, to make application to the Quarterly meeting for a meeting-house, according to their request.'"

And Samuel Smith states "The Meeting at Woodward's was settled in 1742, and their meeting-house built the same year, on land given by Joseph Arney."

Upper Freehold was evidently a thriving meeting for many years. In 1833 it had a school under its care and in 1868 this institution had forty-four pupils, but two years later, 1870, it ceased to be mentioned in the meeting minutes.

From Franklin Ellis's "History of Monmouth County, N.J.," 1885, the following note concerning the district school is obtained:- "Arneytown District, No. 23, embracing a part of the adjoining township in Burlington County, was organized in 1874, in which year the school-house was erected. It is also used for religious worship. The district contains ninety-two children of school age."

In 1875 it was reported to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting that both the Preparative Meeting and the meetings for worship at Upper Freehold were discontinued. This announcement was published in the Yearly Meeting Extracts.

From Thomas Gordon's "Gazetteer of New Jersey, 1834, this reference to Arneytown is obtained:- "Arneystown p-t of Hanover t-ship, Burlington co., near the eastern line; 13 miles N.E. of Mount Holly,-175 from W. C., (Washington City ?) 11 from Trenton S.E., and 8 E. from Bordentown; contains a store, tavern, 15 dwellings, and a large meeting house pertaining to Friends; surrounded by a country of fertile loam."

Ellis's "History of Monmouth County, N.J.," 1885, takes occasion to mention the small village of Ellisdale, which has a direct connection with the Friends' Meeting at Arneytown. The statement is this:- "Ellisdale Village lies on the line between Monmouth and Burlington Counties. It was early known as Gibbstown, and in 1834 as Shelltown. 'It contains some half-a-dozen dwellings. There is a Friends' Meeting-house near it.' The meeting-house here referred to is the old school-house which was used by the Friends of Arneytown Meeting."

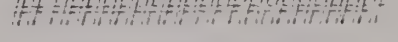
"Ellisdale District No. 21. The school-house now in use (1885) was moved in May, 1867, to its present location, on land donated by George Tilton. It originally stood back on the Tilton farm, and was used both as a school-house and Friends' Meeting-house. It was erected before 1812."

Upper Freehold, called Woodward's Meeting in early days, and often in later times Arneytown, from its location, no longer has a place in the

modern schedule of Friends' Meetings. However, a visit to the locality in Arneytown, where its Meeting House once stood, shows there is much left to recall its past history, much to prove it is still very material in its existence, but most regretfully neglected. The Meeting House, a frame structure on stone foundation, disappeared upwards of fifty years or more ago, yet, on the 3rd of May, 1931, when Asa M. Smith of Moorestown, N.J., took the compiler of these Friends' Meeting notes to the spot, it was then seen that the outline of the foundation wall was quite easily traced. Masses of stone and brick lay scattered about, while a depression in the ground marking the basement below the floor, was thickly overspread with a wild growth of saplings six or eight feet high. To the eastward piles of decaying timber lay in an irregular long-spread heap on the ground where in more recent days the wagon-sheds stood, a sad survivor of Upper Freehold Meeting. The wooden material of which the House was built was used in the construction of nearby farm buildings, all of which, like the Meeting House itself, are gone. Even the more durable slate roof of the Friends' House of worship has served out its time in a second roofing of other buildings.

The L-shaped Burial Ground with many marble memorial stones, was north of the Meeting House. It is inclosed by a heavy wire fence rusted by time and foul weather. Here lie buried the loved and lost of prominent Quaker families of the neighborhood once constituting part of the membership of the Meeting. Family names seen are Abbott, Allen, Bartram, Bullock, Black, Curtis, Canfield, Ellis, Harker, Harrison, Hornor, Kent, Lawrie, Morgan, Newbold, Ridgway, Russel, Schooley, Tilton, Woodward and Webb. The headstones mostly stand erect in their Quaker simplicity of style, but a few have suffered and one lies broken in fragments, and all over the grounds, as well as in the adjoining yard of the Meeting House, a wild growth of locust and elm saplings have taken firm root and have assumed complete possession. The general condition of Upper Freehold Meeting House premises is deplorable, the more so as the situation is charming and due attention to its care and protection would make it attractive and beautiful.

About two miles distant, near Ellisdale, is the site of the frame school-house which in earlier times was used as a Friends' Meeting House, the Meeting being subordinate to Upper Freehold Preparative Meeting. The building, still in existence, was sold and removed by the purchaser, a short distance away to another location on the opposite side of the road. It is now a dwelling-house, but in its outward appearance resembles some of the Friends' Meeting Houses.



UPPER SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting established.....1725-6.
Meeting House built.....1727.
Monthly Meeting established.....1781.3
School-house built.....1783.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1844.
Meeting House burnt.....1909.

Meeting House rebuilt.....,1911.
Location near.....Wrightstown, N.J.

****

Upper Springfield, as a Monthly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, belongs to Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. As a meeting for worship it was established, according to the authority of Samuel Smith, the historian, in 1728 "and their meeting-house built the same year, upon ground had of Joshua Shreve." But the Meeting house has the date 1727 on a brick over the front entrance door. The Monthly Meeting was established in 1783 and Dr. Ezra Michener of New Garden, Pa., states in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"The new Monthly Meeting of Upper Springfield was constituted of parts of Burlington and Chesterfield Monthly Meetings, viz., of Upper Springfield, a branch of Burlington, and of Mansfield and Upper Freehold, branches of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. It was approved by Burlington Quarterly Meeting; in the 8th month, 1782, and opened in the 5th month following."

Upper Springfield also held a Preparative Meeting, the records of which, dating from 1789 to 1827, are in possession of the Orthodox branch of the Society. In the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905, is the following note concerning this Meeting:-

"Upper Springfield. One mile west of Wrightstown, Burlington county, N.J. The Preparative and Particular Meetings which were held here were laid down in 1844. The house, which is in excellent preservation, is still standing, and is in the care of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting. It is occasionally used by Race Street Friends."

Upon the establishment of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting in 1783 attention was immediately given to the organization of a school. The institution continued for awhile but was closed in 1815. Another attempt to reopen the school was made in 1827, but it continued only two years when, in 1829, it was finally closed and the funds used for its keep-up were transferred to Mansfield.

In 1929 Upper Springfield is practically closed, only occasional special or circular meetings being held there, but the Meeting House and grounds are kept in good order by the Society.

The old brick Meeting House was accidentally burned in 1909, but was rebuilt in 1911, as these notes, which appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer, certify. The first note, published Twelfth Month 31, 1910, stated:-

"This is a picture of Upper Springfield Meeting House, built in 1727, enlarged in 1823, and burned down in Eighth month, 1909, through the carelessness of a man in burning brush and weeds in the adjoining graveyard, when, owing to a high wind, the flames caught on the horse sheds, thence to the Meeting House.

"We have been unable so far to secure any assistance from the 'Jeanes Fund for Meeting House Purposes', but this has not deterred us from trying to do what we could for ourselves. There are only a few Friends in that locality but the old Meeting House has ever been held in high regard by the people of the neighborhood, and as the meeting is unable to rebuild without assistance, a number of generous people (most of them <u>not</u> Friends but who

wish to see the house rebuilt) have given us valuable help, and the building is partly completed, but not sufficient money has yet been contributed for the payment of it. So we send this brief notice to the Intelligencer, hoping some generous Friends may read it and help us.

"Contributions may be sent to Martha E. Gibbs, Clerk of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, Columbus, N.J."

As the foregoing notice insinuates, a picture of the old Meeting House appeared in the Intelligencer with the notice. The second notice, much shorter, was published Eighth Month 12, 1911. It was worded as follows:-

"We have news of interest from Upper Springfield, N.J., where the new Meeting House was built this year, to replace the old house built in 1727, and burned in 1909." -Martha E. Gibbs.

From George DeCou's carefully and conscientiously written article called "Historical Sketches of Mount Holly and Vicinity," published in 1936, the following concerning Upper Springfield Meeting is quoted:-

"Upper Springfield Meeting House located about one mile and a quarter northwest of Wrightstown, erected in 1727, was authorized by Burlington Quarterly Meeting on 'the 20th of 12mo., 1725/6,' by the following minute: 'The Friends in the upper part of Springfield, Mansfield, and Chesterfield have liberty by this meeting to proceed in building a new meeting house near William Earls.' The following record shows that the members of the new meeting had difficulty in raising enough money to pay for the new building and found it necessary to apply to the Quarterly Meeting for assistance: 'At our quarterly meeting held in Burlington the 28th of 6mo., 1727— John Scholey in behalf of Friends belonging to the new meeting in the upper part of Springfield made application to this Meeting for some assistance in building a new meeting house there, which this meeting take notice of and recommends the same to the several Monthly Meetings to get Subscriptions and collect the Money as soon as Conveniently they can.'

"Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, consisting of Upper Springfield, Mansfield and Upper Freehold (Arneytown) Preparative Meetings, was authorized in 1781, and the meeting house enlarged in 1783, as shown by the following minutes: 'At a quarterly meeting held at Burlington the 27th, 8th mo., 1781.' 'The Committee respecting the better regulation of our Preparative Meetings and to consider whether it might not be advantageous to Society to Settle a new Monthly Meeting at Upper Springfield, made the following report, viz: Having met and deliberated on the following weighty Matters committed to us and patiently heard each other's Sentiments and Prospects thereon. We are with a great degree of Unanimity of Judgment that a new Monthly Meeting to be settled at Upper Springfield will be useful and Right, to be composed by the Members of that particular Meeting, upper Freehold and Mansfield Meetings, exclusive of Mansfield Neck Meeting.' (Bustleton.)

"'At a Quarterly Meeting held at Burlington the 24th of 2d mo.,1783.' 'The Committee on establishing a new Monthly Meeting at Upper Springfield &c agreed to Report that the House at Upper Springfield is so forward that its thought it will be near finished by the latter end of next Month; that we find by the Report of Friends appointed to take Subscriptions that they have nearly compleated them, and the Amount being likely to fall short of the necessary Sum, the Committee on consideration thereof do unite in proposing that the Quarterly Meeting allow the Sum One Hundred and Fifty

Pounds out of the Quarterly Meeting Stock, towards the compleating that House; with which assistance there is a Prospect of its being compleated for the Purpose intended.' It is pleasant to report that the amount asked for was paid to Thomas Earl, Anthony Sykes, two of the Trustees 'for making the addition to the House at Upper Springfield' and the meeting house promptly finished.

"The meeting house as it appears to-day is a little more than half as long as the old house which most unfortunately was burned in 1909. Some workmen were burning brush in the graveyard back of the wagon sheds which stood north of the meeting house and as it was a very windy day the sheds caught fire and the flames spread to the shingled roof of the historic landmark. Although the neighbors worked heroically, nothing could be done to save the building and when the firemen arrived there was little left other than the damaged and partly fallen walls.

"The meeting had been laid down many years before the fire and as there were no Friends living in the immediate neighborhood, the question of rebuilding was a serious problem. The money needed to restore the building was raised largely through the efforts of the late John P. Hutchinson, who was not a member of the Society of Friends and the late Martha Engle Gibbs, of Columbus, a faithful member of the meeting. The present building measures a little over forty feet in length, and, as already stated, is not so long as the meeting house was prior to the fire, the western end not having been rebuilt. The house as it now stands is undoubtedly the oldest part which was erected in 1727. A careful comparison of the illustrations of the meeting house past and present shows that the date stone is in exactly the same position as it was in the old building. It fell out at the time of the fire but was carefully preserved by Herman Croshaw, of Wrightstown, who personally saw it restored to its original position. The present building is not as high as it was before the fire and without question more closely resembles the building as erected in 1727.

"The house now standing, with the exception of the roof, doorway, windows, etc., is literally the original building, as the eastern wall was intact after the fire and the northern and southern walls were repaired with the original bricks. The western end of the present building, although of course a new wall, was also built from the old bricks.

"The meeting house is beautifully located at the junction of two winding and picturesque country roads, formerly Indian trails. It is a delightfully sequestered spot, 'far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,' where the Quaker pilgrim can spend a pleasant hour wandering through the old grave yard or resting beneath the trees in the ravine close by.....

"A school was established under the care of the Monthly Meeting and a frame school house erected in about 1783. This school house originally stood in the edge of the woods on the northern side of the road leading to Jobstown, near the meeting house yard. A number of years ago it was moved to the farm at the foot of the hill on the Jobstown road, now owned by Lester Cranmer. The old school house is still standing and is in fair condition."

The compiler of these notes visited the Upper Springfield, Arney's Mount and Old Springfield localities on July 14, 1929, being taken to those places by his nephew, Asa M. Smith of Moorestown, N.J. The impressions gained by that visit are here recorded:-

The Meeting House of Upper Springfield is situated at the top of a high rise of ground about a mile and a half from the village of Wrights-

town, in Burlington County, on the roadway leading to Jobstown in Springfield Township. The present brick building shows plainly that it has the same material in its walls that the old Meeting House had, the bricks being the dark and red ones which were in the former structure, and, over the porch roof the date-stone, likewise of brick, displays the original figures, 1727, just as in former days. The end of the house next to the public road is rough-cast as it was in the old house, but the building was reconstructed much shorter than its predecessor. To the left and a little ways from the house is a line of wagon-sheds, too short to accommodate more than three or four vehicles. They are closely over-shaded by trees, while a nearby huge grove hugs the ancient Meeting House at the front.

A large, neat and carefully kept Burial Ground, inclosed by iron fencing, is at the back of the Meeting House. In it are interred various members of the families of Black, Burtis, Croshaw, Earl, Emley, Field, Forsythe, Gaskill, Goodell, Kimble, Lamb, Lippincott, Newbold, Richardson, Rogers, Stockton, Wright and others once the country people of the neighborhood. There are many unmarked graves, and several with brown, rough fieldstones, modestly bearing simply initials and dates, such as two quite near the entrance gate show:- "H. B. 1793" and "S. B. 1801." At the further end of the Burial Ground, continuous with it, is another cemetery used by others not in membership with Friends, but here and there among the elaborate monuments are to be seen modest headstones bearing inscriptions in the plain fashion of the Society of Friends.

VINCENTOWN.

Meeting organized.....1765.
Meeting established about.....1777.
First Meeting House built.....1781.
Second Meeting House built.....1813.
Preparative Meeting discontinued.....
Meeting discontinued.....
Meeting House sold.....1912.
Location.....Vincentown, N. J.

****

Vincentown, originally recorded as "Vincent's Town", was a Friends' Meeting of quite early organization, but has long since been laid down, or discontinued, the latest of its minutes as a Preparative Meeting being dated in 1855. It is worthy of notice that in the minutes of the Meeting, now kept in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., the name of the meeting is from beginning to end written "Vincent Town". The final minute reads:- "at Vincent Town preparative Meeting of friends held 1 mo 25th 1855 the Queries Whare all read in this meeting with the answers thereto Wich the Clerk is Directed to forward to our Ensuing monthly meeting the meeting then Close at Vincent Town preparative Meeting of

friends held 2mo 22nd 1855 No buſineſs the meeting then Close " This last sentence was previously written and crossed out. Following this minute is another, the last, minute written in lead-pencil to this effect:- "at Vincent Town preparative meeting of friends held 3mo 29th 1855 No buſineſs the meeting then Close."

As a Preparative Meeting, Vincentown belonged to the Mount Holly Monthly Meeting in Burlington Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In the Burlington Monthly Meeting records occurs the following minute made in 1765:-

"A written proposal from sundry Friends, for keeping an afternoon meeting during the summer, at a schoolhouse lately erected near William Bishop's, was now read and agreed to."

This was doubtlessly the beginning of Vincentown Meeting of Friends. It had a school under its care that began as early as 1765. In Woodward's "History of Burlington County, N.J.," 1883, is a brief mention of this Friends' Meeting:-

"The second church built in Vincentown was by the Friends. The deed for the land upon which it was built was given by Mrs. Anne Leeds, widow of Vincent Leeds, to the Mount Holly Meeting of Friends, July 12, 1781, for the sum of five shillings. The names of the first trustees were Samuel Hilliard, William Bishop, Hudson Burr, William Burr, John White, and Isaac Barton. The original meeting-house was built of logs, and occupied for many years. It stood on the site occupied by the present one, and in 1813 gave way to the present brick structure. The building known to be the old Quaker meeting-house now (1883) stands in the south-west corner of General John S. Irick's lumber-yard, on Main Street, and is occupied as a dwelling. The original school-house in Vincentown stood in the old graveyard in rear of the Friends' meeting-house, and was removed many years ago. The original lot sold by Mrs. Leeds to the trustees of Friends' Meeting contained about two acres of land. When General Irick established his lumber-yard here he purchased about half the original grant of Mrs. Leeds to trustees, which is now occupied for lumber-yard purposes. There have been no regular service in the Vincentown Friends' meeting-house for several years, and it is occupied only upon funeral and especial occasions."

Since 1883 when the foregoing remarks were published, radical changes have been made with Vincentown Friends' Meeting House. In 1912 it was sold to the Vincentown Grange No. 67, Patrons of Husbandry, who in suiting it to the needs of their fraternity, have rough-cast the brick structure, altered the style of roof, and otherwise have changed its outward appearance by making it two stories in height, but have still preserved the date-stone, 1813, in the gable facing the street.

Back of the house is the Burial Ground, still in possession of the Friends, but quite neglected and evidently, judging from some of the inscriptions on the memorial stones, as well as by the style of gravestones, used by many not in membership with the Quaker Society. The marked memorial stones show the family names of Naylor, Lippincott, Hilliard, Kirkbride, Stockton, Elkinton, Powell, Branson, Conrow, Rogers, Waterman, Zelley, Shemelia, Leeds and others. Some of the gravestones, like the inclosing fence, indicate signs of dilapidation, while the passage of years has rendered several inscriptions almost or quite illegible. One such marks the grave of Joel Branson who died May 11, 1866, ag-

ed 33 years 10 mo. 16 days, and the tree against whose trunk the headstone almost touches, has embraced the grave with one of its huge roots.

In 1929 only two families belonging to the Society of Friends reside in Vincentown. Meetings were kept up in the brick Meeting house until early in the "seventies," and a First-day School convened there many years after the meetings were discontinued, but its pupils were almost entirely made up of children not in membership with Friends.

On the 4th of April, 1929, the compiler of these reminiscences of Friends' Meetings visited the Vincentown locality for the purpose of taking photographs of the Grange Hall and the neighboring Burial Ground. He was taken to the place by his brother, John R. Matlack of Evesboro, New Jersey.

In "Historical Sketches of Mount Holly and Vicinity" published in 1936 by George DeCou of Moorestown, N.J., is the following brief account of Vincentown Meeting:-

"The village of Vincentown was so named in honor of Vincent Leeds, who, with his brothers, James and Philo, at one time owned the land on which the town now stands. John Brainerd, the Presbyterian Missionary, frequently referred to the village as Quakertown in his writings and tradition says that at one time it was known as 'Brimstone Neck'. Thw town is located on the south branch of Rancocas Creek near the little stream known as 'Stop the Jade Creek'. This unique name it is said was given to the stream many years ago when an old horse ran along its bank followed by some men and boys yelling, 'stop the jade, stop the jade.'

"Although this community was settled by Friends, the first Quaker meeting was not established until 1765. Prior to that time Vincentown Friends must have ridden or driven to Mount Holly Meeting or in the early days to the meeting held in the home of Daniel Wills, Jr., near Eayrestown. On 7th mo. 1st, 1765, Burlington Monthly Meeting recorded the following minute: 'A written Proposal from Sundry Friends for keeping an afternoon meeting during the Summer Season at a School House lately Erected near William Bishop's was read and agreed to under Care of Hezekiah Jones.' A subsequent minute dated the 1st day of 6th mo., 1766, authorized holding meetings in the school house during the winter season. The school house 'near William Bishop's' was undoubtedly a Friends' School although not officially under the care of the meeting at that early period. The Bishop farm was located near the village on the road leading to Pemberton and the school house stood not far from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Some of the older residents of Vincentown can remember this old school house when they were children. This building stood on or very near the site of the original school house referred to in the minutes.

"On 8th mo. 1st, 1777, the Vincentown Friends asked for and were granted liberty to hold First-day morning meetings in the school house 'near William Bishops' and on 12th mo. 16th, 1778, permission was grantedto hold meetings on 5th days also. It is evident that meetings were regularly held in the school house until 1782, when the first meeting house was erected. Vincentown Friends made application to Mount Holly Monthly Meeting in 1781 for permission to build a meeting house, as shown by the following minute dated 7th mo. 4th, 1781: 'The Friends near Vincentown Meeting requests this meeting to appoint some Persons to take a Deed in Trust for a Lot of Land in order to build a meeting house on, Friends near that place, John White, Samuel Hilliar, William

Bishop, Hudson Burr, William Burr and Isaac Barton are appointed for that service.' The following minute was recorded on 5th mo. 8th, 1782: 'The Friends of Vincentown Meeting request Liberty of Holding their Meetings as usual the ensuing year, which this Meeting unites with, and the same friends request leave to Build a Meeting House on a lot of land near Vincentown which was given for that purpose, as soon as they conveniently can which this Meeting agrees to.' Two acres were conveyed to the Trustees by Anna Leeds, widow of Vincent Leeds on July 12, 1781, 'for consideration of five shillings.'

"This meeting house, supposedly a frame building, stood where the Grange Hall is located on Main street. In 1813 it was replaced by a brick building, the walls of which are incorporated in the hall. The Grangers are to be commended for their forethought in leaving the date stone in the wall fronting the street."

A D D E N D A.

Burlington Quarter.

AMWELL.

**The following minute found in the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records, covers the assertion made by Ezra Michener that an indulged meeting was permitted at the home of John Stevenson, but the date is two years later than that recorded in the "Retrospect of Early Quakerism." The two succeeding minutes, or substance of them, note the progress of the Meeting under name of Bethlehem. The actual date when Bethlehem Township was cut off from Amwell is not positively known, but it is supposed to have been near 1725. Hence it is easily understood how, at that early date, the Clerk of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting could have confused the names of townships so far remote (at that time) in the new county of Hunterdon.

"Att a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 3d of the 2mo 1729 Our Friend Isaac Horner acquainted this meeting, that it had been laid before our last Preparative Meeting by some Friends that are going to settle at Amwell & there being some Friends there before near where they intend to settle they desire they may have the concurrence of this Meeting in keeping a meeting at John Stevensons every first day hoping it may be of good use to the honest minded that are lovers of Friends and Truth to which this Meeting agrees."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting house in Chesterfield the 4th of the 9 mo 1731 The Meeting having under consideration that it is thought needful that some Friends be appointed as Overseers at Bethlehem but leaving it to the consideration of Friends untill our next Monthly Meeting." At the following Meeting Charles Wolverton and Daniel Robins were appointed.

Again, four years later, on 6th Month 7th, 1735, Joseph Willits and Samuel Wilson Jr. were appointed Overseers for Bethlehem Meeting by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.

ARNEY'S MOUNT.

**In 1938 the records of Arney's Mount Preparative Meeting are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. In those records it is noticed that from 1830 to 1855, the period of the Meeting's history which the written records cover, the name of the Meeting is invariably written "the Mount". On the last page of the Minute Book of Women Friends is the following concluding note of information written by the Clerk of the Men's Meeting:- "After 2mo 1850- Mens and womens Preparative Meetings at the Mount were united and held as one meeting.

Barclay White."

SPRINGFIELD.

**The various records belonging to Springfield Meeting are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. It is worthy of note that throughout the entire series the name of the Meeting, from the time of the establishment of Upper Springfield Meeting in 1726, has always been written "Old Springfield." On the last page of the Minute Book of the Women's Preparative Meeting is this record placed entirely separate from the records of business proceedings, more as a memorandum than as a minute:- "A Subscription for making and reparing Cushing's for Old Springfield meeting house for the year 1869. Collected for that purpose the sum of $14.40 "

The last minute in the Old Springfield Preparative Meeting books is thus recorded:- "Old Springfield Prep-Mg held 10 mo 25th 1914 1-2-5-7-9 Queries were read & written ans- for the 7th query which the Clerk is directed to forward a Copy to our next Mo- Mg to be held at Rancocas. 7th Query -- We endeavor to bear a faithful Testamony in favor of the peaceful Settlement of all differences and against war, and all connections with it

Then closed F S Zelley Clerk "

EAST BRANCH.

**There are four small books, once used by East Branch Preparative Meeting, dating from 1800 to 1807, and from 1822 to 1833, preserved in the fireproof at No. 302 Arch St., Phila. The first minute of the first book reads thus:-

"The Minutes of the Preparative meeting Called Robins's from the 29 of the 1m 1800 At a Preparative meeting held at the meeting Called Robins's the 29 of th 1mo 1800 At this meeting the Queries was All Read And Anfwers Prepared Which our Clerk was Directed to forward to the Clerk of the monthly meeting This meeting Appoints William Satterthwait And Ezekiel Combs for to Collect our Quota of the Yearly meeting Stock it being 19s / 6d And Pay it to the Treafurer. The meeting Clofed. "

Here are two minutes relating to the change of name of the meeting:-

"At A Preparative meeting Held at the meeting Called Robins's the 22 of the 3mo 1804 The Subject Relative to Changeing the name of our meeting Being again Refumed & after Deliberation the meeting unites In

appointing George Craft Elijah Field & Samuel Craft to Propose A Suitable Name to Next meeting for Confideration "

"At A Preparative meeting Held at the meeting Called Robins's th 19 of th 4mo 1804 The Friends appointed to propose A name for this meeting Inftead of the one heretofore ufed Report that they united In propofing that It Be Called East Branch, Which after Deliberation If Refered for the further Confideration of next Meeting "

On 5mo. 24, 1804 it was adopted:- "While It has been Called Robins's We Do unanimously Agree & Request that In Case the Profal of Changeing the name of our meeting Be approbated that the Name of our School fund Be Alfo Changed & Denominated by the Same Name of our meeting, & that we may have Liberty to Prepare A New Subfcription Role to Be Entitled A Supplyment to the Subfcription Role of Friends School fund Began & Set up th 29 Day of th 10 mo 1800 under Care & Direction of the Preparative meeting Called Robins's & that all Subfcriptions to the Said Supplyment " etc.

The last minute made under name of Robins's was dated "21 of the 6mo 1804" and the first one under name of EastBranch "19 of the 7mo 1804."

The last minute of East Branch Preparative Meeting is thus recorded:- "At East Branch Preparative meeting held th 21 of th 3d mo 1833.— This meeting haveing Performed the buinefs Claiming its attention & the monthly & Quarterly meetings haveing Cleuded to discontinue said meeting in future Therefore it is under feeling Sence of the necefsity of gratitude for the past favours & a humble trust & Confidence In him that has hitherto suported us, for the time to Come, We now Close the meeting "

BURLINGTON.

**Here is an interesting minute from the early records of Burlington Monthly Meeting:-

"Att our monthly meeting att Burlington ye 7th of ye 6th month 1738 The fence of the burying-ground belonging to this meeting being very much out of repair our meeting appoints Richard Smith and Thomas Scattergood to get the fence Repaired before the yearly meeting and alfo what is necessary for ye repare of the meeting house in ye sd City and ye horse block to be repared with a new one "

MOUNT HOLLY.

**From the second Book of Burlington Monthly Meeting, comes this minute recording the establishment of Mount Holly Preparative Meeting:-

"At our Mo. Meetg. held at Burlington the 2d of 11 Mo. 1748. The Friends of Mountholly applied for liberty to hold a Preparative Meetg. there, on every Fourthday preceding the Mo. Meetg. except three times in each Year, when it is to be held at Old Springfield to which this Meeting consents.-- "

Barnegat.

By revisiting Barnegat Meeting House on June 11, 1939, being taken to the place by William Bacon Evans of Moorestown, N.J., the compiler of these notes observed great changes for the better since his previous visit in 1929.

In 1939 Barnegat Meeting grounds are cared for with the best of attention; the graveyard and premises are clear of wild plant growth and the Meeting House looks fresh and bright in its pleasant environment. About 1932 Ezra Parker erected a stone wall by the street side, replacing the old wooden fence, but the same old gate was re-hinged to the stone posts at the entrance to the path leading to the Meeting House porch and door. Another gateway at the southeast corner gives admission to automobiles. Ezra Parker die three years later in 1935 and his widow, Marietta Parker gives full atte tion to the premises in 1939.

Burlington.

In 1936 the Polish Catholic Church which had formerly been the Hicksite Friend Meeting House, was demolished to be replaced by a new edifice erected on the same plot of ground but not on the identical site of the former Meeting Hous

C A L N

Q U A R T E R

of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends


CALN
Quarter
of
Philadelphia
Yearly Meeting
Past and Present
Pottsville
Schuylkill
Maiden Creek
BERKS
Reading
COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
Pottstown
Robeson
Mo. M.
Collegeville
LANCASTER
Nantmeal
Pikeland
Phoenixville
Schuylkill
Leacock
Lampeter
Cambridge
Lancaster
Columbia
COUNTY
West Caln
East Caln
Quarterly
Uwchlan
Mo. M.
Downingtown
East Sadsbury
Coatesville
Romansville
Fallowfield
Bradford
Mo. M.
West Chester
Philadelphia
Yearly Meeting
Gap
West Sadsbury
Sadsbury
Mo. M.
Bart
Christiana
Susquehanna River
CHESTER
Kennett Square
Concord
Chester
Brandywine Cr.
Penn Hill
Oxford
West Grove
COUNTY
Fawn Grove
Wilmington
DELAWARE
NEW
Rising Sun
Calvert
East Nottingham
Newark
New Castle
MARYLAND
Darlington
Deer Creek
Forest Hill
Salem
JERSEY
Bridgeton
Greenwich
Chesapeake Bay

CALN QUARTER.

****

Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was established in 1800. Quoting from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we are informed:-

"The proposals from Philadelphia, Chester, and the Western Quarters, relative to the establishment of a Quarterly Meeting at East Caln, to be denominated East Caln Quarterly Meeting, composed of Bradford, Sadsbury, Uwchlan, and Robeson Monthly Meetings, being now deliberately considered, and a concurrence therewith expressed, it is concluded that the said meeting be opened on the 14th day of the eighth month, 1800." -(Yearly Meeting.)

"Caln Quarterly Meeting was composed of parts of the three quarters above named, who all united in the application. Bradford and Sadsbury belonged to the Western, Uwchlan to Concord, and Robeson to Philadelphia Quarter."

Hence the four Monthly Meetings composing Caln Quarter were as follows:-

Bradford Monthly Meeting established.....1737.
Sadsbury Monthly Meeting established.....1737.
Uwchlan Monthly Meeting established.....1763.
Robeson Monthly Meeting established.....1789.

There were numerous subordinate Preparative and Indulged Meetings in Caln Quarter; Bradford embraced five, Sadsbury had six, Uwchlan included two, while Robeson in Berks County was quite solitary and had no constituent under its jurisdiction.

This Quarter spread over a large area in the three counties of Chester, Lancaster and Berks. Greatly affected and injured by the unfortunate "Separation" of 1827, a number of new meetings sprung up, not adding to but weakening the parent meetings from which they had their origin. This was the case in both branches of the Society, and many of the smaller meetings became so diminished in membership they were sooner or later laid down.

Caln Quarter in 1800 was a large division of the Yearly Meeting; in 1937 its many meetings have dwindled to one Monthly Meeting in the Hicksite Branch and two in the Orthodox.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
C A L N Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

1. Bart, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
2. Bradford (Marshallton) . . . . . Active.
3. Cambridge, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
4. Christiana, H. . . . . Active.
5. Christiana, O. . . . . Discontinued.
6. Coatesville, O. . . . . Active.
7. Columbia, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
8. Downingtown, O. . . . . Active.
9. East Caln, H. & O. . . . . Occasional.
10. East Sadsbury, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
11. Lampeter, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
12. Lancaster, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
13. Nantmeal, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
14. Pikeland (Kimberton) H. . . . . Discontinued.
15. Robeson, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
16. Romansville, H. . . . . Summer Season.
17. Sadsbury, H. . . . . Active.
18. Uwchlan, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
19. West Caln, H. & O. . . . . Discontinued.
20. West Sadsbury, O. . . . . Discontinued.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.

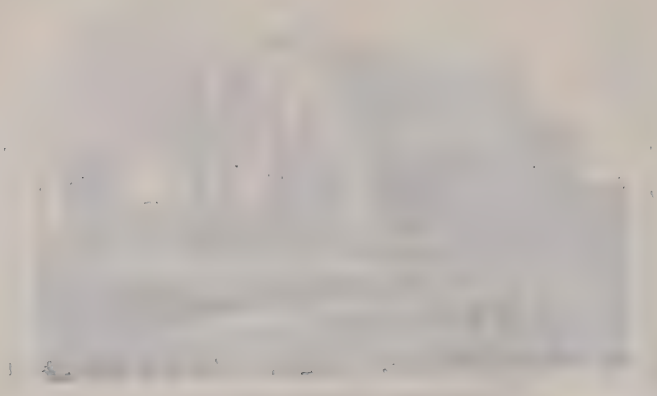


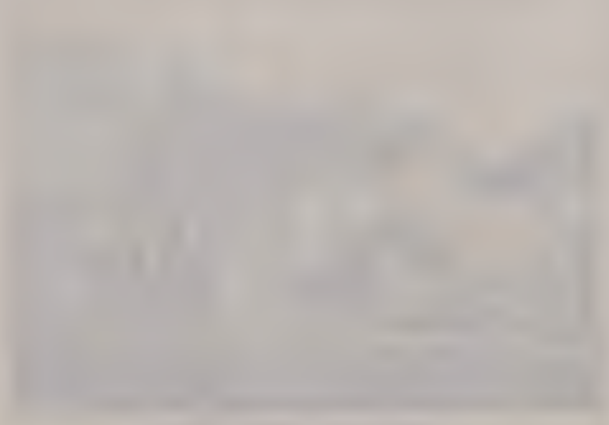
Christiana Meeting House

CALN QUARTER, in the two branches of Friends, uses but two Meeting Houses for holding the Quarterly Meeting. The Hicksites meet on the Fifth-day before the last First-day in First Month (January), Fourth Month (April), Seventh Month (July) and Tenth Month (October), all in the Sadsbury Meeting House in Christiana. The Orthodox branch of Friends meet at Coatesville on the Seventh-day following the second Second-day in Second Month (February), Fifth Month (May), Eighth Month (August) and Eleventh Month (November).



Coatesville Meeting House





BART.

First called in the minutes as West Sadsbury.
Meeting organized..... .....1820.
Meeting House built.....
Orthodox Meeting House built.....
Preparative Meeting established.....1840.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1880.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1920.
Location near... .....Cooperville, Pa.

****

Bart is practically a meeting of the past for both branches of the Society of Friends. For both branches it was a Preparative Meeting constituent to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Its organization dates from 1820 and its early history is thus told by Ezra Michener of New Garden, Chester County, Pa., in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism," 1859:-

"1820.- 'We, the committee appointed on the application of a number of members of Sadsbury Particular Meeting, requesting the privilege of holding a meeting in the school-house belonging to Jeremiah Cooper, having deliberately attended to the subject, unite in proposing to the Monthly Meeting to grant their request, '&c.; which, having been read and considered, was adopted, women Friends uniting therewith. The following Friends are appointed to attend at the opening, viz.: Azahel Walker, Thomas Whitson, Samuel Gibbons, and John Kendall.' -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1825.- 'A transcript of the minute now received from our late Quarterly Meeting is as follows:- "Dear Friends: The committee on the subject sent up on your report, respecting the establishment of Bart Meeting, inform they all attended said meeting; and they were easy that the request of Friends constituting it, should be granted. This meeting, on due deliberation, united in the establishment thereof. Extracted from the minutes of Caln Quarterly Meeting, held 17th of second month, 1825. Jesse Meredith, Clerk."' -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1840.- The following minute was received from Caln Quarterly Meeting:-

"'Sadsbury Monthly Meeting informs that the members of Bart Meeting have applied for the privilege of holding a Preparative Meeting, to be held, &c., and to be called Bart Preparative Meeting, with which the Monthly Meeting united, and being considered in this meeting, was also united with. Said meeting to be opened, &c. Taken from the minutes, &c. Lindley Coates, Clerk.'"

By an examination of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting records in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, by the compiler of these Historical Sketches, the following minutes have been copied, as having reference to the organization and establishment of Bart Friends' Meeting. It is to be noticed that the earliest minutes give no name whatever to the meeting. A little later the term "West Sadsbury" is used, and only in the minute confirming the establishment is the name "Bart" given. It is not likely the minutes giving the name "West Sadsbury" can have

any reference whatever to the later Orthodox Meeting collcqually called by that name.

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 5th of 9mo 1820 The following request having been read considered it is thought proper to appoint a committee to join a committee of women friends in the consideration of the subject and should way open they are directed to have a solid ~~opportunity~~ conference with the applicants and report their sense of the propriety of granting their request we appoint to this Service Asahel Walker William Gibbons John Williams Samuel Gibbons and Robert Parry.

"'To Sadsbury Monthly Meeting Dear Friends, Whereas a considerable number of the subscribers labour under great difficulty in the attendance of our religious meetings from their remote situation from those established and the number of Friends appearing to increase has induced us to believe that an advantage would result to society and afford relief to many if a meeting was settled about five miles from Sadsbury meeting house up the valley we have had several conference and deliberately weighed this important subject and do unitedly request the priviledge of holding a meeting for worship on the first and fifth days of the week except the fifth days in those weeks in which the preparative monthly and quarterly meetings are held and said meeting to be held in the school house belonging to Jeremiah Cooper until a more convenient place may be provided. Signed by Samuel Downing William Downing John Cooper James Barnabe John Moore Jeremiah Cooper Samuel Whitson Jacob Moore William Cooper Joseph C. Barnard Truman Cooper Thomas Hood Levi Peirce Micah Whitson Elihu Barnard James Smith Ephrim Smith Hiram Cooper Downing Moore George Moore Phebe Lowering Hannah Daniel Phebe Peirce Elizabeth Cooper Leah Cooper Rachel Feukes Rachel Whitson Mary Whitson Ann Smith Mary Moore Sarah Smith Esther Cooper Margaret Hood Sarah Cooper Mary Smith'"

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 7th of 11th mo 1820 We of the committee appointed on the application of a number of members of Sadsbury particular meeting requesting the priviledge of holding a meeting in a school house belonging to Jeremiah Cocper having deliberately attended to the subject, unite ~~to the~~ in proposing to the monthly meeting to grant their request so far as to hold a meeting on the first and fifth days of every week except that in the weeks of the preparative monthly and quarterly meetings there is to be no meeting on fifth day and to commence the third first day in this month continue until the monthly meeting in the fifth month next and be under the care of a committee of the monthly meeting Signed on behalf of the committee present five men and four women Asahel Walker
11th month 6th 1820 Lydia Brinton "

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 5th Mo 7th 1822 The committee charged with the case of the indulged meeting produced the following report viz. We of the committee who have the care of the indulged meeting at west sadsbury report that several of our number have frequently attended said meeting to our satisfaction and now having had a conference with them unite in granting their request of an indulgence of said meeting for six months longer with which this meeting concurs and continues the committee to give attention to that meeting & report to this when prepared."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 8m 3rd 1824 The members of the indulged meeting at West Sadsbury informs that it is their wish sd meeting may be established they state that a lot of Ground has been agreed for on the west side of Thomas Woods land & they wish sd meeting to be called Hopewell & the indulgence to be continued as heretofore untill they provide an other house on consideration this meeting direct the com" who have heretofore stood appointed to give attention to that meeting to take the subject into solid consideration & report their sense thereon to next meeting."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 9m 7th 1824 The com" who have the care of the indulged meeting at west Sadsbury inform they have given some attention thereto but are not prepared to risk report to the meeting they are continued "

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 5 mo 3rd 1825. A transcript of a minute now received from our late Quarterly meeting is as follows

Dear Friends The com" on the subject sent up on your report respecting the establishment of Bart Meeting inform they all attended said Meeting & that they were easy the request of friends constituting it should be granted this meeting in due deliberation united in the establishment thereof

Extracted from the Minutes of Caln Quarterly meeting held 17th of 2mo 1825 Jesse Meredith Clk."

On 8th Month 8th, 1826, a request from Bart Friends for a Preparative Meeting was under consideration. On 9th Month 5th, 1826, it was recorded as "not granted.".

Bart Meeting with the Orthodox Friends was laid down long before that of the Hicksites. In fact it was really transferred to Christiana when their Meeting House there was built in 1880. With the Hicksites the meeting was evidently on the decline for many years, judging from the various reports made to the Yearly Meeting through Caln Quarter. In 1889 it was reported that "Bart week-day has been laid down except on Preparative and Monthly Meeting days." In 1919 the report was that "from first of First Month to first of Fourth Month, all meetings were laid down except the Preparative and Monthly Meetings." In the following year, 1920, "Bart reports its First-day morning meetings laid down from Twelfth month first, 1919, to Fourth month first, 1920." The same report was made in 1921, but in 1922 Caln Quarter reported:-

"Bart meetings for worship have been discontinued since Eleventh month, 1920, the Bart Friends meeting with the Sadsbury Friends at Christiana; all Monthly Meetings are now held at Christiana."

In the "Book of Meetings" for 1930, the Meeting House of Bart is reported as "unfit for use."

The reason why the Meeting House was "unfit for use" was made clear to the compiler of these Friends' Meeting Notes on the 16th of April, 1931, when he visited the locality. The privilege of being there at that time was due to the courtesy of Albert and Isabel Fulton Reynolds of Gum Tree, Pa. The condition of the Meeting House is given in the following notes.

There were two Meeting Houses, each with its Burial Ground, at Bart in the active days of the meeting. These were sometimes designated as "Old Bart" and "New Bart", the former belonging to the Hicksites, the

latter to the Orthodox branch of the Society. They were only a short distance from each other on opposite sides of the road which passes through the village of Cooperville, in the township of Sadsbury, Lancaster County, Pa. In early times they were in Bart Township, from which they obtained their name, but a change in the boundary line put them out of the original township.

In 1931 New Bart is only a small ruin in the midst of desolate surroundings, the rusty remains of a once pretty iron fence, presumably inclosing a small Burial Ground in which no memorial stones are visible, the irregular pile of stones, once a part of the walls, a large tree with broken limbs and branches, and a deep tangle of briars and wild shrubbery with an undergrowth of periwinkle all about, now identify the spot where once a small Meeting House stood. Gilbert Cope of West Chester, Pa., took photographs of this Meeting House in October, 1896, and his pictures show the building with its environment to have been a very charming spot.

There is no date-stone on the Meeting House of Old Bart. Jessie W. Jackson of Christiana, wrote, May 3, 1931, regarding it:- "No, we do not know the date of the erection of the house. New Bart was abandoned, since most of the members had moved here, then sold to Wm. Smith, Parkesburg, torn down and hauled away."

Old Bart, too, is quite decrepit and unfortunately has become an object of vandalism. Lonely by the woodside, its windows have been broken, in some cases both glass and sash. An attempt was made to repair the venerable building, but lack of funds has left the work unfinished, with the flooring only partly laid, open doors and windows, everything apparently asking for protection, hence the House is "unfit for use."

The Burial Ground between Old Bart Meeting House and the road leading to Smyrna, is neat , clean and well-cared-for. In it are many of the Walton and Baker families, while other names to be seen are Brinton, Buffington, Bushong, Cooper, Eavenson, Fairlamb, Fawkes, Gause, Gilbert, Goodwin, Hood, Jackson, Kennedy, Kerns, Keylor, Lewis, Moore, Morrison, Rakestraw, Walter, Webster, Whitson, and Wilson. One stone marks the grave of "Asa Walton departed this life on the 20th of the 9th month 1852 aged 79 years." Several graves in the yard are marked with stones simply inscribed with Arabic numerals.

The first volume of Caln Quarterly Meeting Minutes, dating from 8th Mo. 14th, 1800, to 11th Mo. 17th, 1843, is preserved at No. 302 Arch Street, Phila. In it is the following minute which seems to cause the reader to think the New Bart Meeting House was already built in 1831:-

"Caln Quarterly Meeting held the 18th of 2mo, 1831 Sadsbury's report, furnishes the following information Viz.- Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 2 month 8th 1831 The Clerk is directed to state on our report to the Quarterly Meeting that friends of Bart hold their meetings for worship in a House on the land of Truman Cooper since 12 month last; also that friends at Sadsbury propose holding their meetings for worship at the house of Robert Moore to commence on the 27th of the present month; except those on the week of the preparative, which are to be held at the meeting house on the 5th day of the week preceeding the monthly meeting as heretofore concluded upon, until better accommodations can be provided by building a suitable House.— Extracted from the minutes, Abraham Gibbons Clerk.— "

There are six small booklets containing minutes of Bart Preparative Meeting from 7mo. 21, 1887 to 4mo. 5, 1925, preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The last minute of the last volume is as follows:-

"Bart Prep. Meeting held 4-5-1925 The committee to assess and Collect — Meeting Tax finished the work having paid to the Treasurer one full Qoto, $185.00 and they are. released. The Treasurer reported haveing paid out $189.37 leaving a Balance of $1.90 in Treasury. this amount subject to the order of the Trustees. James J. Jackson Sr. was directed to pay over to the Trustees of Bart meeting property. the Amount of $50.00 this sum being the Bequest of Lydia T. Brinton To be added to the Trust fund. Paul Martin and Ralph Jackson were added to the board of Trustees. Board now cosists of five members. Alison Baker Norman C. Maule; Asa Walton Paul Martin Ralph Jackson the number required by Law. Bart meeting is now laid down having been granted to do so by Monthly and Quarterly Meetings.

Anna S. Baker clerk "

The last minute was entirely written with lead-pencil. Other interesting minutes in these books are as follows:-

"Bart Preparative Meeting of Friends jointly 29th of 9mo. 1887.- We again feel as though we must express our disunity with Sadsbury Friends allowing tobacco raised on lands left for Meeting purposes."

"Bart Preparative Meeting, of men and women Friends 31 of 1st mo, 1889 The Monthly Meeting granted our request to lay down our midweek meetings."

"Bart Preparative Meeting of Men & Women Friends held 1st of 5th mo 1892 The point being raised as to whether we have a mid week meeting appointed on our formerly appointed preparative meeting day, Francis Brinton was appointed to acertain the correct statement of the minute from the Monthly meeting books recording the manner in which our mid-week meeting was discontinued in 1889."

"Bart Preparative Meeting of men & women Friends held 3rd of 7th mo. 1892 Bart Preparative Meeting asks Sadsbury Monthly Meeting to lay down the midweek meeting appointed on its former Preparative Meeting day The clerk was directed to forward the above request. The meeting then concluded."

"Bart Preparative Meeting of Men & Women Friends held 31st of 12th mo 1893 Jas. J. Jackson and Henry Pownall were appointed a committee to have charge of our burying ground and are authorized to charge strangers one dollar for the privilege of burial in all cases where they think proper. Such charge to be for the benefit of the preparative meeting "

"Bart Preparative Meeting of Friends held 6th of 8th mo 1899 The committee to inquire about benches report they do not recommend getting new benches at the present time as the expense for anything they think desirable is greater than in their judgment should be incurred. They recommend a thorough cleaning of the house and the purchase of some new carpet. They also recommend that we hold in view an appeal to the Samuel Jeane's fund for the purpose of improving friends meeting houses— when the proper time arrives "

On the the 1st of 6th Month 1902 it was decided to ask for $300. from the Samuel Jeanes Fund. On the 1st of 2nd Month 1903, $150. was received from the Yearly Meeting in response to the application.

In 1903 the minutes record that the locust trees in front of the Meeting House were removed from the grounds. In 8th Mo. 1911, a new deed for the Meeting property was recorded by the County Recorder.

**See Addenda, P. 278, for further note.

BRADFORD.

Later familiarly known as.....Marshallton.
Meeting organized.....1716.
Meeting established.....1722.
Preparative Meeting established.....1726.
Meeting House built.....1727.
Monthly Meeting established,,,,,,,,,,1737.
Present Meeting House built.....1765.
Location.....Marshallton, Pa.

****

Bradford is one of the early Friends' Meetings of Chester County, Pa. It was established as a meeting for worship in 1722, though the members of the meeting had asked for the privilege six years earlier. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we find the following:-

"The older Monthly Meeting records often contain much good penmanship and correct diction, according to the forms then used. But there are exceptions where the true meaning is obscure, as will appear from a few instances under this head.

"1716, eighth month.- Kennet Preparative Meeting moved here for a meeting to be settled in the Forks of Brandywine twice every week, for this winter season, which this meeting leaves till the next Monthly Meeting for a further consideration." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1716, ninth month.- The motion from Kennet Preparative Meeting to the last Monthly Meeting, concerning the Friends living up Brandywine keeping meetings for this winter time in the forks of the said creek, near William Marshall's. is ordered to be laid before the Quarterly Meeting." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1716, tenth month.- The request of the Friends in the Forks of Brandywine is not approved by the Quarterly Meeting for the present." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1722, second month.- The Friends within the Forks of Brandywine made application to the Preparative Meeting of Kennet for a meeting once in two weeks, which case was referred to this meeting for further consideration, and every fifth day in the week, except Preparative Meeting week." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1722, fourth month.- The request of the Friends in the Forks of Brandywine, after consideration in this meeting, referred it to the consideration of the Quarterly Meeting, which was granted to be held the year about (the whole year), as formerly allowed in the winter season." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1722.- Abraham Marshall, Peter Collins, Jeremiah Dean, and several other Friends, being settled in and near the Forks of Brandywine, belonged to Kennet Meeting till the year 1722, when they requested a meeting to be settled among them, which was allowed, and held in a house belonging to Abraham Marshall, till about the year 1727, when a piece of ground was purchased and a meeting-house built." -(S. Smith.)

"1726.- Friends belonging to the Forks First Day Meeting require a Preparative Meeting, which was laid before this meeting for consideration, and is granted." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

The Monthly Meeting at Bradford was established in 1737 by authority of Chester (Concord) Quarterly Meeting to which it belonged until 1800, when, with the establishment of Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, it was transferred to that newly made Quarter. In 1737 this minute was made by Chester Quarterly Meeting:- "This meeting after due consideration, do grant and allow to Friends of Bradford and Caln Particular Meetings, liberty of keeping and holding a Monthly Meeting for discipline and church affairs, and to be called and known by the name of Bradford Monthly Meeting."

With the "Separation" in 1827, the Bradford Meeting House located in Marshallton, went with the Orthodox branch of Friends, and, under the name of the village in which it is situated, Marshallton Meeting still keeps its First-day services in 1928. The "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends in 1906 remarked concerning this meeting:- "Marshallton is four miles west from West Chester. Drive or walk. Or, take the trolley between West Chester and Downingtown; leave it at Sugar's Bridge, and walk south about one and one-half miles to Marshallton. The Meeting House is in the village, west end. Usual attendance, 10 to 20. There are no resident ministers, but there is occasional speaking. There are several children."

In 1909 Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., in recalling the various meetings of Caln Quarter, said of Marshallton:- "Further east is Bradford, in the village of Marshallton. The house and grounds are fairly kept. In the graveyard are hundreds of the dead. The grounds are in charge of Orthodox Friends and an occasional meeting is held in the ancient house. Bradford was one of the two first meetings settled in Caln Quarter."

In Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, occurs the following concise story of Bradford Meeting:- "In 1716 application was made by some Friends in the forks of Brandywine for liberty to have a meeting during the winter season near William Marshall's, but it was not then granted.

"At Chester Quarterly Meeting:

"9-9-1719.- Newark monthly meeting Leyd before this meeting the Request of the friends in the fforks of Brandywine of having a meeting for worship Every other first Day and Every other fifth Day which ed Request this meeting Doth allow Dureing the winter season."

"3,14,1722.- Newark monthly meeting acquaints this meeting that the friends in the forks of Brandywine request the privilege of having their meetings in the summer time as they have had them in the winter which request this meeting grants till further order."

"In 1726 they were allowed to hold a Preparative Meeting. The first meeting-house is said to have been on or near the northeast corner of the land of Abraham Marshall, now of Thomas Pennypacker. The present site was purchased from Edward Clayton, by deed of 10th month 10, 1729, the trustees being Abraham Marshall, Richard Woodward, Peter Collins, and Richard Buffington. Here a house was built in what is now the graveyard, and stood until 1765. The first house, which was of frame or logs, was moved up from the Marshall farm, and used for many years as a stable. A variety of testimony fixes the date of erection of the present meeting house in 1765. On the 2d of 3d month, 1788, the roof caught fire from a defective stovepipe or flue, on a First-day morning, before the

hour for gathering, and the upper part of the structure was destroyed. Snow was thrown in at doors and windows, and the floor thereby saved, but it shows the marks of fire to this day. (1881) It was repaired at once by William Woodward for £115. The graveyard was walled by Joseph Cope, about 1774, at a cost of £156."

The village of Marshallton in Bradford Township of Chester County, Pa., is located on the top of a hill about a mile and a half south of Sugar's Bridge on the highway leading from West Chester to Downingtown. The little stone Meeting House, in spacious grounds of its own, is situated at the far extremity of the village amid a group of handsome old oaks of the primeval forest that have survived to the present days of 1930. Roadway and pathway lead through the grove beside the northwestern wall of the ancient graveyard. The quaint old Meeting House, built in 1765, cornering to the cardinal points, and facing the southeast, has no date of erection on its facing gable, although it has a date-stone there. During the passing years many initials have been scratched on the stones about the front door, probably the pastime of boys, though some letters have been carved by steady and accurate hands. Some dates are quite obscure, but others are clear, showing the desecration began at least as early as 1857 and continued as late or later than 1893. A porch extends about two sides of the house and the front windows exhibit curious sickle-shaped catches for holding the shutters open.

Two rows of old-time wagon-sheds, still in fair condition, are on either side of the Meeting House, while next to the wall of the Burial Ground is a well-preserved "Upping Block" which was repaired some score of years ago from the present time (1930), by Thomas Scattergood, an interested member of the meeting.

The Burial Ground at Marshallton is a large one that is said to have been buried over more than once, yet there is a scarcity of memorial marbles to be seen. In the corner next to the Meeting House are a number of aged box and yew trees, the former emblematic of stoicism, the latter of sorrow, fit emblems of the churchyard. Beneath their shade, and scattered about in other parts of the yard, may be read the names of Baldwin, Babb, Bradley, Carpenter, Cope, Clemmens, Fitch, Ford, Gause, Hodge, King, McDaniels, McGann, Palmer, Scattergood, Thornbury, Williams, Woodward and Worth.

For some years after the "Separation" of 1827, the Hicksite branch of Bradford Meeting occupied a house, now long since gone, on the Main Street adjacent to the Meeting House, but then built a new House for themselves at Romansville, about three miles westward from Marshallton.

On May 18, 1935, the Friends' Historical Association devoted its annual Summer Meeting to the subject of the early botanists, and held an interesting gathering at the Humphrey Marshall Homestead nearby the old Bradford Meeting House. That historic building was open for visitors and the grounds were used for the box-lunch supper and social intercourse among those who attended the afternoon meeting. The Meeting House as a landmark did not occupy any part of the literary program, but Humphrey Marshall, whose work as a botanist was a chief topic for consideration by the Association, was a son of the Abraham Marshall who was an interested member of the early Bradford Meeting when it was organized.

CAMBRIDGE.

Meeting organized.....1824.
Meeting House built.....1824.
Meeting established.....1825.
Preparative Meeting established.....1831.
Preparative Meeting discontinued.....1845.
Meeting discontinued.....1852.
Location..... ...Cambridge, Penna.

****

Cambridge Friends' Meeting was a short-lived meeting located in Lancaster County, Pa. It was at first an Indulged Meeting under Bradford Monthly Meeting in Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and was established in 1825. Of Cambridge Meeting, Dr. Ezra Michener of New Garden, Chester County, Pa., wrote in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", 1859, quoting his information from the minutes of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting and the Yearly Meeting Extracts:-

"1825.- 'The committee, on the request of Isaac Haines and Jacob Haines, inform that Bradford Monthly Meeting has granted an Indulged Meeting to continue one year, which meeting they all attended except one; and having a satisfactory conference with said families, report as their sense, that they be left at liberty to meet with said Indulged Meeting on the first and fifth days of the week; with which this meeting unites." -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1852.- 'The meeting for worship at Cambridge is discontinued.' -(Yearly Meeting.)

From the preceding it is seen the little Cambridge Meeting existed barely twenty-five years. The following minute throws some light upon the time of the erection of the Meeting House at Cambridge:-

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 10 mo. 5th 1824 Jacob Haines and Isaac Haines request the priviledge for themselves & familey in conjunction with some of the members of Bradford Mo meeting of holding a meeting for publick worship on the first & fifth day, of the week in a house now building for the purpose the subject is left under consideration."

Upon the occasion of his visit to the meeting localities of Caln Quarter in 1909, Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., briefly referred to Cambridge in the interesting article he prepared for the Friends' Intelligencer, by stating "Some eight miles north of Christiana is Cambridge,the house and sheds no more. The meeting was laid down in 1852, so there is nothing left but the graveyard as a landmark for Cambridge. This is surrounded by a stone wall. As a mortuary echo from here, a few years since application was made to our Yearly Meeting by Lucretia Mott Haines, a former member of the meeting, that it act as trustee for a fund to keep the place in order. The trust was declined."

Cambridge advanced from an Indulged to a Preparative Meeting, the minute books of which, in 1931, are in the Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The minutes began in 1831 and continued to 1845. In the Women's records the majority of minutes consist simply of the statement that the meeting was held, and occasional mention was made of some of the queries being read and answered. Here are the first and the last minutes of Wo-

men Friends' Preparative Meeting at Cambridge, the last one being written with lead pencil:-

"Cambridg preparitive Meeting of women friends held 2nd of 2nd mo- 1831. The following named friends are apointed to Consider of a Sutable person to Serve as Clerk for this meeting Ruth Lamborn Ruth Trego Hannah Haines "

Last minute:- "Cambridg preparitive meeting of women friends held 8mo 31st 1842 "

From the Minute Book of Men Friends the following extracts are taken:-

"Cambridge Preparatine meeting opened 2nd moth 2nd 1831 Joshua Haines Joseph Trego Abner Trego and Jefse Trego are appointed to consider of and bring forward the name of a Person to next meeting to serve the meeting as clerk "

"Cambridge Preparative Meeting 9th Mo. 28th 1831 the following named Friends are appointed to have the care of the fencing of the North end and eastern Sides of the Meeting House lot and produce to some future Meeting Isaac Trego Jacob Trego Joseph Haines "

"Cambridge Preparative Meeting 2nd Month 1st 1832 the Queries were all read and answers prepared and Joseph Haines appointed to forward the same to the Monthly Meeting, the committee in case of fixing continued, he the Treasurer produced a receit from George Eagle for Nineteen Dollars & Twenty cents it being the amount of the service done at partitions in the house referance to 6th Mo 1-1831 "

"Cambridge Preparative Meeting held 12th Mo.th 2nd 1835 Joseph Trego Joseph Haines and Abner Trego are appointed to lay an Afsefsment on friends for Sundry purposes — viz for the keeping of this house, our quota of the Yearly Meeting Stock, and likewise that of the poor and produce to next meeting."

9th Mo. 27, 1837:- " our Overseers inform that Isaa Trego Junr. has accomplished his marriage, with a woman, in membership, with us, by the Afsistance, of a Magistrate,"

Last Minute, 7 Mo. 2, 1845:- "Jacob L. Brinton and Joseph Hanes were appointed to bring forward the names of suitable person to serve as Trustee in addition to an already appointed ~~to serve as Trustee~~ for Cambridge property and inquire into the necessary Qualifycation of sd persons-"

The compiler of these notes was taken to the Cambridge Quaker locality by Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Lancaster County, Pa. A visit to the little village of Cambridge on the confines of Lancaster County, close to Chester County, on a bright First-day, October 4, 1931, shows the present condition of the Quaker possessions of the past. The Meeting House disappeared long ago and is not remembered by even some of the oldest inhabitants of the village. But the little Burial Ground, inclosed by a stone wall, through which there is a corner entrance, without gate, is still kept in neat order. It is not large, is nearly square, and has two large cherry-trees, one with a double trunk, and both in the eastern part of the ground. There are not many memorial stones in it and most of them record names of the Suplee and Haines families. One unmarked brown field stone next to the grave of Isaac Haines, shows where one Friend of the past lies buried, but no one knows whom. It is a silent memento that identifies someone's resting-place of a generation past away, but now

tells no tale to men and women of the present time. Two stones recording the names of Peter and Rachel Suplee lie prone upon the graves of those two individuals who died over a century ago, yet, in spite of those fallen monuments, the general aspect of the Cambridge Burial Ground is neat and well preserved. This little Quaker graveyard is located to the north of the village and surrounded by a cultivated field, but still only a few steps from the lane passing the place between it and another well-enclosed cemetery, nearly opposite, belonging to the Union Church and the Methodists.

Cambridge is a quiet, pleasing little hamlet about two miles from Honeybrook, a thriving borough in Chester County, Pa.

See Addenda, P. 277, for further information.

CHRISTIANA.

This Meeting a continuation of Sadsbury.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1880.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1901.
Sadsbury removed to the new House..1902.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....
Orthodox House made into dwelling..1930.
Location.....Christiana, Pa.

****

In 1929, Christiana, officially Sadsbury, is the only Meeting representing Caln Quarter in the Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Its history is simply the continuation of the story of Old Sadsbury, for the new Meeting House built in the town of Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., is, figuratively speaking, the phoenix that has arisen from the ashes of the abandoned Meeting House two miles away. The new building was erected in 1901 and 1902. During the process of its construction, a severe storm arose which delayed the work, at which time the following communication appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer, 12th Mo. 21, 1901:- "The excessive rain and wind storm, commencing Eleventh month 23d seriously damaged the new stone meeting-house that is being erected by Sadsbury Friends at Christiana, Pa. The masons had just completed the walls, and were at work on the two stone chimneys, some four feet above the rafter plates. At this time nearly all the rafters were in position and securely braced. The building is 38 by 64 feet, and 17 feet high; is built of local stone of a light color, and somewhat of a granite formation, which when completed should present an attractive appearance. The cellar is divided into several compartments, by stone walls, thus doing away with the usual girders and posts. The building contains about 500 perches of masonry. The continued battering of the wind and rain for eighteen consecutive hours on the comparatively green walls resulted in

completely demolishing the northeast corner, from the ground up, togethwith about fourteen feet of the gable wall, and some sixteen feet of the east side wall including one chimney. Nine pairs of the rafters fell therewith. The south gable wall is somewhat injured, but this is not thought serious. The building committee, after a consultation with the contractor of masonry, concluded to protect the walls, and abandon further work on the building until the early spring. The approximate loss sustained is about $400, a portion of which is assumed by the stone-work contractor."

A brief description of the Meeting House after its completion, accompanied by a picture of the new building, was given in the Friends' Intelligencer, 1st Mo. 31, 1903. It was in these words:- "The Friend who sent us the photograph of Sadsbury's new meeting-house,.....writes that it gives a fair idea of the building, and adds, 'Nearly seven hundred perches of stone enter into its construction; the walls being very heavy, and the basement subdivisions, all of stone, the arch-work masonry and chimneys are laid in cement, and the general construction is believed to be of a permanent character. The observer is at once impressed with the Friendly characteristic plainness of the structure, and yet the outlines have the suggestion of artistic taste and harmony, in keeping with the spirit of the Society, while within its walls are found the comforts and conveniences that are well worth the outlay.'"

The Orthodox branch of the Society also have a Meeting House in Christiana, but in 1929 their house has practically become closed. In 1905 the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends said of their Meeting at Christiana:- "Christiana is a little town on the Main Line, Pennsylvania R.R., about two hours from Philadelphia. The Meeting House is a small one, in the town, five minutes from the station, southward. Usual attendance on First-days, 5 to 10. There is also a house belonging to the Race Street Friends in the northern part of the town."

In 1909 Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., gave considerable attention to and visited the meetings and meeting houses of Caln Quarter, and in his article on the subject, published in the Friends' Intelligencer, 11th Mo. 20, 1909, he thus spoke of the old abandoned Sadsbury Meeting House:- "Next comes Sadsbury, lately abandoned by our Friends for a new meeting house in Christiana, two miles to the eastward. It is now in temporary use by the Amish Mennonites for their First-day schools and evening 'Sings', but they in turn will soon leave it for a church they are about building at Atglen. Rather a sad commentary on our people that these quiet, unpretentious folk should not only push us back towards our starting points, but build meeting houses besides. The Sadsbury grounds are in good order, their quiet only disturbed by the occasional funerals held here of those who were once members of the meeting—discourging innovations on the silence of the historic grounds. Just east of this is East Sadsbury meeting house, a low one-storied structure, long since abandoned for purposes of worship, and one end of which has degenerated to a tenant house. The Orthodox claim title to the property. At one time both branches of the Society used the meeting house, the thin partition used for the purpose of dividing the men and women during meeting for business, but afterwards but illy deadening the vocal services of the unsympathetic factions, at such times as preaching occurred. The house is in fair repair, but the shedding is going to ruin. There is an

old time horse block left, and with large trees shading the ample grounds, which overlook the valley of Chester, this is an attractive place in summer."

Finally from the pen of the same writer came these words:- "So these good Friends of Christiana, not forgetting the old meeting house on the hill, their ancestors who once thronged there, nor the philanthropic beneficencies they accomplished in the old days of human slavery, when the scared fugitive sought their willing aid to freedom, and yet full of sentiment for the times long past which cling around its outside and time-browned interior, are going on with their good work in what they think the proper way, with right regard to the faith of their fathers and the advance of the principles of our Society, confident that these things can be accomplished on lines consistent with the love of the beautiful, and that the Lord can be as well worshipped from cushioned seats and carpeted floors as in the primitively furnished houses of the long ago."

The two Friends' Meeting Houses at Christiana are located at opposite extremities of the town. Before 1930 the Orthodox Meeting was laid down and the property has been recently sold. A visit to Chriesiana in May, 1930, found the little brick Meeting House in an entirely new dress, now remodeled and converted into a neat and pretty dwelling, but still revealing the outline of the building as it was previously. However, the roof has been raised and a long dormer window added to the front, while fresh paint, cement walks and steps all assist in making an attractive dwelling, though still unfinished and unoccupied at the time of the visit. At the rear are the old wagon-sheds still looking Quaker-like.

At the opposite or northern end of the town is the handsome stone structure built by the Hicksite Friends, but it does not outwardly suggest a Quaker Meeting House, for it is entirely modern in style of its architecture. However, both it and the former Orthodox Meeting House were built facing the south. In the gable at the front is a stone tablet on which are the words "Sadsbury Friends. Meeting House 1725-1901."

There are wagon-sheds at the back of the spacious grounds and every part of the environment of this Meeting House is in the best of order. Excepting on one side, the grounds are inclosed with an iron fence, and many fine maples shade the premises, and beauty is an exponent from all points of view.

##########

COATESVILLE.

Meeting established.....1905.
Removal from East Caln.....
Meeting House built.....1910.
Wagon-sheds removed.....1930.
Location.....Coatesville, Pa.

****

Coatesville is a Particular Meeting belonging to Bradford Monthly Meeting

and Caln Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox or Arch Street branch of the Society of Friends. It is practically a new meeting and the Meeting House was built in 1910 at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Chestnut Street in the city of Coatesville.

The meeting seems to have really developed from the old meetings of East and West Caln whose houses, becoming inconvenient to the members, were ultimately abandoned. Coatesville was more central and better suited to the members . In the "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends, 1905, is the following note respecting Coatesville Meeting:-

"During the winter of 1904-5 the sittings of East Caln Meeting were held in Coatesville in the parlor of Elizabeth B. Calley. Coatesville is on the main line Pennsylvania R. R., by express, one hour and ten minutes from Broad Street Station. This seems to be a place of some promise for the building of a new Meeting, as quite a number of Friends, or of people connected with Friends, reside here."

The project as suggested in the "Book of Meetings" took root, and, according to the statement of one of the members in 1930, A. R. Yearsley of Coatesville, the members of West Caln were associated with the movement. For a few years meetings were held at the residence of Elizabeth B. Calley on South First Avenue, a short distance from Main Street. Then for a brief time they held them on the second floor of the building now (1930) occupied by the Coatesville Trust Company at the corner of Third Avenue and Main Street, the latter more recently known as the Lincoln Highway. Then with the erection of the new Meeting House in 1910 the sessions were continued in the new House.

Coatesville Meeting House is quite a large and handsome edifice, facing the north on Chestnut Street. It is constructed of light gray limestone and has the date, 1910, in prominent figures over the door in the gable of the eastern side. The building has little to suggest the old-style Friends' Meeting Houses, having been constructed on modern plans of architecture with a fine colonnaded entrance door at the front and a convenient and attractive looking porte-cochere on the east side. The House is well lighted with large windows and is beautified in its limited grounds with trees and hedges.

To the south of the Meeting House is a short row of sheds for vehicles substantially constructed also of limestone. There are nine compartments in the shed row, which, with the ample size of the Meeting House, is suggestive that Coatesville Friends' Meeting is one of size and strength, yet in 1930 it was stated to the compiler of these notes that the Meeting is not large and that many of its members show but little real interest in it. This, it is hoped, is but an ill report.

During the latter part of 1930 the wagon-sheds at Coatesville, excepting the stone walls were taken down.

Bradford Monthly Meeting of Caln Quarter holds its sessions in the Coatesville Meeting House.

##########

COLUMBIA.

Meeting organized as Hempfield.....1728.
First Meeting House built early.....
Applied for admission to Sadsbury...1799.
Name changed to Columbia about.....1800.
Meeting House built at Columbia.....1800.
Meeting established .....1810.
Preparative Meeting established ....1812.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1856.
Location.....Columbia, Pa.

****

Columbia's story in the long list of Friends' Meetings is different from others. This Meeting existed as a Meeting over three quarters of a century before it was actually acknowledged as a part of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. It then became a Preparative Meeting under Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in the newly organized Caln Quarter. The history of Columbia's early rise and progress, under the name of Hempfield, is thus told by Dr. Ezra Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"In the year 1728, Robert Barber, Samuel Blunston and John Wright, together with their families, removed from Chester, and settled at Columbia, where they had purchased one thousand acres of land. They no doubt held meetings at their houses at this early date. A meeting-house of squared logs appears to have been built very early.

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting has a long series of minutes about 'Hempfield Friends,' 'Hempfield Meeting,' &c., which must have been the one now called Columbia. The earliest notice which I have seen of Hempfield, is the following:-

"1754.- 'Thomas Minshall requests to come under the care of Friends. Peter Worrall and Isaac Whitelock, are appointed to desire him to attend our next meeting; also to let Hempfield Friends know that we expect them to come under our care." -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"Those Friends appear to have held meetings in their own way, but refused subordination to any other. After labor by the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings they refused to request any privilege, but thought they would hold meetings as they had done formerly.' But at length,

"1758.- 'A copy of a minute of the Quarterly Meeting was produced here, concerning Hempfield Friends, permitting them to hold meetings for worship on first-days, at their meeting-house; and to be a branch of Lampeter Preparative and Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, therefore.....are appointed to give them a copy thereof, and inform them how they stand.' The 'report they are not willing to be accountable to any meeting, except the widow Barber.'"

"1761.- The Friends appointed on a visit to Hempfield Friends, report: - They say they are resolved to hold meetings, and are all of one family, and cannot report."

"During the many years of this laborious concern, numbers of the more obstinate were disowned for various offences, up to about the year 1773. My notes do not extend further, until in

"1799.- 'From Lampeter report it appears, that application is made to this meeting in writing, by Friends of Hempfield, requesting the privilege of holding an Indulged Meeting on the first and week days at Columbia' Which, after a communication of sentiments, is agreed to by the meeting, and.....are appointed in conjunction with women Friends, to attend at the opening thereof,' &c.- -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"Three years after this request of Hempfield Friends to have an Indulged Meeting at Columbia, another minute notes 'the Indulged Meeting at Hempfield.' They were undoubtedly one and the same; Columbia is in Hempfield Township."

"In 1810 the meeting at Columbia was established by Caln Quarter, and in 1812 they were allowed the privilege of a Preparative Meeting."

The meeting at Columbia was divided by the Separation of 1827. The minutes of Caln Quarterly Meeting record that the Columbia Meeting (Orthodox branch) was laid down 8th Mo. 15 , 1834.

A few notes concerning Columbia Meeting have been culled from the Friends' Intelligencer. The first of these extracts appeared ist Mo. 4, 1896, which in a brief remark, stated:- "The meeting-house at Columbia was standing in 1893 but in bad repair; it has been sold, and the proceeds used as a fund to keep the graveyard in order."

The second extract, 2nd Mo. 10, 1900, gave the following:- "There are still a very few Friends living in Columbia, but the house that once stood there was torn down, because it was literally falling to pieces. A desire was expressed for a meeting at this place, and one was appointed in the Evangelical Church on the evening of the 26th ult. Although cold and extremely windy, about forty people were in attendance, only three of whom were members of our Society. The church members who were present seemed pleased, and offered their building for any future occasion when it might be desired."

The third extract, 7th Mo. 10, 1909, was from the pen of Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., who recapitulated Columbia's story in a short paragraph:- "There are interesting histories of events connected with these meetings lost through neglect of giving or receiving. Some few are on record, too often only verbal. As for Columbia, where, after buying 10,000 acres of land, pioneer Friends built a meeting house at their own will in 1728, they for a long time refused to be anything but congregational, although labored with by Sadsbury Meeting. Reports came up from them in the years 1754, '58, '61, and '67, but all discouraging, as they do not seem inclined to give up their isolated liberty. They became thinned out by disownment, and, after being thus chastened and weakened, by 1800 they were made an Indulged Meeting, which by 1812 became a Preparative in Lampeter Monthly, and after 1856 was laid down."

There was a movement made in 1889, according to an announcement made in the Friends' Intelligencer, Fifth Mo. 25, 1889, to build a new Meeting House at Columbia at an approximate cost of $1,000 of which, at that time, $100 had been subscribed. The project was never realized. The announcement referred to is this:-

"Proposed New House at Columbia, Pa. The meeting-house Columbia Friends propose to build is to be of brick, a 9-inch wall, 25 feet by 30 feet in depth, 16 feet in height to the square, cellar under one half for coal and wood; to have 1 door and 8 windows, being with weights, outside

shutters, to be wainscoted with yellow pine, and to be plastered from wainscoting to square and to be ceiled with yellow pine to the rafters. The building is estimated to cost nine hundred and twenty-five (925) dollars. It is supposed that including fences, etc., it will take about $1,000; the old building to be taken down and cleared away by Columbia Friends. The money so far subscribed is as follows:

A Feiend from New York.....	$25.00
A Friend from Bird-in-Hand.....	5.00
A Friend from Christiana.....	10.00
A Friend from London Grove.....	50.00
Phebe C. Wright, West End, N.J.....	10.00
	100.00

A Columbia Friend adds to the above information that from 16 to 18 persons could be counted upon as regular attenders, and on occasion of circular or other announced meetings, the house would be well filled."

In Ellis and Evans's "History of Lancaster County, Pa.," 1883, it is stated:- "Samuel Wright, the founder of Columbia, gave the society a lot on Cherry Street, near Third, in trust, to build a meeting-house on. ....The present brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1800."

Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Lancaster County, Pa., took the compiler of these historical notes concerning Friends' Meetings, to Columbia, on May 31, 1931. In an advancing community like Columbia, Pa., there is little chance for a small Quaker settlement that has died out long ago, to leave many traces of its former existence, such as antiquaries of today may call landmarks of the past. The visit in May, 1931, to Columbia in search of landmarks connected with the Friends' meeting, known in early days as Hempfield, reveals these facts. The old Quaker graveyard is now but a small plot of ground forming the oldest part of the handsome modern cemetery called Mount Bethel. There are a number of pretentious marble monuments covering the graves of several members of the Blunston, Bethel, Bolde, Heise, Lloyd, and Mifflin families as well as headstones to Atlee, Elder, Evens and others of Hempfield's early pioneers. Excepting the names, none, however, suggest Friends, but many graves are entirely unmarked, and the place occupied by them is now marked out and re-sold for other burials of the present time. The oldest inscription noticed is thus worded:- "Here lye the Body of William Campbell, who Departed thif life May ye 4th 1758 Aged 65 yearf." Two other graves in the Quaker section of Mount Bethel lie side by side, each recording the same name, Mary Phipps, one who died May 24, 1850 aged 82yrs 1m, the other March 12, 1852, aged 44yr. 6days.

Time veils Columbia with many changes, covers the Quaker region with a mantle of oblivion, yet, nearby, the waters of the Susquehanna still flow among the numerous low green islands just as the river has done during the centuries past.

##########

DOWNINGTOWN.

Meeting early known by the name of Milltown.

Meeting allowed .....1784.
Meeting established.....1806.
Meeting House built.....1807.
Preparative Meeting established.1811.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued...1827.
Location.....Downingtown, Pa.

****

Downingtown Meeting is a Particular Meeting belonging to Uwchlan Monthly and Caln Quarterly Meeting in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Arch Street or Orthodox Friends. Its history is brief, although there is more than a century of years connected with its story. In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, by Futhey and Cope, is the following short sketch of it:-

"In 1784 a meeting was allowed to be held on First-day afternoon during the summer, at a school-house at Milltown (or Downingtown, as it was then sometimes called), and the privilege was repeated by Uwchlan Monthly Meeting 1785-89. In 1795 and 1798 similar meetings were held, and in 1800 an earnest effort was made to establish a permanent meeting, but this met with opposition. Its advocates persisted at their efforts, and obtained an indulgence of holding meetings from time to time until 1806, when the meeting was established by the Quarterly Meeting. It was held at first in the school-house which formerly stood back of Clara Downing's, between Uwchlan and Lancaster Avenues. In 1807 ground was purchased, and a meeting-house built."

In the "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" by Dr. Ezra Michener, is a brief extract from the Uwchlan Monthly Meeting records telling when the Preparative Meeting was permitted at Downingtown:- "The proposal from Uwchlan Monthly Meeting for establishing a Preparative Meeting at Downingtown, claiming the consideration of this meeting, is united with, &c. Transcribed from the minutes of Caln Quarterly Meeting, held the 14th of second month, 1811. James Cooper, Clerk."

But Michener totally ignored all reference to Downingtown Meeting after the Separation as it clearly kept with the Orthodox branch of the Society, and he classed it with "discontinued meetings" on his diagram of Caln Quarter.

In the "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends, 1905, is this announcement concerning Downingtown Meeting:-

"Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Held on First and Fourth days at 10 o'clock. Downingtown is on the Main Line, Pennsylvania R.R., thirty-two miles from Philadelphia, Bread Street Station. The Meeting House is on the main street of the town, about one and a half miles east of the station. Usual First-day attendance, 20 to 30. There is occasional speaking by members of the Meeting."

Downingtown Friends' Meeting House is a handsome well-preserved gray stone building well overgrown with ivy, which, on the eastern and western ends has crept high in the gables. The front of the House faces north towards the Lincoln Highway, whence a brick pathway leads from the door to the little gate by the roadside. There are curious old sickle-shaped fastenings for holding open the window shutters at the front of this Meeting House, just as is the case at the old Bradford Meeting House at Marshallton.

The neat Burial Ground is at the south of the Meeting House where the graves are apparently all marked with stones, though very many old ones are unlettered with either date, name or initials. A substantial stone wall with flat stone capping, is on two sides of the yard. Among the family names seen on the headstones are Baldwin, Beale, Bull, Conard, Carver, Cornog, Downing, Dunwoody, Evans, Edge, Hoopes, Lindley, Martin, Miller, Parke, Roberts, Sharples, Sharpless, Shoemaker, Stewardson, Smith, Springer, Thomas, Trimble, Thornbury, Webster, Walker, White, Wiley and Zook.

The Downingtown Friends' School House, also a gray stone building, having the date 1919 on its western wall, is east of the Meeting House in the same yard.

There are two rows of wagon-sheds, one on either side, in front of the Meeting House at Downingtown.

////////////////////////

EAST CALN.

Meeting organized.....1714-5.
Indulged Meeting established.....1716.
First Meeting House built .....1716.
Second Meeting House built.....1743.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1800.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....
Orthodox Meeting removed.....1910.
Location near.....Thorndale, Penna.

****

In 1928 Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite members of the Society of Friends, consists of but one Monthly Meeting (Sadsbury) held at Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa. For the Orthodox branch in the same Quarter, there are two Monthly Meetings, Bradford, held at Coatesville, and Uwchlan, held at Downingtown. However, in its past history, during its early prosperous days, Caln Quarter comprised four Monthly Meetings and over a dozen Preparative and Indulged Meetings. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we have the following account of the establishment of Caln Quarter in 1800:-

"The proposals from Philadelphia, Chester, and the Western Quarters, relative to the establishment of a Quarterly Meeting, composed of Bradford, Sadsbury, Uwchlan, and Robeson Monthly Meetings, being now deliberately considered, and a concurrence therewith expressed, it is concluded that the said meeting be opened on the 14th day of the eighth month, 1800." -(Yearly Meeting's minute.)

"Caln Quarterly Meeting was composed of parts of the three quarters above named, Bradford and Sadsbury belonged to Western, Uwchlan to Concord, and Robeson to Philadelphia Quarter."

Samuel Smith tells us in regard to East Caln, that "In 1716, the Friends of Caln Township, with the allowance of Concord Monthly Meeting

and Chester Quarterly, had a meeting of worship settled among them, and about that time built the meeting-house." The Preparative Meeting was established the same year, 1716.

East Caln's early history, as culled from the minutes of Concord Monthly Meeting, has been told in Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, from which the following has been copied:-

"1,14,1714-5.- Application being made to this meeting (Concord Monthly Meeting) by some friends in the valley for a meeting to be settled there which is referred to the next meeting for consideration."

"2,11,1715.- The friends in the Valley renewed their request for a meeting to be settled there which request is referred for further consideration."

"2,9,1716.- ffriends in the Valley having continued their request in order for the settling a ffirst days meeting amongst them this meeting gives them liberty to proceed to the Qrly Meeting for their approbation."

"6,13,1716.- this meeting in perseuent to ye advise of ye Last Quarterly meeting doth settle a preparative meeting at Calne in ye Valey and to be keept on ye first dey before our our Monthly Meeting: also this meeting advises them to nominate or appoint overseers for the Sarvis of Truth and make report of them to ye next monthly meeting."

"7,16,1716.- Calne meeting mak report to this meeting that they have appointed Thomas Peirson and William Cloude to be overseers for their meeting which this meeting doth approve of."

"8,8,1717.- Elizabeth Swaffer and Susanna Mendenhall are chosen overseers of Calne meeting."

At Concord Quarterly Meeting, 6,6,1716, Calne's request for a meeting on First-days was granted, and they "have liberty to build a meeting house on the Land of John Mendenhall according to the friends Proposall."

There appears to have been considerable delay in the erection of Caln's Meeting House, (probably the second Meeting House), the selection of a suitable location causing much variation in the opinions of the members. The following communication from Concord Monthly Meeting to Caln friends seems to acknowledge the existence of a Meeting House already built.

"4,6,1726.- To Calne preparative meeting: friends, this meeting having considered your request of moving your meeting house hiere up the valley it is the mind of this meeting that you consider a little longer of it and get the unanimous consent of all that are likely to belong to that meeting, and bring their names to this meeting when you are so agreed."

"8,3,1726.- foure of those friends appointed to goe and assist the friends of Calne meeting reports they have been and finds the greater part of them most inclinable to build their meeting house upon the further side of ye valley upon yé mounten; therefore this meeting Leves them to there Liberty to purchous a pice of Ground according as they have proposed and to Lay ye same before ye Quarterly meeting for their approbation.2

"12,6.1726-7.- Calne meeting proposeth fore friends for trustees for their meeting house and ground viz. Tho. Parks, Aaron Mendenhall, Tho. Eldrech, and Edward Tomson."

Some further information is obtained from Bradford Monthly Meeting:- "8,19,1743.- William Pim acquaints this meeting that some years agoe

John Mendenhall sold an acre of Land to Caln meeting to Build a meeting house upon & to bury their dead in, which he afterwards by an Instrument in writing vested in four trustees for the said use: also that ffriends of said meeting having since procured more land Built a meeting house and Burying their dead, in a more convenient place, and are willing with the consent of this meeting and the surviving trustees to sell the said acre of Land to him the said William Pim, he making a Deed of the burying ground to Trustees for the use of ffriends forever; and it appearing that the said meeting & the two surviving trustees are Consenting thereunto, now this meeting taking the same into Consideration are also Consenting thereunto, and appoints Aaron Mendenhall, Thomas Parke, & Phineas Lewis Trustees to Receive the said Deed & to Deliver up the former one to to the said William Pim."

"Jan. 18, 1759, Richard Pike, then of Cork, Ireland, who owned 1528 acres in Caln township, conveyed to Robert Miller and Thomas Parke of East Caln, for the use of Friends; a lot of ground on which a meeting-house had been built with his consent. The deed shows that this lot was 128 perches within the lines of Pike's land, but whether this was the second or third location has not been determined. Thomas Stalker, in 1762, purchased 232 acres adjoining the meeting-house, and from this, at a later date, an addition was made to the surrounding grounds. In 1801 the house was enlarged to accommodate the new Quarterly Meeting of Caln."

In 1938 some of the citizens of Chester County living in the neighborhood of the old Caln Meeting House feel satisfied in believing the western end of the building was erected in 1727 and the eastern portion in 1800.

In speaking of Caln Meeting, E. L. (Elizabeth Lloyd) wrote for the Friends' Intelligencer, Second Month 10, 1900, saying:- "Caln meeting-house is an old building, of the most severe type of architecture. It is long, narrow, and unadorned. Like London Grove it is divided into three compartments, but there is no upstairs galleries. The smallest division, which is in the middle, is comfortably carpeted and cushioned, and is used on First-day mornings by Orthodox Friends, our branch holding no meeting here except the quarterly meeting twice a year. At the time of the Separation there was a preponderance of Orthodox Friends at Sadsbury and of our branch at Caln. Now the conditions are reversed, their meeting at the former, and ours at the latter place, having been discontinued. There is not a single family of our branch living near the meeting-house, and consequently no one to meet those who might desire to come by train. As Thorndale station is not much more than a mile distant, the fact need not deter any one who is a good walker."

NOTE:- Elizabeth Lloyd evidently erred in asserting the prepanderance of the membership at Sadsbury at the time of the Separation being with the Orthodox.

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., in the same periodical, Eleventh Month 20, 1909, wrote of East Caln also, and said:- "East Caln, three miles northwest from Downingtown, is abandoned as a place of worship, but Caln Quarter (Hicksite) is held here in the Seventh Month. The meeting house was used by both branches of Friends at one time. The Orthodox, who seem to be the most tenacious in 'keeping their meetings', worshipped here until 1905. The two branches have separate graveyards, something unusual, the public road dividing them. These, as

well as the buildings, are kept in fair order. The meeting house is long and low, of one story, and is now divided in three sections. In one end Caln Quarterly (H) is held, the middle section was used by the Orthodox, and the other end is a storage for dust and old benches. Sic TRANSIT."

Meetings at East Caln were kept up by Orthodox Friends long after the Hicksite branch had laid down their meeting . The "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905 or 1906 states:-

"East Caln, Pennsylvania. During the spring and summer months, on First and Fourth days at 10 o'clock, the Meeting is held in the attractive old house on the north hill of the Chester Valley, about two miles north from Thorndale Station, Main Line Pennsylvania R. R., or three miles northwest from Downingtown. Carriages may be hired here. During the winter of 1904-1905, this Meeting was held in a private parlor in Coatesville."

By 1928 regular meetings were no longer held at East Caln, and the house is closed, except for occasional appointed meetings in the summer time.

The long stone Meeting House of East Caln faces the south, is near the roadside on the summit of a high hill commanding a fine view over Chester Valley, and is, itself, visible for a great distance from both the railroad and the Lincoln Highway. It seems very lonely and isolated with its two wall-inclosed Burial Grounds, cornering to each other, but on opposite sides of the intervening road. There is no date of its erection on its walls; and, at the western end, is a well-preserved "Upping Block" by the trunk of one of the aged trees that surround the building. In 1930 there are numerous signs of the weight of years attached to East Caln; some of the trees are only lifeless trunks; the doors and closed shutters look old; and the wagon-sheds to the northwest, by the road in the woods, appear dilapidated. The two Burial Grounds are both unkempt, while the graves are covered with wild vines and high grass. One corner only, in the Orthodox ground, shows recent attention of careful hands; it is the lot of the Windle and Spackman families. In the Orthodox Graveyard burials have been generally made in family groups, but in the larger Hicksite cemetery adjacent to the Meeting House, interments have been made in rows, often irrespective of family kinship. The rows all extend from north to south, and many graves are marked with rough unlettered field-stones. Among the many family names seen there are Blessing, Burden, Bourgoin, Cloud, Denny, Denton, Dilworth, Edwards, Fisler, Harrison, Kennedy, Mendenhall, Mickle, Myers, Parke, Price, Pim, Shearer, Valentine, Windle, Worrall, Worrell and Wollerton.

In the Orthodox Graveyard there are not many marked graves, but among the family names to be seen are Davis, Doan, Dingee, Edge, Granger, Hoopes, Larkin, Mendenhall, Reid, Spackman, Valentine and Windle.

##########

EAST SADSBURY.

Meeting organized.....1809.
Meeting withdrawn.....1813.

Meeting re-established.....1820.
Meeting House built.....?1820.
Hicksites move to a schoolhouse...1831.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1858.
Meeting House burnt..... .....1924.
Location near.....Sadsburyville, Pa.

****

In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, is this brief notice of East Sadsbury Meeting:- "East Sadsbury was established in Sadsbury, near the Lancaster Pike and Buck Run, about 1810. It was probably never very large, and is not now held." (1881)

Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" gives the following mention of this Meeting:- "In 1810, Friends of East Sadsbury requested liberty of an Indulged Meeting, to be held in a school-house near the turnpike, which was granted; but they not providing suitable accommodations, the Monthly Meeting thought proper to withdraw it in 1813. In 1819, the same Friends renewed their request for an Indulged Meeting in Joseph Cooper's school-house, which was allowed."

"1820.- Sadsbury Monthly Meeting now affers, for our consideration, a proposal for the establishment of a meeting for religious worship, to be held in Sadsbury Township, on, &c., to be called 'East Sadsbury'; which, being deliberately considered, is united with, and the meeting established." -(Caln Quarterly Meeting.)

"1858.- The committee, in the case of East Sadsbury Meeting, report, that a part of their number had a conference with the Friends of that meeting, and were united in the belief that it would be right to grant their request (that their meeting be laid down, and the members joined to Sadsbury Meeting), which is satisfactory to this meeting. East Sadsbury is therefore laid down." &c. -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

This is the extent of the history of East Sadsbury Meeting, so far as it is told by Ezra Michener. The final "laying down" of the Meeting here mentioned referred only to the Hicksite branch, for the Orthodox were in the majority and continued their meetings more than a decade later, for the meeting was enrolled in the schedule of meetings in 1868. Sometime later, before 1881, East Sadsbury Meeting, evidently always a small gathering, was discontinued by Arch Street Friends and the Meeting House became a dwelling-house. By an examination of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting Minute Books, now at Swarthmore in the Friends' Historical Library, January 4, 1938, the following extracts relative to this Meeting has been obtained:-

"Sadsbury Monthly meeting held 4th. day of the 7 mo. 1809 The following request for the privilege for holding a Meeting for public worship, being laid before this meeting on behalf of the subscribers thereto, which claimed the solid, deliberate consideration of friends on this subject of weight and importance. it is defered to be further considered at next meeting, viz. A prospect of settling a meeting for public worship nearly central to the subscribers, having engaged the serious attention of some of our minds for several years past has gradually ripened from time to time and become so matured that several conferances have been lately held on the occafion, and therewith being generally expreſsed, it was thought

right to lay the same before the monthly meeting in order, if concured with, that the same may be granted: which we nevertheleſs submit to the meeting

John Truman	Joseph Paxson	Mary Paxson	Elizabeth Paxson
James Truman	Benjamin Paxson	Mary Smith	Lydia Paxson
James Cooper	Jacob Paxson	Mary Cooper	Susannah Paxson
Thomas truman	David Lightfoot	Phebe Paxson	Sarah Lightfoot
Aaron Paxson	Isiah Paxson	Jane Paxson	
Wm. Briggs	Rachel Truman		

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held the 5th day of the 9th mo 1809 The meeting taking in to consideration the request for priviledge to hold a meeting for public worship the following friends are appointed to take the subject into serious deliborate consideration confer with the applicants and report their sence there on to next meeting. Viz. William Gibbons, Isaac Taylor, William Webb, William J Lockwood. Joseph Dickinson, John Kendle, and John Williams "

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 11 mo 7th 1809 — The following reportbeing produced by the committee on the request for a new meeting which on being attended to is adopted and the committee continued to confer with the applycants and inform next meeting their oppinion of the most suitable time place and manner of opening said meeting Viz. Most of the committee on the request for a new meeting met and deliberately considered the subject felt most easy to propose to the meeting to grant the same for some time under the care and indulgence of the Monthly meeting to be opened at such time and way as the meeting may direct

Isaac Taylor	John J. Kendle	Hannah Daniels
John Williams	William Kirkwood	Sarah Webster
William Gibbons	Mary Moore	Mary Conrad

"Sadsbury Monthly meeting held the 2nd of 1st mo 1810 The committee on the new meeting report that most of them have united that the same may be opened on first day next at the schoolhouse near the turnpike road and be held on the first and third days of the week except on the weeks of the preparative, monthly and quarterly meetings, which on being considered is united with except the third day of the week which is changed to the fifth. Asahel Walker, Thomas Whitson, John Moore (son of James) and John Williams are appointed to attend at the commencement thereof, extend further care as way may open and report the state of said meeting to this at a future meeting."

"Sadsbury Monthly meeting the 7 day of 4 mo 1812 The Committee in the care of the meeting divided off Sadsbury Preparative Meeting report that They have frequently attended said meeting and believe most of the members thereof are in a good degree careful in keeping up their meetings nevertheleſs are of the judgment that the place where they are held is inconvenient and unsuitable on divers accounts. George Webster, Wm. Gibbons, Caleb Pusey John Kendal & Wm. Hubb are appointed in addition to the committee who are desired to take All the relative circumstances into consideration and report to next or a future meeting "

"Sadsbury monthly Meeting 3. 11. 1818 The following request being read and considered it is thought proper that a committee be appointed to Join womens committee, to consider the subject and if way open to have a solid conference with the applicants, and report their sense of

the propriety of granting their request to next meeting, for which we appoint William Gibbons, William Webb, John Ferris, Asahel Walker, Samuel Gibbons, Levi Pownal, and Isaac Haines, to wit: We the subscribers haveing for a considerable lengtht of time been desirous to hold a meeting for divine worship. and haveing agreed with Aaron and Cyrus Cooper for a piece of land on the south west corner of their ~~land~~ farm, therefore request the monthly meeting to indulge us with the priviledge of Building a meeting house on said lot of land and of holding a meeting in a house lately built by Joseph Cooper, untill we can be accommodated in the house proposed to be built, signed John Truman, Joseph Paxson, Richard Eavenson, Joseph Pusey, James Smith, William Moore, Benjamin Paxson, Joseph Cooper, Aaron Cooper, Cyrus Cooper, Thomas Truman, James Williams Evan T. Cooper, Nathaniel Pettit, Mary Cooper, Mary Smith, Mary Paxson, Jane Paxson. Jane Hall, Phebe Paxson, Susannah Cooper, Jael Cooper, Mary C Pusey, ~~Rebecca~~ Rachel Truman Elizabeth Williams Andrew Moore, Elizabeth Smith Ann Pettit, Lydia Eavenson, " (According to this minute it seems probable that the East Sadsbury Meeting House may have been erected about 1819 or 1820.)

Sadsbury Monthly Meeting granted the request on 1st Mo. 5, 1819, and a month later, 2nd Mo. 2nd, 1819, "The consideration of the report made at last meeting, respecting the indulgence of a new meeting being resumed, after deliberately considering the subject, it is thought best that it lie over to be further considered at our next meeting."

On 6th Month 8, 1819, there was another long minute, very encouraging, recorded; while, a year later on 6th Month 6th, 1820, the following minute confirming the establishment of the meeting was entered in the Monthly Meeting Books:-

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 6th of 6th Mo. 1820 A transcript of a minute of our late ~~Yearly~~ Quarterly meeting (NOTE, In the Minute Book the word Yearly is written in ink, crossed out with pencil and the Quarterly written above it) respecting the establishment of a new meeting was received the following is a copy of it 'Sadsbury monthly meeting now offers for our consideration a proposal for the establishment of a meeting for religious worship to be held in Sadsbury Township on the first and fifth days of the week except that on the weeks of the quarterly monthly and preparative meetings there is to be no meeting on fifth day said meeting to be called East Sadsbury and to begin at eleven o'clock which being deliberately considered is united with and the meeting established— The clerk is directed to furnish Sadsbury monthly meeting with a copy of this minute '"

"Sadsbury Mo Meeting held 2nd Mo 4th 1823 East Sadsbury particular meeting request to be allowed the priviledge of holding a preparative meeting William Webb Asahel Walker George Webster Isaac Haines Samuel Gibbons and William Brinton are appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report their sence of the propriety of granting their request."

"Sadsbury Mo Meeting held 3rd Mo 4th 1823 The friends appointed in the request from east Sadsbury to be allowed the priviledge of holding a preparative Meeting report they nearly all met & in conjunction with weomen Friends had a conference on the subject but are not prepared."

"Sadsbury Mo Meeting held 4th Mo 8th 1823 The Committee on the request from East Sadsbury report that most of them have attended that meeting and had a conferance with the members relative to allowing them a preperative meeting and are united in believing it would not be expedient at this time to grant their request which is united with and the Comittee released."

"Sadsbury Mo Meeting 2nd of 8th Mo 1831 Friends of East Sadsbury Meeting inform that they believe it would be to their advantage to change the place of holding their Meetings and wish the advice of this Meeting in the case, Isaac Walker, Daniel Gibbons, Thomas Bonsal, Jeremiah Cooper Isaac Conard, and Wm. Linvill, are appointed to join a Committee of Womens Meeting in Confering with the members of that Meeting on the subject, and report their sense thereon to next Meeting "

"Sadsbury Mo Meeting held 6th of 9th Mo 1831 The joint Committee of Men and Women friends appointed to confer with the friends of East Sadsbury Meeting, relative to changing the place of holding their Meetings, report that they have had a conference with nearly all the members of that Meeting, and were generally united in believing that an advantage might be derived from changing the place of holding their Meetings for worship to Sadsbury school house (Chester County) near Joseph and Timothy Paxtons, on deliberate consideration, the Meeting concluded to adopt the report (Womens Meeting concuring therein) "

These last two minutes from Sadsbury Monthly Meeting records, show that the small group of Hicksite Friends at East Sadsbury in 1831 gave up holding meetings in the Meeting House, which from that time forward was in the possession of Orthodox Friends. Counting from the time of the organization in 1810, the Hicksite Meeting of East Sadsbury lasted almost fifty years, being discontinued in 1858, and the Orthodox lasted upwards of twenty years longer.

East Sadsbury Meeting House stood south of the Lancaster Pike, in 1938 known as the Lincoln Highway, and westward from Sadsburyville probably a couple of miles. It was photographed by Gilbert Cope of West Chester on October 23, 1896, while it still retained the appearance of a Meeting House, although at that time it was a dwelling; and later it was photographed by Watson W. Dewees of Haverford, Pa., whose picture of the House is quite charming.

Time, measured by years, since the discontinuance of East Sadsbury Meeting, has wrought disastrous changes to the Meeting House, and in 1931, when the compiler of these records visited the place in company with Albert and Isabel Fulton Reynolds of Gum Tree, to whom he was indebted for the possibility of the visit, the location was marked by a ruined stone wall standing picturesquely prominent in the upper part of a field belonging to William H. Brinton, overlooking the Lincoln Highway. The building was destroyed by fire, June 26, 1924, but the rains have since washed its walls clean of the tell-tale markings of the conflagration and they glimmer white in the sunlight, an imposing landmark for a long distance. The stone of which the House was built is unlike that of the neighboring quarries and is said to have been hauled to the place from a long distance. When Gilbert Cope photographed the House in 1896, there was a small porch in front. To the east of the standing wall and near it, is a well, now covered with lumber to prevent accidents.

The following communication from Ella P. T. Brinton, wife of William H. Brinton, owner of the farm on which the ruins of East Sadsbury Meeting House stands, gives some personal reminiscences of the spot. "The exact date of the fire burning this old Meeting House was June 26, 1924. There were two doors at the front near together in the same wooden frame, no stonework between. The porch more than covered these but did not come in front of windows. There were nine trees there a few years ago; some were damaged by the fire and were cut down..... I do not think the well in my recollection was under cover. There was a small porch built a few years before, just at the east side door."

A little ways north of the ruins is a small Burial Ground kept in neat order by the Brintons. It is inclosed by a metal fence with an entrance gate at one corner. There are not many memorial stones in it, a very few being rough unlettered field-stones, and the names on the headstones are Eavenson, Heston, Lawrie, Murree, Paxson, Smith and Valentine. In the far northwest corner is a stone marked

ANNA	and	LUCY
	died 1852	
Aged 6 years		Aged 3 years

Near it, under the shade of the only tree in the graveyard, are the graves of Parvin Smith who died 1mo.26, 1878; Jane Brinton his wife who died 3mo. 3, 1895; and Cassandra their daughter who died 8mo.27, 1906, aged 46 years. There is another stone in the yard modestly inscribed with the letter B. Altogether there are 27 headstones in the yard, or, rather, that was the number when the compiler of these notes copied the inscriptions, October 10, 1931.

Formerly there was an entrance lane to the Meeting House from the Lancaster Road, but it has long ago been closed. Another lane now passes by the ruins, on the south side of the grounds. This is quite beautiful with its overshadowing trees.

NOTE.- During one of the severe wind storms that swept over the western part of Chester County, Pa., the ruined well of the East Sadsbury Meeting House, that for thirteen years had prominently marked the spot, was blown down during the night of February 21, 1937.

##########

LAMPETER.

Meeting formerly called.....Leacock.
Meeting organized.....1729.
First Meeting House built.....1732.
Preparative Meeting established.....1732.
Meeting moved to Lampeter.....1751.
Second Meeting House built.....1790.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1851.
Meeting House burnt.....1888.

Meeting House rebuilt.....1889.
Location.....Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

****

Lampeter is an old Meeting which developed from an older Meeting called Leacock in Lancaster County, Pa. The following extracts from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" tells its early story:-

"Hattell Varmen, William Evans, and several other Friends having settled in Leacock,

"1729.- Sadsbury Preparative meeting requested on behalf of Friends who live beyond Pequea, to have a meeting at the house of Hattell Varman every sixth day of the weeks; which this meeting allows." -(New Garden Monthly Meeting.)

"In 1732 Leacock Meeting was established, by the consent of Chester Quarter, and the following year allowed to hold a Preparative Meeting, which, like the foregoing, was a branch of New Garden Monthly Meeting until 1737, when they were erected into a Monthly Meeting."

"1748.- 'The affair of moving Leacock Meeting-house coming under consideration, it is concluded to lay it before the Quarterly Meeting for their approbation.'"

"1751.- 'Leacock Friends having moved their meeting according to the liberty formerly allowed them, so our next Monthly Meeting is to be held at Lampeter, where the meeting-house is now fixed.'" -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1851.- 'A minute was received from Lampeter Preparative Meeting, requesting the Monthly Meeting to lay that meeting down, and unite its members to Sadsbury Preparative Meeting; which request was granted by this meeting.'" -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

An interesting account of Lampeter Meeting was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, Ninth Month 22, 1888:- "The meeting-house of Friends, at Bird-in-Hand (Lampeter), Lancaster county, Pa., (belonging to Caln Quarterly Meeting), was destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 31st ult. (Aug. 31, 1888). The fire is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary. An article contributed to the Times newspaper of this city says: 'The quaintly named village Bird-in-Hand, about six miles east of Lancaster, is called from an old tavern stand, whose sign still shows the man with a bird in his hand and the two in the bush near by. The local historian tells us that this was an old Inn from the earliest remembered times, and was the headquarters of the first surveyors of "the old road" in 1734. Four buildings, he says, have been erected successively upon the same site and the same cellar walls. Doubtless they have been much enlarged in 154 years.

'The first Friends' meeting-house was built two years before this, in 1732, and not in this immediate locality. But in 1749 it was moved to a more convenient spot on the great provincial road just mentioned. It was built of logs. Friends occupied it until 1790, when the brick one was built, which was consequently one hundred years old when it was destroyed. "It was built round and over the old log building, and after the new one was erected the old one was taken out log by log. Friends wished to occupy the same site and did not wish to disturb the weekly meetings." We are told by a member that the meeting continued prosperous until the schism

of 1829, "but so large a majority remained as Friends and so few split off with the Orthodox that the meeting still held its own."

'Orthodox Friends met in a large stone building near by, built for a school and for a teacher's dwelling. Their meetings were discontinued some years ago, and quite lately, Friends having decreased in numbers, meetings have not been regularly held in the brick meeting-house.

'One of the heirlooms, which the fire could scarcely destroy, was a great cast-iron stove, which was long in use in the meeting-house, having the date 1764 and the name W. H. Stregel. It is probable that this was one of the oldest stoves in existence here. One reported some years ago as in the Virginia House of Delegates, dated 1770, would be newer by six years.

'The graveyard at the meeting-house is not older than 1749. There are but few gravestones in it, for Friends at that early date did not erect such memorials. There is sufficient property belonging to the meeting-house to keep the graveyard in order forever. In money and land the meeting possessed several thousand dollars, and it has been suggested that steps should be taken to give its funds to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for educational purposes. The stipulation could be made that the Yearly Meeting should keep the graveyard in order.'"

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., mentions Lampeter among the meeting-houses of Caln Quarter. He wrote:- "Coming eastward is Lampeter, in Bird-in-Hand village, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This meeting house was burned down in 1890 (?), and in smaller dimensions was rebuilt with the original bricks. I am sorry to note that in spite of the disposition to keep up this religious house of Quakerism it was soon abandoned and its few attenders attached to Bart meeting. This was probably in 1842 when the Webster family moved their certificates to Bart. Appointed meetings are occasionally held there and the property is in good repair."

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine's paper on the Meetings of Caln Quarter was written in 1909; and, in 1928, though closed as a "laid down" meeting, Lampeter still has its occasional appointed meetings.

Lampeter's meetings for worship appear to have continued many years after the laying down of the Preparative Meeting in 1851, for, in 1874, Caln Quarter reported to the Yearly Meeting that the mid-week meetings at Lampeter were discontinued.

By the courtesy of Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Lancaster County, Pa., the compiler of these notes enjoyed the privilege of a visit to the Lampeter Friends' Meeting locality on May 31, 1931. By the roadside in the neat little village of Bird-in-Hand, westward from the famous old tavern from which the hamlet derives its name, is the small brick Meeting House of Lampeter Friends. It is in the best of order, though unused for meeting purposes, is well lighted by two windows on each side, faces the south, has but one entrance door, and by the announcement under a front window, we are informed it is the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America Troop No. 1, Bird-in-Hand, Pa. Over the door is a tablet marked "Lampeter Friends Meeting House Built 1749 Rebuilt 1889." At the east end of the House is an old Horse Block recently repaired, for the date, 1929, was cut in the fresh mortar. This old relic is similar to the Upping Block at Old Sadsbury, but is smaller, its slab covering being only eight feet in length, two feet shorter than that at Sadsbury. The Bur-

ial Ground of Lampeter, containing only a few marked graves, and covered with a rich growth of periwinkle and long grass, is surrounded by a good stone wall through which a break on the north side opens to the old stone house, formerly the schoolmaster's dwelling, and later used by Orthodox Friends for their Meeting House. The family names on the gravestones are Conard, Cooper, Evans, Gibbons, Griffith, Lamborn, Mercer, Thomas and Wierman. In the eastern extremity of the yard is a small stone inscribed simply "J T H * S H 11m 10 * 1793" .It is possibly the oldest inscription in the cemetery.

##########"##########

LANCASTER.

Meeting established.....1755.
Meeting House built about.....1766.
Meeting discontinued.....1802.
Meeting finally laid down.....1852.
Location.....Lancaster, Pa.

****

In "A Retrospect of Early Quakerism" Dr. Ezra Michener gives an interesting account of the brief story of the Friends' Meeting at Lancaster, Pa.:-

"The meeting at Lancaster was established, by the consent of Chester Quarter, in 1755. In 1766, the Yearly Meeting recommended its subordinate branches to raise money 'to enable Lancaster Friends to finish their meeting-house.'"

"1779.- This meeting agrees to request the advice of the Quarterly Meeting respecting the waste condition of the meeting-house and graveyard at Lancaster.

"1780.- Our Quarterly Meeting, some time past, appointed a committee to view the meeting-house at Lancaster, who made report that, according to their sense, it would be best to shut up the large house, repair the small apartment, and fence up the burying-ground; which the meeting concurred with, and appointed, &c.

"1784.- As report is made that week-day meetings are <u>weakly</u> attended at Lancaster, this meeting more closely enjoins it on the committee, before appointed on that account, to take the case strictly under their notice." -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1788.- On consideration of the subject committed to us, respecting the repairs proposed to be done to Friends' Meeting-house in the borough of Lancaster, it is agreed to recommend that, for maintaining the reputation of Society, there be applied out of the general stock of one hundred pounds, to assist the Western Quarterly Meeting in repairing the said meeting-house as, or nearly as, proposed by the united

committee of the Meeting for Sufferings and the Western Quarter, in their report of the 11th of fourth month last to the Meeting for Sufferings; which we submit to the Yearly Meeting. (Signed by twenty-one Friends.) -(Yearly Meeting Extract.)

"1798.- The case of Lancaster Meeting, by Lampeter's report, coming under consideration, from the number of Friends that have or are about to remove therefrom, this meeting appoints.....in conjunction with women Friends, to have the care and oversight thereof.

"1802.- The committee appointed, &c., unitedly agree to report, that most of our number have attended there since last Monthly Meeting, and divers of us at several times before; and after weightily and solidly considering the subject, are of the mind that it would be right to acquaint the Quarterly Meeting therewith, as we feel a tenderness in expressing that it is our sense that it would be seasonable to discontinue that meeting. Signed, &c. -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"1802.- At Caln Quarterly Meeting, held 13th of fifth month, 1802, the following report of the committee relative to Lancaster Meeting, being read and deliberately considered, is united with, viz.: The committee appointed to take into consideration the state of Lancaster Meeting, as represented in the report from Sadsbury, having met and attended said meeting, and after conferring with what members were present, and taking circumstances relative thereto into consideration, unanimously agree to report, as our sense, that it will be best to discontinue said meeting, and unite the members thereof to Lampeter; which we submit to the Quarterly Meeting. Signed, &c. -(Caln Quarterly Meeting.)

"1802.- This meeting received the foregoing minute of the Quarterly Meeting, which is united with and.....are appointed to sit with Friends in their meeting at Lancaster, on next sixth-day, and inform them of the result of the Quarterly Meeting; from that time that meeting to be discontinued. -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)"

"The decline of the meeting at Lancaster, as in many other places, did not indicate a decline of the Society, but was owing to the removal of its members. The Meeting for Sufferings, in a minute of advice, subsequently issued, observes:- 'As the estate was originally obtained for the use and benefit of such of our religious Society as should reside in the borough of Lancaster, it appears incumbent to recommend that the said Monthly Meeting (Sadsbury) do always exercise a becoming religious care that the whole of the premises be kept in decent order; and that the internal arrangement of the house be so constructed or adapted to be suitable for the members of our Society to hold religious meetings in, whenever there may be an opening therefor;' and, 'that Friends there may always maintain a dilligent care and concern, that the property be preserved in good order, and that the uses to which it may be applied be always such as to comport with our religious profession and principles.' -(Sadsbury Monthly Meeting.)

"Since 1827, 'Orthodox Friends' have assumed the entire charge of this property; and a correspondent writes, 'How far the above recommendation has been complied with, may be inferred from the fact, that, a few years since, the Lancaster property was disposed of to the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and a fantastic-looking structure may now be seen,

dedicated to midnight orgies, on the spot where Friends once reverently met to worship the Father in spirit and in truth. Alas, how sad to contemplate!"

During 1909 an article appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer relating many points of interest in respect to the meetings in Caln Quarter. In the following extract from it is what was said about Lancaster:-

"From the ashes of passed away Lancaster Meeting comes a reminder of the feeling engendered by the Orthodox. In the early fifties they sold it to the Odd Fellows, who tore down the house of worship and substituted it with a building more suitable to their needs. A contemporary Hicksite thus writes in comment on what he deems a sacrilegious thransfer of real estate, 'and now a fantastic structure may be seen, dedicated to midnight orgies, on the spot where Friends once reverently met to worship the Father in Spirit and in Truth. Alas, how sad to contemplate!' The Odd Fellows afterwards sold the property, and with the re-sale went the reserved rights when thransferred by Friends, such as for burial in the graveyard belonging to the meeting and other privileges. It is now (1909) in private hands, and eventually all traces of the Society's occupancy will be effaced."

A visit was paid to the Lancaster Friends' Meeting locality on the 31st of May, 1931, by the compiler of these notes of history concerning Quaker Meetings past and present, who was taken there by Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Lancaster County, Pa., in company with his wife and daughter.

The progress of years has practically wiped out all trace of the Friends in Lancaster. The Meeting House disappeared seventy-five years or more ago, and the "fantastic" Odd Fellows Hall that supplanted it, so greatly to the disgust of the early Friend mentioned by Ezra Michener, has also passed away. The location was on the east side of South Queen Street, midway between Farnum and Vine Streets, and the place in 1931 is recognized by an opening occupied by Haldy's Marble yard, a collection of graveyard memorials oddly representing the spot where a religious sect once possessed a holding in days when Quakers disapproved of elaborate stones, if any at all were used, to mark the places of sepulchre of their departed members. Lancaster in these days of progress, at least in the vicinity of Queen and Vine Streets, has little showing of antique buildings. There is an old structure at the corner of these two city thoroughfares that has a somewhat ancient appearance, and at the northwest corner of Queen and Farnum Streets is another old house, that, from the style of its architecture, suggests it may have been standing when Friends assembled for worship in their Meeting House close by, on the opposite side of the street.

##########

NANTMEAL.

Meeting organized.....1739.
Meeting established.....1740.

Meeting House built about. .....1740.
Second Meeting House built.....1777.
Preparative Meeting established...1781.
Meeting House burnt.....1795.
Third Meeting House built.....1795.
Hicksite Preparative laid down....1832.
Orthodox Preparative laid down....1838.
Meeting discontinued before.....1845.
Location.....Nantmeal, Pa.

****

Nantmeal was a Particular Meeting set apart in 1740 by the Quarterly Meeting of Chester (Concord) through the Monthly Meeting of Goshen, of which it was a member until it was transferred to the Monthly Meeting of Uwchlan and became attached to Caln Quarter in 1800. It became a Preparative Meeting in 1781.

Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, gives the following account of the early history of this Meeting:-

"At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 6,20,1739, Some friends living in or near Nantmeal Proposes to have a first day & week day meeting Setled in a Convenient Place for friends thereaway to meet at therefore friends appoints John Williamson, Hugh Pugh, Robert Benson, Lewis Lewis, Isaac Hains to go up and assist friends in that affair."

"7.10.1739.- The friends appointed to assist friends at Nantmeal & thereaway in Respect of setling a meeting of worship are Continued."

"8,15,1739.- The friends appointed to assist friends at Nantmeal & thereaway Reports that they met with the said friends upon that account and that the sd friends have not yet agreed upon a Place to keep & settle their meeting therefore their Case is Continued under the further consideration of this monthly meeting."

"At Quarterly Meeting, 12,9,1740: Goshen Monthly Meeting acquaints this meeting that several Friends Inhabitants of Nantmeal and parts adjacent have proposed to have a meeting for worship settled at Nantmeal on the first and fourth days of the week which this meeting after a consideration had thereon do allow the said friends to have and keep meetings for worship as above till further order."

"Nantmeal meeting-house is mentioned 8,19,1741. The following were the successive overseers for this meeting for several years: John Pugh, 1741; Samuel John, Jr., William Kirk, John Williams, Thomas Atherton, William Kirk, David Yarnall, and William Kirk, appointed 6,11,1762, in place of David Yarnall, deceased. Simon Meredith was appointed an additional overseer in 1759. The women overseers for the same period were Sarah Kirk, Ann John, Jr., Mary Kirk, Mary Roberts, Sibilla Kirk.

"In 1781 a Preparative Meeting was established here. 8,7,1777, in answer to the second annual query, report was made of 'One new Meeting house built at Nantmeal near the old one.' In 1795 the members were excused from their full proportion of contributions, on account of having had their meeting house burned. For many years past the house has ceased to be used for religious purposes, and of late has been a harbor for disreputable characters. Measures are now being taken to put

the property, including the graveyard, in repair, and to so preserve it."

An examination of the Uwchlan Monthly Meeting Minute Books, now at Swarthmore, Pa., made on Jan. 10, 1938, adds the following items of interest connected with Nantmeal Friends' Meeting.

"Uwchland Monthly meeting 2nd of 3 mo. 1829. Friends of Nantmeal having for some months past omitted to hold their preparative meetings in consequence of the smallnefs of their number, this meeting upon solidly considering the subject, unites in a belief that it will be right for them to be encouraged to hold their preperative meetings as heretofore, but it is thought best that it be held one week earlier than formerly."

"Uwchlan Monthly meeting; 2nd of 5 mo 1831 The committee appointed to adjust the quotas poduced (sic) the following report, with which the meeting unites.

'To Uwchlan monthly meeting We the committee appointed to quota the Preparative meetings, report we unite in proposing that Uwchlan pay forty six cents, Pikeland forty-six and Nantmeal eight cents on the dollar on all sums directed to be raised by the monthly

Signed by all the committee

5th mo 2nd 1831 "

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting: 12th month 3d 1832 Nantmeal Preparative meeting proposes for consideration the propriety of discontinuing that meeting and uniting the members thereof to one of our other preparatives, John Vickers Joseph Hawley and George Mafsey are appointed to unite with a committee of women's meeting in attending to the subject, and report their sence to a future meeting "

On 3mo. 4, 1833 the committee was not prepared to report but on 4th Mo. 1st, 1833, "The committee on the subject of Nantmeal Preparative meeting reports as their judgment that the members thereof be attached to Uwchlan Preparative meeting, with which the meeting unites."

"At Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 7th month 7th 1845 The Committee enquiring into the nature of the Trust of Friends property at Nantmeal, to which the resignation of Simon Meredith refers are continued, and directed to write to Simon for information-"

On 8m. 4, 1845 "The Committee on the trust of Nantmeal property has written to Simon Meredith and they are continued. to report when prepared."

"At Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 11th mo 3rd 1845 The Committee on the trust of Nantmeal property. Report,, that upon examination of the Records no trace of any deed can be found,, the subject is continued till next meeting "

For the succeeding three Monthly Meetings "the Committee was continued," for evidently there was considerable difficulty in finding the original Deed for the property. However, a little more than eleven years later:-

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 1st Mo 5th 1857 The following communication from a committee of the representative Committee or meeting for Sufferings on the subject of the Nantmeal property case was received and read. (and the Committee appointed sometime back by this Meeting are instructed to take further care of the subject.) It being as follows

To Uwchlan Monthly Meeting of friends

Dear Friends We the friends appointed by the representative Com-

mittee to take into Consideration the subject forwarded from your meeting and to give such advice as in our judgment may appear best having examined the original Deed for the property belonging to East Nantmeal Meeting by which it appears that it can only be used for the benefit of that meeting and for no other purpose whatsoever, and being informed that there is no suitable friends at present belonging to that meeting to take charge of the Trust. Therefore as that meeting appears to be a branch of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting it is our judgment that the Monthly Meeting should take such legal care in regard to renewing the Trust and all other matters connected with the welfare of the property as is consistant with the advice of Counsel learned in the law, Which is submitted, and remain your friends

David Ellis	Thomas Janney	Peirce Hoopes
Richard Moore	Jon M Ogden	Jno M Andrews "

Once more on 4th Mo. 6th, 1857 "The Committee in the case of the Nantmeal property are continued to have further Care of said Such as in their judgment would be most beneficial "

On 6th Month 1st, 1857, the final minute concerning the matter was recorded:- "The Committee on the Nantmeal property Case inform that they have paid the necessary attention to their appointment they are released."

From the drift of these foregoing minutes it is evident that Nantmeal Friends' Meeting for worship was discontinued either in the early part of 1845 or shortly anterior to that date.

In the Caln Quarterly Meeting Minute Book, 1800 to 1843, now in the fireproof at Arch Street Yearly Meeting at No. 302, Arch St., Philada., is the following minute recorded on 2m. 16, 1838:- "Nantmeal preparative meeting has been discontinued & its members attached to Uwchland preparative; the meetings for worship continued as heretofore "

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., in his interesting notes about the meetings of Caln Quarter, gives the following reminiscence of Nantmeal:- "More pleasant to relate is an incident connected with Nantmeal, a Preparative of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting. When the Separation came in 1827, in Nantmeal it was but a simple division. The affiliations with the disrupted bodies did as they were directed, but in as mild and inoffensive way as was possible and still be called Orthodox and Hicksite. For years, after 1831, at least, and perhaps later, as data are difficult to get after the members are as dead as their meeting places, the two sects occupied their meeting house as of old, but using the separate ends, with the shutters open. Should a minister feel called on to speak from either portion, those of a distant belief listened respectfully; and why should they not? for they were friends and neighbors, and perhaps husbands and wives or brothers and sisters, although I cannot believe that Nantmeal got that far in division. But at their business meetings they were necessarily separated, and finally a widening came on until a new meeting became necessary for the Orthodox, and the halcyon days of old were past. But I think if strange preachers had not come among these people they would have kept on as they started until they all died out, which was not long after this. But let us be thankful for this little rift in the clouds which sombered our Society in its strength. In the decadence at Nantmeal the Orthodox died first, but there was one of them staunch

to the last, Peter Meredith, who showed his Welsh intentness by sitting alone in his meeting house, when all the rest were scattered by death and removal, until death called him away to the handy graveyard from his lonely First-day and Week-day vigils; where, 'after life's fitful fever all sleep well,' whether 'Hicksite, Wilburite, or Gurneyite,' or those who claim under the name of 'Primitive' to be the only true followers of George Fox."

The little village of Nantmeal, Chester County, Pa., where the Society of Friends held a meeting for worship for more than a century, is located in a section of the state where rocky soil and stone walls are no rareties in a farming district, quiet and Quaker-like in seeming, it nestles in a pretty valley with some of its houses built on the northern hillside, somewhat above the lowest level of the valley.

Although formerly a community of Quakers, in 1930 all that is of Friendly interest centers in a small wall-inclosed Burial Ground on opposite side of the road to the public school-house. This cemetery is entered by one little gateway, not wide enough to admit vehicles of any kind, and is surrounded by a substantial stone wall. There are not many marked graves, and some are sunken, while a rank growth of periwinkle (vinca minor) running wild in the northeast corner, and a tangle of herbage of varied character is general all about the resting places of the dead. The names there to be read on the tombstones are Guest, Hawley, Hugan, Meredith, Rooke and Townsend, but that of Guest is the most frequent. One little marble is in memory of "Phebe wife of James Guest died February 1831 aged 36 years." There are a few unlettered field-stones near the eastern wall, near the gateway leading to the Meeting House Yard, where some noble trees still shade the spot where the house of worship once stood. It was torn down and the wall between the yard and the road is much dilapidated and the two iron gates are ancient and rusted.

##########

PIKELAND.

Pikeland Meeting later known as Kimberton.
Meeting established.....1758.
Preparative Meeting established.....1802.
Kimberton Boarding School set up.....1817.
Kimberton School closed.....1850.
Preparative Meeting discontinued.....1856.
Meeting discontinued.....1864.
Location.....Kimberton, Pa.

****

Pikeland Township, in two sections, East and West, is in the northeastern part of Chester County, Pa., and borders on the Schuylkill Riv-

er, just above Phoenixville. It gave its name to the Friends' Meeting located there, a name, however, which in later times was changed to Kimberton, this being the village in which the Meeting House was in its last years situated. Pikeland was a Preparative Meeting of Caln Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. The story of the organization of the Meeting is told in the "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, by Futhey and Cope, which quotes the quaint style of the early minutes of Goshen Monthly Meeting in 1758, the time of the establishment of Pikeland Meeting:-

"At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 1,16,1758: Application is made by Uwchlan in setting forth that a considerable number of ffrds ffamilies situate on the lower end of Pikeland & thereaways are very remote from their or any other ffriends meetings, and that the said ffriends are unanimously desirous of having a meeting established amongst them. Therefore, we do appoint Richard Jones, Thomas Goodwin, Thomas Massey, Amos Yarnall, Cadwalader Jones, Thomas Lightfoot, & Aaron Ashbridge, to pay those ffriends a visit, & endeavour to inform themselves whether the proposal be likely to be of advantage to the cause of Truth and reputation of the Society, & report of their service at the next meeting."

"2,20,1758.- The ffrds appd to visit ffriends on the lower end of Pikeland &c., are continued.

"4,17,1758.- The ffrds appd to visit Pikeland ffriends report that they have visited friends on the lower end of Pikeland, &c., according to order, and do find that there are eleven families of ffriends who live remote from any meeting, & seem unanimous in desiring the privilege of having a meeting Established among them, they having also agreed upon a spot of Ground which we viewed & think may well answer the purpose when a Title for it can be procured which they are endeavouring for. We are in hopes that if their request be granted it may be of advantage in a religious sense, as it will greatly ease them on account of travelling. Which being considered by this meeting it is concluded to be laid before our next Quarterly Meeting for their approbation."

"William Lewis, Amos Davis, James Hancock, Elizabeth Lewis, and Jane Coates were overseers of the meeting prior to 1762. In 1772 several Friends had removed from the neighborhood, and the meeting was small, and it seemed doubtful whether they could continue to hold one. Joseph Starr, John Meredith, William Cooper, and Jonathan Rogers were overseers from 1775 to 1788. In 1802 a Preparative Meeting was established, and a new house erected for its accommodation."

The following minute taken from the Uwchlan Monthly Meeting records is also of interest as connected with the story of Pikeland:-

"Uwchlan Monthly meeting 3d of 3d month 1828 The committee appointed to propose a suitable time and place for this meeting to hold its future sittings, report that they have agreed to propose that the monthly meeting be held the first 2nd day in each month, at Uwchland & Pikeland alternately. At Uwchlan in the 1st month and at Pikeland in the 2nd which is united with "

In the file of Friends' Intelligencers for 1887, an entertaining article appeared early in that year, signed modestly with the initial "L", that detailed the story of Pikeland Meeting in its connection with the once famous Kimberton Boarding School. From that article the following extracts have been taken:-

"Pikeland Preparative Meeting was founded by English and Welsh Friends of the usual probity and standing of those who emigrated to America. At one time it was a large and prosperous body, consisting of a number of substantial families. It was a constituent of Uwchlan Monthly and Caln Quarterly Meeting. The original meeting-house and burial-ground were on a hillside about half a mile west of Kimberton. To accommodate the school, a new meeting-house was built at the latter place; and there, for upwards of forty years, the pupils of the school attended meeting twice a week. During that time, Emmor Kimber was a minister of this meeting. After 1830, Bartholomew Fussell, Sen., returned to his native State, after a prolonged residence in Fallston, Maryland, where he was an accepted minister. He came to reside with his beloved and honored daughter, Esther Lewis, widow of John Lewis, Jr., and after eight years, died, and was buried with his kindred in the graveyard of Old Pikeland meeting-house.....

"About the year 1864, when by death and removal, the ranks were thinned, it became necessary to lay down the meeting. The Kimberton Meeting-house was sold, and is now (1887) occupied as a place of worship by another denomination. The original meeting-house went to decay, and nothing is now left of Pikeland Meeting, except its ancient graveyard, first occupied, it is believed, about the year 1750. There is gathered a solemn assemblage of its departed, and there are hearts which yet cling to this spot for its association with the memory of their dearest and best. Some of the families who buried there are almost extinct, while others have established meetings in new and distinct localities; meetings which are larger than the parent from which they sprang. There is no loss to the Society of Friends, but only to the neighborhood of Pikeland, in the laying down of the meeting. The graveyard is still held by Trustees, born members of the meeting, and there is sufficient ground for the planting of a memorial grove of trees to keep fresh and green for another century or two, the spot chosen by our ancestry in the Olden Time....."

There was once a Kimberton Boarding School of wide-spread popularity, associated with the Pikeland Friends' Meeting. From the same article by "L" in the Friends' Intelligencer, is the following extract concerning it:-

"For a long period, this school was in existence as one of the brightest intellectual centres of Eastern Pennsylvania, drawing the pupils from other States as well, especially from New York, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Thousands of homes were modified by its influence, and elevated by the high moral tone of its instructors. Chief of these were Abigail, daughter of Emmor and Susanna Kimber, and her younger sisters, one of whom married Thomas Janney of Newtown, Bucks Co., and another the distinguished Anti-Slavery orator, Charles C. Burleigh."

In 1909 Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., writing of the Meeting Houses of Caln Quarter, very briefly mentions Kimberton:-

"Some ten miles northeast of East Caln is Uwchlan meeting-house, the only one left of four belonging to the monthly meeting of that name. One of these was Kimberton, once Pikeland, from its township, where there was once a boarding school before 1838 under Emmor Kimber. The Hicksites hold title to the property. The meeting house is in being, but out of its origonal use."

From the Uwchlan Monthly Meeting records the following minutes treat of the laying down of the Pikeland Preparative Meeting:-

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 8th Mo 4th 1856 The following from Pikeland preparative meeting was read— but the consideration thereof is deferred till next meeting. namely Pikeland preparative meeting informs Uwchlan Monthly Meeting that they are not able to keep up their mid week meetings

Norris Maris
Mary Speakman "

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 10th mo 6th 1856 Upon again refering to the subject brought up from Pikeland Preparative Meeting the following named friends are appointed in conjunction with womens committee to confer with friends of that meeting and report their sense thereof to next meeting (namely) Joseph Gordon and John Vickers.- And also to confer with the aforesaid friends on the propriety of altering the present arrangement of holding the monthly meeting alternately at Uwchlan and Pikeland so that it be held at Uwchlan all the time."

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 12th Mo 1st 1856 The friends appointed in conjunction with Women's Committee to Confer with the members of Pikeland Preparative Meeting on the Subject brought up from that meeting Report that they met with said friends according to their appointment and after a free interchang of Sentiment were united in believing that it would be right that Pikeland Midweek meetings and also the preparative meeting be laid down and the members thereof attached to Uwchlan Preparative meeting. with which the meeting also unites. And they were also united in the belief that a benefit would arise if the monthly meeting was held— permanently at Uwchlan instead of alternately at Pikeland and Uwchlan which upon solid Consideration is united with by this Meeting and the Monthly Meeting in future be held permanently at Uwchlan""

Pikeland as a Preparative and a mid-week meeting was laid down in 1856, but it continued as a meeting for worship about five years longer. In 1861 it was reported to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting that its meetings were altogether discontinued.

Hence Pikeland Friends' Meeting is one that is long past and gone; but in 1930 there are still some reminiscences of it to be found at Kimberton, Chester County, Pa., where the meeting was located. The Meeting House, built on the summit of a hill in the old-fashioned village of Kimberton, is still standing though doubtlessly remodeled, having now pointed arched windows and doors more consistent with the present use of the building as the Centennial Lutheran Church. Otherwise it is outwardly as plain as a Quaker Meeting House; is a stone structure without the date of erection visible on its walls, and has its entrance front towards the south, facing the little wall-enclosed Burial Ground wherein the graves are unmarked by headstones and are covered with a bed of trailing periwinkle (Vinca minor). However, on the north wall are nine marble tablets inserted, six of which are there in memory of the Kimber family, viz., "Emmor Kimber 1850 aged 75 years"; "Susanna Kimber 1854 aged 81 years"; "Samuel Kimber 1850 aged 47 y "; "Susanna Daughter of Henry & Jane Kimber Aged 3 Mo. 1847"; "Gertrude Kimber 1822 aged 85 years"; "Susan Kimber 1823 aged 15 year". Three other tablets to the left of the gate are, "Henrietta Deville 1851"; "Benjamin March died July 21, 1890 aged 80 years 3 months & 3 da."; "Livingston P. March died Feb. 10, 1882 aged 26 years 9 month 29 days."

Across the carriage road north of the Meeting House is the once famous Kimberton Boarding School, a large building now in 1930 for the greater part unoccupied and looking quite antique. The following extract from Futhey anf Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," refers to this institution:- "The French Creek Boarding-School for Girls was instituted by Emmor Kimber, in 1817. The name was afterwards changed to Kimberton Boarding School, upon the establishment of a post-office of that name, in the village which had grown up around the school. This school was taught by Mr. Kimber and his accomplished daughters, and was conducted on principles somewhat different from those of most seminaries, there being no penal laws or rules in force. The plan of government was based upon the Golden Rule,- 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,-' and as Mr. Kimber and his daughters had the faculty of governing without any visible exercise of authority, the school stood very high, was prosperous, and had many scholars from other states and the West Indies. After a useful career of about thirty-three years the school was closed about 1850, upon the death of Mr. Kimber. A school is now (1881) conducted at this place by the Rev. J. R. Dimm."

In 1930 one section of this large Boarding School building is occupied as a dwelling. Near it is a narrow mill-race crossed by a wooden bridge for pedestrians and a stone arched bridge for vehicles near the crossing of the highways. The general aspect of this large building attests to its former greatness or importance, but it stands now practically as a memorial to the dead past.

A half-mile westward from Kimberton, on the left of the road, is the site of the earlier Pikeland Meeting House with the original Burial Ground. Both are located at the summit of a slight elevation of ground, at the base of which was a stone wall, now quite ruinous, with an iron gate hung upon cone-pointed wooden posts. The Pikeland Meeting House was situated to the left of the graveyard and commanded a fine view over the valley outspread before it. In 1930 the spacious grounds, once a beautiful grassy lawn, in the active days of Pikeland Meeting, is a tangle of waste shrubbery and grass tufts, with a profusion of wild strawberries.

Time and unrestrained Nature has created a protecting grove of "Memorial Trees", maple, linden, and others of rapid growth, that completely over-shadow all the graves of the buried dead resting quietly beneath. Even within the sacred enclosure there is a compact covering of periwinkle and wild lilies, in close touch with scattered brambles, embracing these sepulchres of the departed members of Friends of past times. Rather poetical, for, in floral language, the periwinkle is significant of "sweet remembrance", the linden of "conjugal love", while the intruding brambles, "envy", unbidden and unwelcome, creep in always. Through the dense foliage of the overspreading branches, rare and tiny gleams of sunshine play here and there on the marble headstones, whereon may be read the family names of Baker, Coates, Edwards, Fussell, Griffith, Pennypacker, Rees, Smith, Thomas and Wells. There are a few rude unmarked field-stones in the grove, and some sunken, neglected graves, like that of "Margaret Amanda Smith died Jan. 9, 1906."

Upon the occasion of a second visit to Kimberton, June 3, 1930, a little more than two months succeeding the first visit, the compiler of these notes found that, during that short interval, the frame work of the old wagon-sheds which stood to the left of the Meeting House, had been

torn down, with the labor still on hand at the time of this second visit. An elderly man engaged in the work, informed the compiler that he remembered the Meeting House before it was remodeled into the present church. He stated the former window frames and doorway were of the plain oblong shape usually seen in old Friends" Meeting Houses.

ROBESON.

Meeting early known as The Forest Meeting.
Meeting organized.....1735.
Preparative Meeting established.....1741.
Second Meeting House built.....1788.
Monthly Meeting established.....1789.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1841.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1856.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1872.
Location in vicinity of .....Birdsboro, Pa.

****

In John E. Eshelman's booklet called "The Society of Friends, and Their Meeting Houses, in Berks County", is this interesting reference to the Robeson Meeting:- "The Meeting at Robeson was long known as 'The Forest Meeting', being situated in the great tract of almost unbroken woodland called 'The Forest' which extended from Flying Hill, south, beyond the Hopewell Hills. Friends residing as far south as the Welsh mountains were frequently driven home by the Indians while on their way across the hills to attend First-day meeting. John Griffith, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, from Chelmsford, England, says in his journal, 'ninth month, 9th, 1766— Next day we crossed the Schuylkill and had meetings at the Forest, Nantmeal, Pikeland, etc.'"

Robeson was a Preparative and a Monthly Meeting belonging to Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. As a Monthly Meeting it was established in 1789, but as a meeting for worship it had been in existence long previous to that date. Until Caln Quarter was erected in 1800, Robeson was a part of Philadelphia Quarter, in which division it had been connected at least as early as 1741, as the following assertion from Exeter Monthly Meeting shows:- "The Monthly Meeting of Exeter granted the Friends at Robeson the privilege of holding a Preparative Meeting, in the year 1741." In connection with this assertion, made by Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", are the following extracts from the minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting, the book containing them being now (1938) in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa.:-

"Oley Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 31st Day of the 5th. Month 1740. The Friends of Robeson Township Lancaster County, ſome time past requested to have a Meeting ſettld amongst them: This Meeting doth

agree to join with them in making Application to the Quarterly Meeting for that purpose."

"Oley Monthly Meeting held at Oley the 28th Day of the 6th Month 1740. The Friends appointed to attend the Quarterly Meeting report, that the Request of the Friends of Robeson Township was granted: And, this Meeting appoints Anthony Lee, Thomas Ellis, Ellis Hughes, James Boone, Robert Penrofe and Lawrence Pearfon to Choofe a Place to build a Meeting House on: and make Report to next Meeting."

"Oley Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 25th. Day of the 7th Month 1740. The Friends appointed to Choofe a Place to build a Meeting House report, that they met, & agreed upon a Place granted by the Proprietor for that purpose."

"Oley Monthly Meeting held the 27th Day of the 6th Month 1741 The Friends of Robefson Meeting having some time past Requested to have a Preparative Meeting, this Meeting grants their Request "

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 25th. Day of the 11th. Month 1749/50 This Meeting appoints Ellis Hughes and James Boone to Inquire into the Cause of Robefon Friends neglecting attending this and laft Meeting."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held the 22nd Day of the 12th Month 1749/50 At this Meeting several of the Friends from Robefon Meeting appeared & Signified that through Infirmity & Difficulty they were hindered from attending at the two Meetings last past, but were in hopes to be Careful for the future."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held the 28. of 4mo. 1784 The School within the Verge of Robinson Preparative Mtg. is kept by Valentine Cerbery who inclines to go to our Meetings, has about 20 Scholars, which afford him a Salary of about 34 pr Ann. School established there upon a better Plan, & nearer the Direction of the Yearly Meeting "

All the records of Robeson Meeting are preserved in the care of Orthodox Friends in the Yearly Meeting's fireproof at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia. There is a brief mention of this Meeting in Morton L. Montgomery's "History of Berks County, Pa.," 1886, where it is stated:-

"Robeson Township had been known as a district before the erection of Lancaster County, in 1729, whilst its territory was a part of Chester County.....Andrew Robeson became a proprietor of land in this section as early as 1718.....Andrew Robeson was a Swede, a man of large wealth and of great social and political influence. His prominence was worthy a special testimonial to perpetuate his memory, and this was appropriately given to him by naming a township after him. Besides the Robesons, some of the earliest settlers of this district were the following Friends: Gains Dickinson, John Scarlet, Peter Thomas, John Hugh, William Hugh, Edward Hugh, William Morris, John Webb, Joseph Webb, Benjamin Webb and Samuel Webb; and associated with them were Mordecai Ellis, Thomas Ellis, George Boone, John Boone and Thomas Boone, who had settled on the other side of the Schuylkill.

"Friends' Meeting House, near the central part of the township, is a large sandstone building, fast going to decay. The graveyard is inclosed with a stone wall, which is still in good condition. Some of the first settlers of Robeson were Friends, and they had a very early meeting house. They also attended the meetings in Exeter and Reading. The active members were John Scarlet, Isaac Bonsal, John Williams, William Morris, Ju-

dah Thomas, Benjamin Scarlet and Enos Morris. The committee of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, to which they were attached, said, in their report, after one of their visits to Robeson: 'We found more Friends there than we had expected, who appeared devoted to the cause of truth.' For a long term of years the meetings were held with regularity, but owning to the reduced numbers of members, they were discontinued in 1872, and the property, containing about twenty acres, was sold to Jacob Kurtz, excepting the graveyard, which was reserved as a permanent place of interment for such as might choose to use it for that purpose. Some of the descendants of the Friends are still among the citizens of the township, but do not adhere to the faith of their fathers."

The following is a later note concerning Robeson Meeting made by Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, obtained from the Friends' Intelligencer, Eleventh Month 20, 1909:- "Near the Schuylkill, in southeastern Berks, is Robeson. The house, still standing, has been sold, and is used as a tenant house. Bradford monthly meeting (Orthodox) holds the title to the graveyard, and keeps it in order. A recent photograph shows a ruined condition of the premises."

The Friends' Intelligencer, 8mo. 6, 1898, printed a clipping sent to the Journal, which was duly supplimented with remarks by the editors:- "Another instance closes with the death of Sallie Dickinson, 72 years, at Robeson, Berks county, whose demise has just occurred. She was the last member of what was forty years ago a large congregation of Friends. All but she has since died or moved away, and the church property converted into a farm."

Editors' remarks:- "Such cases should be cared for in time. It is a grave reproach upon us that adequate 'timely care' is not always taken to preserve for Society uses the property of extinct meetings. There are other instances of the kind, we believe, that should have attention. According to Dr. Michener's work, 'Retrospect of Early Quakerism", a preparative meeting was allowed at Robeson by Exeter Monthly Meeting, in 1741, and later in the century it was made a monthly meeting. In 1800, when East Caln Quarterly Meeting was established, (now Caln Quarterly Meeting), Robeson was detached from Philadelphia Quarter and joined to it. The meeting-house, we are told, is still standing in charge of the Friends of Arch Street Yearly Meeting. No meetings have been held there by either branch of the Society, for many years. Our friend, Isaac N. Wells, who when a boy was a member at Robeson, says there was much unwillingness to permit any separation, (in 1827) and for some time they continued meeting together. J. M. Truman says, 'I have also been told the same about Exeter Monthly Meeting and its branches.'"

From another authority is derived the following:- "The sandstone edifice was erected in 1788 but the records show that prior to this the Friends worshipped in a log meeting-house on the same site. The congregation was organized in 1735 there being but one other congregation of Friends in Berks at that time, at Exeter formed in 1725. The meeting house at Berne was organized in 1745, and the one in Maidencreek Township in 1759, the latter building. The congregation (Robeson) was active up until 1872 when the property was sold to Jacob Kurtz with exception of the graveyard. The substantial sandstone wall surrounding the Burial Ground is in good condition. The last burial in the tract was that of

Elias Hartz of Reading famous as the goosebone man who died fifteen years ago. The inscriptions on old stones indicate that some of the earlier worshipers were descendants of Mordecai Lincoln, great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln. One of the stones is placed at the grave of Maria Lincoln, wife of Samuel Lincoln who died in 1848."

(NOTE.- Mordecai Lincoln and his brother Abraham emigrated from Monmouth County, N.J., about 1768, to Pennsylvania, and later to Virginia. It is asserted that Abraham Lincoln, not Mordecai, was the ancestor of the Martyr President.)

The early Friends were very judicious in selecting locations for their Meeting Houses. Although Robeson Meeting House was originally in a central position in a Quaker settlement, in 1931 it has no members of the persuasion in its neighborhood. The long one-story House was erected on a high elevation of ground facing southward, overlooking a valley to the east, south and west. The public road approaching from the south parts in front of the Meeting House, one branch leading some eight miles to Reading, the other to Birdsboro, five miles distant. A few magnificent old oaks grow about the place, one at the parting of the road being especially of great age and size. But the Robeson Meeting House, still standing on October 4, 1931, when the compiler of these notes was taken there by Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Pa., is no longer a place of worship, and has lost all its former Meeting House appearance. The windows and door at the back have been filled in with stone taken from the upper gable ends, while the front, or south side, has been entirely altered. A window at each end of the house seems to look as it did when the building was used by Friends. The stone-work plainly indicates the two ends of the structure were erected at different times. All the interior has been torn out and altered to suit the building for farm purposes; the old benches were destroyed by axe and fire, excepting one, however, which is yet in the dwelling of the present owner of the premises.

At the rear of the House is the large Burial Ground surrounded by a strong and well preserved stone wall. A stone marked "S. S." is masoned in the wall beside the entrance gate. The graveyard is well filled and a great many graves are marked with brown field-stones bearing no dates, although quite a number have initials on them. On the various tombstones of later days are seen the names of Dickinson, Evans, Fawkes, Hartz, Kane, Lewis, Lincoln, Morris, Peirce, Riter, Scarlet and Scarlett, the predominating names being Scarlet, Morris and Lewis.

Prominent among the memorial stones are those at the graves of "Sarah Dickinson Born March, 1824, Died July, 1898," last member of Robeson Meeting; "Maria Lincoln who died Aug. 6, 1848, aged 45 years 7mo. and 23 days;" and "Elias Hartz, Born Nov.5, 1815, Died May 10, 1907."

In looking through the minutes of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, January 10, 1938, the compiler of these notes culled the following in reference to the discontinuance of the Robeson Meeting of the Hicksite branch of Friends:-

"Uwchlan Monthly meeting; 2nd mo. 7th 1842 The following list of members late of Robeson monthly meeting (which has been laid down by the quarterly meeting at the request of said members) wish to be Joined to this meeting, viz.

Isaac Wells
Sarah Wells
Hannah Wells
Ruth Anna Wells
Isaac Wells Junr.
Ann Cox
Martha N Cox
Joseph Cox
William Cox
Mark James Cox
Catharine Scarlet Senr
Catharine M. Scarlet
Levi Scarlet
Joseph Scarlet
Mary J. Scarlet
Thomas Lewis
Ellen B Lewis
Levi Lewis, son of Thos & Ellen Lewis
Josiah Lewis
Elizabeth Lewis
Joseph Lewis, Elizabeth Lewis & Mary Lewis, minor children of Josiah & Elizabeth ——
Elijah Lewis and Hannah J Lewis his wife. and their four minor children viz
Elizabeth Lewis
Rebecca Lewis
Martha Ann Lewis
Richard Lewis

They are accepted- and the following friends are appointed to unite with women committee (if the appoint one) to pay them a visit and report to next or a future meeting viz George Mafsey, Mordecai Lee and Emmor Kimber "

**See Addenda P. 277 for further information.

##########

ROMANSVILLE.

The Hicksite development from Bradford Meeting.
Meeting established at Marshallton.....1827.
Meeting House built.....1846.
Moved from Marshallton to Romansville.....1846.
Location.....Romansville, Pa.

****

Romansville, in Bradford Township of Chester County, Pa., formed the Hicksite meeting of Bradford, a Monthly Meeting of Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. But Ezra Michener of New Garden, briefly states in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"The meeting at Romansville was first set up by indulgence of Bradford Monthly Meeting, in the year ----- . In 1846 the Monthly Meeting began to be held there in alternate months."

Another brief mention of Romansville Meeting was made by Futhey and Cope, in their "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, thus:- "After the division of 1827 the Orthodox Friends retained possession of Bradford meeting-house, and the others built on an adjoining lot; but after some years this property was sold, and about the year 1846 a house was erected near Romansville as being more central."

Bradford's meetings of Hicksite Friends appear to have continued many years after the "Separation." In 1890 it was reported to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting held at Fifteenth and Race Streets, that Bradford's meeting for worship was still kept on "the first First-day of

each month at 10½ o'clock A. M." In 1909 Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., writing of the various meetings in Caln Quarter, in a few lines, spoke of Romansville:- "Some five miles east of Christiana is Romansville. The meeting house and shedding are in fair condition. A meeting is occasionally held here under the care of Concord Friends who have the liberty of holding services in the Almshouse, a mile away, the last First-day on each month."

Again on Second Month 19, 1930, Herbert P. Worth of West Chester, Pa., wrote concerning this meeting:- "The meeting house of our branch of Friends corresponding to the Orthodox house at Marshallton, is also located on the Strasburg road about three miles farther west at the village of Romansville. It was built after the Separation and after the 'Hicksite' Friends had for a rather brief time used a building adjacent to the Marshallton meeting-house and which has entirely disappeared. The Romansville building is a small brick structure with quite spacious grounds and burial ground. Meeting for worship is still held there once a month during the summer time. This meeting is within the limits of Caln Quarterly Meeting."

Seven years later, October 29, 1937, in response to an inquiry made, the following note was received from Herbert P. Worth of West Chester, Pa.:-

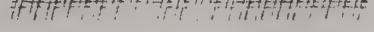
"Throughout the summer season Firstday morning meeting for worship is held once a month regularly at Romansville meeting-house. The building and grounds are all maintained in good condition.

Sincerely, Herbert P. Worth."

The compiler of these records visited the Romansville locality on April 15, 1930. By a long walk of two and a half miles across the hills of Bradford Township from Thorndale, the little brick Friends' Meeting House at Romansville is reached. The House and all its surroundings, excepting the graveyard wall, in 1930, are in an excellent state of repair, showing the interest of careful ownership. The neat structure stands by the edge of a little grove of evergreens and maples, faces the south with its back to the public highway, and has its front completely overgrown with ivy, through which its windows and its doors, two in number, one to the Women's, the other to the Men's end of the building, peep cheerfully. Because of the luxuriant growth of ivy, and the rough-cast plastering at the back, very few of the bricks are visible. There is no date-stone to testify the time of the erection of Romansville Meeting House, but within its unpainted wood-work, now rendered shining and satin-like by the passage of time, and the old-fashioned shutters separating the two assembly rooms, all attest to its age of eighty odd years, for the house was built in 1846.

Across the spacious grounds to the southward and east, is the Burial Ground with its short length of crumbling wall on two side of it. There, amid the box, yew and larger shade trees, is a cluster of marked graves, many of which bear the names of members of the Worth family. Other family names to be read are Baily, Baldwin, Bane, Conner, Clark, Dowdall, Harlan, Harvey, Hayes, Hoopes, Jefferis, Lewis, Marsh, Moore, Patterson, Pugh, Romans, Sherry, Swayne, White, Wickersham and Wilson. The most pretentious marble in the yard, is a long triple headstone marked

W E L L S		
William R.	Lydia M	William T.
1880-19	1846 - 19	1845 - 1928



SADSBURY.

Meeting organized.....1724.
First Meeting House built.....1725.
Monthly Meeting established.....1737.
Second Meeting House built.....1747.
House abandoned for Christiana.....1902.
Bi-centennial anniversary.....1924.
Location near.....Christiana, Pa.

****

Samuel Smith relates that "In the year 1724, Samuel Miller and Andrew Moore made application, on behalf of themselves and their friends settled at Sadsbury, for liberty to build a meeting-house, which being granted by the Quarterly Meeting, they built one in 1725, which goes by the name of Sadsbury Meeting."

This became a Monthly Meeting in 1737 in Chester (Concord) Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, with which it continued until the Western Quarter was established in 1758, when it became a part of the newly made Quarter, and remained there until 1800, when it was again transferred to another newly created Quarter called Caln. The following extract from the minutes of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting treats of its establishment:-

"As Friends increased, and spread themselves back in the uncultivated woods, it became necessary to have meetings settled at suitable places for worshipping the Divine Being; and, in process of time, the meetings of Sadsbury and Leacock were settled for that service.- the respective members thereof being a branch of New Garden Monthly Meeting; and as they increased, this difficulty of attending their Monthly Meeting likewise increased, and, judging themselves in a capacity to hold a Monthly Meeting, made a request to their said Monthly Meeting held at New Garden, the 24th day of the seventh month, in the year 1737, to have a Monthly Meeting settled among them. Which said meeting took it into consideration, and, at their next Monthly Meeting, sent the request to the ensuing Quarterly Meeting, held at Concord the 14th day of the ninth month, for their approbation; which meeting, after consideration thereof, allowed the said Friends, members of Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings, liberty of holding a Monthly Meeting on the first second-day of the week in every month until further orders, and to be called by the name of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting..... In consequence whereof, the said Friends of Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings met at their meeting-house at Sadsbury, in the county of Lancaster, in the twelfth month following, and held their first Monthly Meeting."

Dr. Ezra Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" continues the history of Sadsbury by stating:- "The Monthly Meeting was held alternately at Sadsbury and Leacock until 1751, when the meeting-house and meeting were removed from Leacock to Lampeter, and the name of the meeting changed. Thenceforward the Monthly Meeting was held alternately at Sadsbury and Lampeter till 1840; from which time it circulated at the three places until 1854, when it was withdrawn from Lampeter, and held alternately at Sadsbury and Bart."

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., visited the Sadsbury Meeting House in 1909, and thereupon wrote an interesting account of the place, which was published in the Friends' Intelligencer in the Seventh Month of that year. The following extracts are from that writing:-

"Sadsbury is a part of Caln Quarter, and with Bart forms a constituent of a monthly meeting, which in turn makes the Quarter numerically a single ending of what were once four monthly meetings and seventeen particular meetings, the history of which is of interest. Caln Quarter was established in 1800 by the authority of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, to be composed of the Monthly Meetings of Bradford, Sadsbury, Uwchlan and Robeson. The first of these was set up in 1737, and comprised Bradford and Caln Meetings. Bradford Particular Meeting was, with East Caln, the first established within the limits of Caln Quarter, and was then known as 'The Forks of Brandywine.' Bradford was laid down in 1856, and East Caln is out of existence except as a place to hold Quarterly Meetings once a year. Romansville, once a part of this Monthly Meeting, was set up in 1846, and was a section of Bradford with which it alternated as a combined Monthly Meeting. It is no more, as are its constituents. These were West Caln, set up in 1756, Downingtown, in 1811, and laid down before 1856, and Cambridge, 1811-1852. Sadsbury Monthly Meeting was set up in 1737 by Concord Quarter, the Particular Meeting by the same Quarter in 1724, Samuel Miller and Andrew Moore heading the application. It was the largest of the Monthly Meetings and was composed besides of East Sadsbury, 1820-1858; Bart, 1820; Columbia, 1728, laid down after 1856; Lancaster, 1755-1852; Leacock, now Lampeter, 1732-1851; East Sadsbury, 1820-1858; Sadsbury as a Particular and Monthly Meeting still remains. Columbia was once known as Hempfield from its township.

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting in northeast Chester County, was established by Concord Quarterly Meeting in 1763, and was composed of Uwchlan, 1720; Nantmeal, 1750; Kimberton, (formerly Pikeland), 1762-1857. There was an indulged meeting at Pughtown, unmentioned by Dr. Michener in his records. (When not further explained the above date mean the start and finish of the meeting.)

"Of Robeson Monthly Meeting there are no records, except that it was granted by Exeter Monthly Meeting as a Preparative in 1741. It was laid down before 1856. It was on the southern borders of Berks and was named from its township. Exeter belonged to Philadelphia Quarter.

"Such is a brief summary of the former condition of Caln Quarter; its western boundaries on the Susquehanna, its eastern near the Schuylkill, its northern at Robeson, in Berks, its southern at Romansville, south of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is impossible to note the rise and fall of these meetings without a feeling of sadness, for we cannot lay the decadence of Friends in these parts to their not keeping to the ways of the world, when the Mennonites and those of like creed, plainer

and less progressive even than ancient Friends, grow in number and are working their way south over territory once thronged with our people, buying farm after farm in their peaceful march from religious outlenders. Some of the meeting houses mentioned are standing, though deserted, like Lampeter and Old Sadsbury, and in good condition from being kept up by the Jeanes fund, with nothing but their graveyards and occasional appointed meeting to give them a religious holding. Others are changed to dwellings or effaced altogether, with the exception of their foundation walls, and the nearby mortuary enclosures where 'sleep the rude forefathers' who once there foregathered, they who for so long and faithfully 'kept their meetings'. The weekly religious gatherings, the family visits, the Monthly Meeting, the more important 'Quarterlies', when there were assemblages from far and near, and when hospitality of the sincerest and most lavish kind was dispensed, are of the far past. Some of the descendants of these worthy people have moved away to take up their meeting duties elsewhere, others have grown indifferent or joined other societies. But the many, with

'Their drab coats turned blue
And their thee changed to you,'

and the First-day and First-month to terms of the world:

'Vain the sufferings of yore
That their ancestors bore;
The scaffold, the jail and the tongue-abuse hurled.'

But, as mentioned, two of the meetings are still kept up and may they be centers from which will spread out an area of Friends as broad as when Caln Quarter was at its best.

"Sadsbury meeting house and its surroundings are interesting. The building itself is peculiar in shape, being square, with one of its divisions opening in the side, the other in the end, the first the Women's, the last the Men's, and the roof from the four eaves coming to a peak, like a barrack; the architecture being entirely out of the conventional Friendly lines. The location, a lonely one, is on rising ground, some two miles northward from Christiana, on a farm belonging to the meeting. Until lately there was a grove of timber thereon. This, with its commanding situation and the abundance of good water which could be brought here by gravity, was considered an inducement for the George School here, further increased by the offer of enough ground to make the tract 112 acres. The distance, however, from the geographical center of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, overcame these advantages, and the School came to Newtown.....Though deserted as a place of worship, Sadsbury Friends are going to preserve the property as a permanent landmark of the large gatherings once grouping here. It is noticeable that the memorial stones in the cemetery are not in conformance with our rules of discipline, their height and variance with those of ordinary enclosures of the world's people's dead. Reminders of the old times when horseback riding was common are seen in two horse-blocks, one of which is in good repair. The top is a single flagstone ten feet long resting on columns, the other fallen to ruins. It is hoped it will be restored in the general repairs going on.

"The first meeting house of logs was built in 1725, on a hill near the spring east of the present building, which was erected in 1747. About 1777 this was burned so as to require rebuilding, and a few years

later the one replacing it caught fire during meeting time, destroying the fittings in the second story, which were not replaced in the repairs following the fire. It is related that Samuel Sellers, who had a store near the meeting house when the Pennsylvania Railroad was building, stored several hogsheads of liquor in the cellar. The doorway leading thereto was too narrow for the bulges of these containers of concentrated rye and apples to pass through and the jambs were hewn out for their relief, which is yet plainly in evidence. As the cellar of Green Street Meeting was at one time used for the same purpose, it will not do for us living along the Delaware to throw stones Sadsbury-way.

"The first Quarterly Meeting held here was in 1800, the next meeting being at Caln with which it thereafter alternated. The last place in time lost its standing, so that the meeting is held here but once a year, the last time there being but sixteen persons present. Caln is not now a place of worship. Among the ministering Friends once appearing in Sadsbury Monthly Meeting were James Jackson, one of the Friends prosecuted for high treason for his alleged part in the Christiana Riots, Levi Coates, Rachel Sharpless, Thomas Whitson and the Websters, who must be spoken of collectively as a family, showing a father, mother and six children out of seven as having the gift of preaching. The children were Chalkley, George, Jesse, Lukens, Edith and Elizabeth. But one of these, Lukens, now of Germantown (1909), is living, as is William, who I think never appeared in the ministry. I doubt if there is another instance of a family showing such an array of preachers. The family were originally members of Lampeter Meeting, whence they moved to the limits of Sadsbury in 1842. While Sadsbury Meeting House is no longer in the occupancy of Friends, the congregation is still in being. As Mahomet went to the mountain when he found that the movement could not be reversed, so, when the body of Sadsbury Friends found their attendance decreasing from the desertion of farm for town life, they counselled together, and, with the reluctant consent of those who clung to their old religious homes from sentiment or nearness of residence, the decision came that there should be a place of worship built in the Borough of Christiana, two miles away, and leave their shrine and that of their forefathers for generations back in quiet loneliness with its dead."

On June 17, 1924, the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding was celebrated within the walls of Old Sadsbury Meeting House, where a large gathering enjoyed the program of the day. But the old building could not withstand the weight of the people there assembled, the timbers gave way and a part of the floor sunk about three feet. But no panic ensued, no one was seriously hurt and the audience removed to the plaza and continued the interrupted exercises there. The proceedings of the day were reported to the West Chester Local News, from which article the following quotation is derived:-

"Promptly at 2 o'clock the people gathered again in the old meeting house, which was being used again after many years of retirement, in favor of the modern house of worship at Christiana, and the assemblage of the morning hours was augmented by the noonday arrivals until every seat was filled and chairs were placed, while many others stood, and still they came. Seated in the speakers' gallery were three folks who typified the spirit of the long ago. In plain drab bonnets, silk shawls of drab

of cream cashmere silk, were Lucy Brinton Phillips of Pomeroy, in a brown dress, white figured silk undershawl and bonnet: Eleanor Chandler, of Christiana, in a dress of her great aunt's, with drab bonnet and silk shawl, and Walter L. Moore, of Drexel Hill, wearing 'the Whitson hat,' of yellow beaver skin, which was worn by his Whitson ancestor seventy-five years ago or more, and who died before the Civil War. With this setting for a background, an octette of sweet-voiced singers from the Glee Club of the Philadelphia 'Young Friends' Association, joined in the sweet strains of 'A Song of Long Ago.' The song was taking its delightful course when a discordant voice, like the voice of protest from the spirit of the departed owners of the costumes, who had sat upon the same benches, against the first music ever rendered, it is said, at meeting within those walls, announced the crash of oaken timbers and after a startling minute or two of steady splitting and cracking, the floor in one side of the room settled into a hole about three feet deep. Into it slid chairs and people, and the sturdy benches were standing at a most unseemly angle. A ladder in the cellar underneath sustained the floor until the people could be helped to safe footing, and casualties were limited to a few scratches. Sweetly the singers continued to sing on, and the even manner of a well-trained throng of people stood there in great stead. With perfect composure the women and children were helped out of the room and the men carried chairs and benches to the plaza and the exercises continued with only a few minutes interruption. A return trip later revealed the serious aspects of the damage. Again and again the singers sang between the numbers, 'Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes', 'The Rosary', 'Sweet and Low', 'Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginny' and songs of similar beauty.

"Eleanor Chandler, in her Quaker costume, read an extract from 'Old Meeting Houses,' by Chester County's Quaker poet, John Russell Hayes, of Swarthmore. Jesse W. Jackson, of Christiana, presented the historic sketch.....Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, was the afternoon speaker, upon the topic: 'Religion as an Experiment,' likening the pioneers to St. Paul. Walter L. Moore told the story of the hat he wore and something of the family's pioneers."

The compiler of these notes visited Old Sadsbury Meeting locality on February 27, 1931. In 1931 the abandoned Meeting House stands grandly prominent among the many graves of its departed dead, outwardly very unlike a Friends' Meeting House in architecture, inwardly cold and deserted. There is a chimney at each corner of the house, and within, at the base of each chimney, an open fireplace, no longer in service, and with but one kept in the old-time fashion, as a relic of departed days. The damage done to the flooring at the time of the Bi-centennial has been repaired and the floor is again level. Many changes have naturally taken place at Old Sadsbury; the dilapidated "Horse Block" of which Thaddeus S. Kenderdine wrote, has been removed, but the other to the southward of the Meeting House is in fine condition. The compiler, by measuring the big flagstone, found its length exceeded the ten feet reported by Thaddeus. The School-house, which formerly stood near the Meeting House, is but a memory, yet a ruined foundation appears nearby. Many of the trees that that once grew near, no longer are there to provide shade, while the large square Meeting House, cornering to the cardinal points, with the front to the southeast, overlooks the hillside and valley before it.

In the graveyard are seen scores of marked graves, many with large tall headstones, far beyond the limits prescribed by the Discipline of Friends. Among those in the upper part of the irregularly shaped cemetery, are to be read the family names of Barnard, Brinton, Brooks, Chamberlin, Davis, Denny, Dubree, Haines, Hurst, Jackson, Hoar, Knight, Livingston, Linvill, Maule, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Morris, Pettit, Powers, Pownall, Reed, Walker, Walton, Warner, Wasson, Whiteside, Williams and Wolfe.

UWCHLAN.

Meeting organized.....1712.
Preparative Meeting established.....1714.
Present Meeting House built.....1756.
Monthly Meeting established.....1763.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1881.
Monthly Meeting discontinued.....1900.
Location.....Lionville, Pa.

****

Uwchlan was a Monthly Meeting established in 1763 in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, and upon the setting up of Caln Quarter in 1800, was transferred to that new Quarter. As a meeting for worship it was organized by Chester Monthly Meeting in 1712. The following extracts from Uwchlan Monthly Meeting records its organization as a Monthly Meeting:-

"On the 5th day of the first month, 1763, men and women Friends belonging to Uwchlan, Nantmeal, and Pikeland Particular Meetings, being assembled at Uwchlan meeting-house, agreeably with the intention of the following mentioned conclusion, viz.:- 'The Monthly Meeting of Goshen, consisting of the Particular Meetings of Goshen, Newtown, Uwchlan, Nantmeal, and Pikeland, taking into consideration the large extent thereof, and the numerous appearance of Friends belonging thereto, with the inconvenience that many undergo in attending the same, and the multiplicity of business abounding beyond what can be deliberately considered and expedited in one day, it was thought necessary to have the said Monthly Meeting divided into two such meetings. And accordingly a motion was made to the Quarterly Meeting held at Concord, and after deliberate consideration from time to time, the Quarterly Meeting, in the eleventh month last, did approve of the proposal of dividing as may best answer the service. And therefore it was concluded, at the last Monthly Meeting at Goshen, that the particular Meetings of Uwchlan, Nantmeal, and Pikeland do henceforth constitute one Monthly Meeting, of men and women Friends, to be known and called by the name of Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, and to be held in Friends' meeting-house there, on the fourth day of the week, next after the first second-day in each month, till further order;

and, in pursuance thereof, is now held in the said meeting-house in the township of Uwchlan, in Chester County,' &c."

From Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, the following is quoted, and from the extracts it is to be noticed that in the earlier times the "Uwchlan" of the present was spelt in a different way, more phonetically, "Youchland."

"At Chester Monthly Meeting:

"2,28,1712.- The Representatives of Goshen meeting moved to this meeting the Request of several Friends that Lives at a Place Called Youchland to have a meeting at the house of John Cadwalleders and in order that friends may receive some further satisfaction whether it may be Convenient to settle a meeting there this meeting appoints Jacob Simcock and Ephraim Jackson to visit them in order thereto and to make report to the next monthly meeting."

"3,26,1712.- The two friends appointed the Last meeting to visit some friends at and about John Cadwalleders Reports that they held a meeting there and friends finds some Incouragement to answer their Request of having a meeting settled there so the Consideration thereof is Left to the next monthly Meeting."

"4,30,1712.- The friends of Youchlands Request is Continued untill the next meeting."

"5,28,1712.- This meeting having taken into Consideration the friends Request of haveing a meeting settled at John Cadwalleder's above the Great Valley every first and fifth dayes, Except when the meeting is kept at James Thomas's, which this meeting is satisfied with, orders that a Request be carried to the Quarterly meeting for there approbation of it; they meeting once in six weeks with the Great Valley friends att James Thomases and to Continue of Goshen Preparative meeting att the Present."

"2,26,1714.- Goshen Meeting Proposeth that friends of Youghland be a preparative meeting of themselves which this meeting is consenting to and Requests the mind of the Quarterly meeting therein."

"Uwchlan Meeting began to send representatives to the Monthly Meeting in the 8th month, 1716, but the name for some time is written 'Youghland.' The following persons were representatives between 1716 and 1720; Joseph Helsby, James Pugh, Thomas John, Thomas Fell, Hugh Davis, Isaac Vernon, Joseph Phipps, Robert Benson, Griffith John, Peter Taylor, Samuel John, Cadwalader Jones, Thomas Davies, Thomas James, John Cadwalader, David Cadwalader, Samuel Phipps.

"John Cadwalader of 'Ywchlen', by deed of June 2, 1715, purchased from David Lloyd of Chester, 250 acres, and on Jan. 16, 1715-6, sold to Thomas Fell 'All that messuage or Tenement and Plantacôn where ye sd John Cadwalader Dwells.....Excepting out of these presents a piece of Ground on ye side of the King's Road which ye sd John Cadwalader allotted for a burying-place, and to set a meeting-house, on for ye use of ye people called Quakers.' James Pugh and Samuel John were appointed overseers of the meeting, 8,29,1716. The present meeting-house was built in 1756, but was remodeled a few years since. Isaac Lewis and David Owen each left a small legacy, in 1771, towards walling the graveyard, and the work was commenced on the site next the road in the following year. At the same time Thomas Evans offered some ground to enlarge the grave-

yard, and Joseph Phipps devised 10 for repairs and improvements thereon. James Speary next bequeathed 60 for the use of walling the ground, which appears to heve been complisted in 1775, under the direction of Thomas Evans. Other legacies are subsequently mentioned in the records, from which the following is also taken:

"1,8,1778.- A few days ago the Key of the Meeting-house at Uwchlan was demanded by some of the Physicians to the continental Army in order to convert the same into an Hospital for their sick Soldiers; the Friend who had the care of the House and Key refusing to deliver it, forcible Entry was made into the House and Stables and as there is no Prospect of enjoying the House peaceably from next First day it is agreed that Uwchlan Friends hold their meetings at the House of our Friend George Thomas in the Great Valley and that our preparative and monthly meetings be held at Nantmeal on the usual Days till further Order."

"The Monthly Meeting was held at Nantmeal, 8,6,1778, but a month later it was again held at Uwchlan."

The compiler of these notes having had access to the Uwchlan Monthly Meeting records at Swarthmore Historical Library, on Jan. 10, 1938, copied the following minutes concerning this meeting:-

"Uwchlan Monthly meeting; 2nd of 5 mo. 1831 The committee appointed to adjust the quotas poduced (sic) the following report, with which the meeting unites

"To Uwchlan monthly meeting We the committee appointed to quota the Preparative meetings, report we unite in proposing that Uwchlan pay forty six cents, Pikeland forty-six and Nantmeal eight cents on the dollar on all sums directed to be raised by the monthly

Signed by all the committee

5th mo 2nd 1831 "

"Uwchlan Monthly meeting 9 mo. 2nd 1844 This meeting unites in allowing Uwchlan Preparative Meeting, to inclose within the Burial Ground at that place, the ten feet width of land lying north of the Graveyard ground, and the forty feet in width, East of the same."

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 9th Mo. 6th 1869 Owing to the smallness of our meeting the business is left over till our next meeting."

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 10th mo. 3rd. 1881 The following committee were appointed to take charge of the graveyard at Uwchlan namely, Benjamin Martin, Sharpless Smedley an T. C. Smedley "

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 9 mo. 3, 1883 It has been proposed to unite Uwchlan & Bradford Monthly Meetings which is deferred till the next meeting "

"Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 10 mo. 1, 1883. The 1st 2nd & 8th queries were read and the following answers united with to be forwarded to the ensuing Quarterly Meeting, and to attend as our representatives we appoint. Benj. Martin and Sharpless Smedley. It has been proposed & united with by men & women's meeting to consolidate Uwchlan & Bradford Monthly Meetings under the name of Bradford & Uwchlan Monthly Meeting. to be held alternate at Uwchlan & Caln. The 1st third-day in the month. even months in Uwchlan "

The answers to the queries are not recorded in the minute book as the foregoing wording might suggest, the entire proceedings of the day being as here given.

The following is the final minute of the Monthly Meeting, as written in Fourth Month, 1900:-

"Bradford & Uwchlan Monthly Meeting held 4th mo. 3d 1900. T. Chalkley Smedley and Harriet Smedley were appointed as representatives to the ensuing Quarterly Meeting. There have been no meetings held since last Quarterly Meeting. The committee, which was appointed by Caln Quarterly Meeting to consider the question of discontinuing this Monthly Meeting met with us."

Uwchlan Meeting has long since been "laid down". In the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905 is this note:-

"Uwchlan. The Preparative and Week-day Meeting was laid down in 1881, and the members joined Downingtown Preparative Meeting. This Meeting was held at Lionville, Chester County, Pa. The house is still standing, and can be used if desired."

Uwchlan Meeting House is frequently, but not officially called by the name of the village of Lionville, in which it is situated. It belongs to Caln Quarterly Meeting, by which, in 1929, it is rented for the use of the local Grange.

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., writing of the Meeting Houses of Caln Quarter in 1909, said of Uwchlan:- "The central figure of the group, Uwchlan, is in the village of Lionville. It is a building of the old-time construction, and has been for a long time out of commission as a place of worship. One end is now rented as a public school room the other for Grange meetings. It was used by both branches of Friends after the separation, the Orthodox having the longest retention and now holding title. The graveyard is well cared for and therein was a recent burial. Like many another meeting of its age it was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary war. What changes have come over these meeting houses since they were outposts of Quakerism in these spiritual wildernesses, and in their abandonment, 'how few there are to do them reverence.'"

On the 23rd of May, 1930, when the compiler of these notes visited Uwchaln, he found the antique stone Meeting House standing somewhat lonely near the roadside, practically unchanged in outward appearance, except for age, from what it appeared in the days when Friends held their regular meetings within its walls. It is on a slight rise of ground in a fair-sized yard, bordered on one side by a row of buttonwood trees, but otherwise open to the sunlight. There is no date-stone on the building, which was erected to face the south, thereby adhering to the custom of early Quakers in the construction of their houses of worship. An L-shaped line of wagon-sheds stands between the House and the road, at one end of which is a stone gateway of entrance to the grounds. A narrow passage with a slat gate between the House and sheds, leads to the graveyard, and to the east of the House a wider passageway pierces the substantial stone wall surrounding the well-filled cemetery. The wall is in excellent condition and is capped with flat stone slabs. But the Burial Ground of Uwchlan shows some indications of age and neglect; has many sunken graves and careening headstones, and the need of scythe and mower is sadly manifest, there being much long grass and many luxuriant weeds that greatly obscure the low marble memorial markers scattered over the yard. Yarrow, emblematic of war, and hence very inappropriate to Friends, thistle and stonecrop equally unsuited with

their suggestions of the lack of care, are plentiful over and between the graves, entangled with other specimens of wild plant life.

Many graves are unmarked by stones to reveal the names of those buried there, but the family names that are seen on various headstones include those of Bell, Beitler, Broadhurst, Buffington, Butler, Davis, Donovan, Dowell, Jones, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Mason, Massey, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Phipps, Smedley, Thomas and Woodward. At the rear of the Meeting House, and near it, is the sunken grave and leaning headstone of T. Chalkley Smedley 1825-1908; it is one of the instances showing the apparent neglect or forgetfulness of living members of a well-to-do and prominent Pennsylvania family to care for the resting places of their departed members.

##########

WEST CALN.

Meeting established.....1756.
Meeting House built.....1756.
Meeting merged into Coatesville,,1910.
Location four miles from..Coatesville.

****

West Caln was a meeting established during the eighteenth century in 1756, and was a subordinate meeting to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in Western Quarter, and, after 1800, in Caln Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, is this quotation from Chester Quarterly Meeting, Fifth Mo. 10, 1756, with a subjoined remark by the historians:-

"Bradford monthly meeting concurring with West Caln particular meeting requests that the said particular meeting may be established on record, They having by leave of the said mo. meeting held meetings for worship at West Caln several years and are now preparing to build a meeting house: Therefore Richard Jones, Thos. Goodwin, Thomas Downing, Willm. Trimble, John Pierce, & Benjamin Cock are appointed to visit the said meeting and inform themselves whether they seem likely to keep it up with reputation in Truth, and make report thereof to our next Quarterly meeting."

"This committee reported, 8,9,1786, that they had met at West Caln 'meeting-house', and thought the meeting should be continued; whereupon it was established."

Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", adds this extract from Chester Quarterly Meeting:-

"1756.- 'The Friends appointed to visit West Caln Meeting report, that they met most of the members, and are of opinion that they may have leave to hold a meeting for worship, as heretofore; with which this concurs, and do establish said meeting by the name of West Caln Meeting."

At the time of the Separation in 1827, a majority of the members of West Caln kept with the Orthodox branch, so the Meeting House has since then been in possession of Arch Street Friends. In the "Book of Meetings" of Orthodox Friends, 1905, is the following:-

"West Caln, Pennsylvania. Held on First and Fifth days at 10 o'-clock. The house is about four miles northwest from Coatesville, and about two miles from Wagontown, on Wilmington & Northern R.R. (from Philadelphia change cars at Coatesville.) It may be necessary to walk from Wagontown, and the roads are not always good. Write to Charles W. Ash, Coatesville, and he may be able to arrange to drive out from Coatesville, direct. Mid-week Meetings have frequently been omitted."

Yet Hicksite Friends appear to have had a slight holding at West Caln, for Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, on his visit to the meetings of Caln Quarter in 1909, remarked: "West Caln meeting house, four miles northwest of Coatesville, is in fair condition, and is occasionally used by Orthodox Friends, although as lately as 1904 meetings were regularly held there. The graveyard is cared for by these Friends." However, these remarks have really no actual reference to the Hicksite branch of Friends, of which Thaddeus S. Kenderdine was in membership.

With the rise of Coatesville Meeting, the members of West Caln became associated with the new meeting, and the old Meeting House, being very inconvenient, remained with closed doors.

The compiler of these notes and records, visited West Caln Meeting House on April 15, 1931, walking to and from the place from Coatesville. The following are the notes he wrote of the isolated Quaker locality:-

Near the highway, built a few yards back from it, with plenty of lawn space before and to the right of it, is the quaint old-fashioned Meeting House called West Caln. It is a stone building with walls an ample foot in thickness, roughcast with plaster on both ends, without date-stone in either gable, has four doors, the two at the front being twin-doors under an antique pent-roof covering, the others being at either end. The interior is lighted by six windows, deep-set in the thick walls, two at the front with the twin-doors between, two at the back, and one at each end. The assembly-room is divided by a partition with shutters extending from between the twin-doors straight across the house to the rear, where the "facing benches" are arranged on either side. This was formerly used to separate the Men's from the Women's assembly-rooms. Each room has an antique ten-plate stove for heating purpose, their stove-pipes leading to the single brick chimney that is in the center of the building. The chimney descends to no lower level than the ceiling of the room, where it rests its weight upon the top of one of the posts of the dividing partition. There are nine benches in each assembly-room for the congregation, a few being very short ones, and none of the wood-work in the interior of the Meeting House has ever been painted. A noticeable feature, a sort of peculiarity, in West Caln Meeting House is the rounding-off of the two corners in the front of the house in the interior, by means of plastered walls, thereby making two angles instead of one in each corner.

A row of four large trees is ranged in front of the Meeting House with a fine "Upping Block" of stone between them. The House directly faces the south, and on the east side, between it and the short row of wagon-sheds, is the gateway to the Burial Ground.

The graveyard is inclosed with a stone wall in good condition, except on the north side where it is crumbling and dilapidated. There are not many markers in the cemetery, a few of those to be seen being unlettered rough field-stones, and there is in April, 1931, an appearance of neglect about the ground. The family names to be read on the marked headstones are Ash, Berscher, Bonsall, Eachus, Eavenson, Gillespie, Griffith, Hall, Lawrence, Murphy, Schrack, Walter, Webb, Worrall, Wollerton and Yearsley. The names most frequently noticed are Ash and Yearsley.

WEST SADSBURY.

Orthodox Meeting officially called Sadsbury.
Meeting organized.....
Meeting House built.....1831.
Meeting House demolished.....1925.
Location.....Simmontown, Pa.

****

West Sadsbury, occasionally called, locally, Simmontown, from the litle hamlet in Lancaster County, Pa., in which it was located, was a Preparative Meeting of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in Caln Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. It had a Meeting House of which Gilbert Cope of West Chester took a photograph, October 24th, 1896, on the back of which he wrote "West Sadsbury or Simmontown (Orthodox) Meeting House has been used as a residnece but now vacant and decaying."

Ella P. T. Brinton of Lincoln Highway Gardens, Parkesburg, Pa., living near Sadsburyville and owning the farm on which the ruins of the East Sadsbury Meeting House are located, wrote of the West Sadsbury Meeting House, July 12, 1931, saying:- "The Orthodox had a Meeting at Simmontown that was on Strasburg road just beyond our Old Sadsbury and nearer Gap, Pa., and I find it was called West Sadsbury. They used it before the Christiana Meeting was built. It is entirely gone— no cemetery there. The Orthodox used our meeting house Old Sadsbury for their business meetings until round about 1860. There was some disagreement and then they held them at the Simmontown Meeting."

A list of the Meetings of Arch Street Friends for 1858 does not include West Sadsbury or Sadsbury, but as that is the date when East Sadsbury Meeting was laid down by the Hicksite branch, and as the Orthodox used the latter Meeting House, and as East Sadsbury is listed in the "Book of Meetings" for 1858, it seems as if the removal may have been made about that time. Yet it is well known the West Sadsbury Meeting House was in use until the erection of the Christiana Meeting House in 1881. As there was no mention of the Meeting in the list of 1858, it is evident the meeting must have been very small at that time, or was acci-

dentally overlooked in making the schedule. The Christiana Meeting House was built on Slocum Street by Bart and Sadsbury Friends about 1880 or 1881, who removed to it from their more inconvenient houses at Cooperville and Simmontown.

Through the kindness and interest of Matilda W. Evans of West Chester, Pa., in searching the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting records at Third and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, we are indebted for the following information:-

"The information relating to West Sadsbury meeting in Lancaster Co., which thee requested....has been long time delayed but this has been due to the very dilligent search that has been made for a meeting called by that name on the minutes. That designation does not appear and I am at last convinced that it is the colloquial name of the meeting simply called Sadsbury in the minutes. Sadsbury township is older than the Chester-Lancaster county line, the western portion, in which this meeting was situated, being simply Sadsbury township in Lancaster Co. William B. Harvey at 304 Arch St. told me his parents were married in West Sadsbury meeting house, 1837, the copied marriage certificate expresses it 'of the people called Quakers in their meeting house in Sadsbury.' More or less frequent reference to the various preparative meetings is made:- discontinuing any orthodox meeting at Columbia, sale and distribution of proceeds of the property in Lancaster, rental of the schoolhouse property at Lampeter, repairs, distribution of books and educational funds, and school enumeration of Sadsbury, East Sadsbury and Bart. With brief mention of Paxton's School property, no other site was mentioned until Christiana in very recent years."

The following minutes refer to the erection of the so-called West Sadsbury Meeting House. These minutes were supplied from the research made by Matilda W. Evans.

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting 5th of 4mo. 1831....Friends of Sadsbury now hold their meetings for worship at the house of Robert Moore and believing it would now be proper to make arrangements for building a suitable house to accommodate friends of that meeting as well as that of the monthly meeting this meeting therefore believes it to be advisable to appoint a number of Friends to endeavor to obtain some suitable place fix upon the plan and size and also to propose to next meeting a suitable friend or friends to take the charge of erecting said meeting house."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting 3rd of 5th mo 1831 The Committee for the purpose report as follows: We have agreed with Isaac Bower for one acre of land on the west end of his lot near the 21st milestone on the Strasburg and West Chester Road for the sum of one hundred dollars.... It is proposed to erect a stone building about the size of Lampeter meeting house on said lot "

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting 5th of 7 mo 1831 The Committee to superintend the drawing of a deed of conveyance for a lot of land at Sadsbury report they have procured one which is put into the hands of the trustees to have executed."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting 6th of 9th mo 1831....are appointed to offer to our next meeting the names of suitable friends to hold the deeds of trust for the property lately purchased by friends of Sads-

bury on which a house for worship has been erected, also the deed of trust for the property belonging to friends at East Sadsbury."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 10th mo 4, 1831 Robert Moore is appointed to have the deed for the property lately purchased by friends at Sadsbury recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the proper county."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 11th mo 8th 1831 Robert Moore informs that the house lately erected by him under the direction of the monthly meeting is nearly finished and friends of Sadsbury propose holding their meetings for worship there to commence first day the 20th of the present month agreeably to the prospect entertained when that meeting removed to the house of Robert Moore which is approved. It is concluded to hold our next monthly meeting at that house."

"Sadsbury Monthly Meeting held 2 mo 7th 1832.....whether there has been any sufficient reason occurring to induce friends to decline holding their preparative meetings in the old meeting house but the committee were united in believing there were no sufficient reasons."

When Gilbert Cope visited the Friends' Meeting House at Simmontown in 1896 to take a photograph of it, he recorded the fact that the building was then showing certain indications of decay. Passing years finished the destructive work begun, and the house was ultimately demolished about 1925, and in 1931 the place where it stood is a cultivated field with scarcely a trace of the house left. It cannot truthfully be said that "not a vestige remains" for there is a small collection of stones from the walls, showing traces of mortar, at the edge of the field by the roadside. A couple of old appletrees also stand nearby the spot forming living landmarks, and over the surface of the ground are scattered clumps of blooming Hibiscus Africanus, a plant fond of waste ground, and sometimes miscalled "Star of Bethlehem", appropriately lending beauty to the spot with a sort of religious signification, at least in name, while the roadside is bordered by an abundant growth of wild asters.

West Sadsbury Meeting House nearly reached its one-hundredth year before its ruined walls were finally removed. It stood on the Strasburg Road side by side with a school-house in the hamlet of Simmontown. The village was but a small collection of possibly half a dozen houses; but, like the Meeting House, the school-house and some of the old dwellings have disappeared, and in October, 1931, the place is a village in name only. Scattered farm-houses and a later-built schoolhouse occupy the place of the old-time Simmontown.

The compiler of these notes owed the privilege of a visit to the West Sadsbury locality to the kindness of Ralph W. Hershey of Gap, Pa., who took him to Simmontown on the morning of October 5th, 1931.

**See Addenda, P. 277, for further note.

A D D E N D A.

Caln Quarter.

ROBESON.

** After the first four pages the Robeson Monthly Meeting Book of Minutes being devoted to a copy of the various minutes of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, relating to the establishment of Robeson Monthly Meeting, the following is the wording of the opening minute of the Meeting:-

"On the twenty Eighth day of the seventh Month in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty nine a considerable number of Men and Women Friends members of Robeson Preparative Meeting and others Afsembled at the Meeting House in Robeson Township Berks County Pennfylvania, in order to open the Monthly Meeting agreed to be established at said place and after a Meeting for divine worship, the foregoing Extracts from the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia ware read most of the Friends named on the Committee to attend the opening of this Meet Monthly Meeting being present; and it is desired directed the that the said Extracts be incerted on our minutes."

CAMBRIDGE.

An extract from the Honey Brook Herald, July 20, 1939, states:- "In February, 1852, the committee on the subject of Cambridge Meeting report that it is the prevailing sense of the committee the meeting be discontinued with which the Meeting unites the clerk is directed to forward this information to the Quarterly Meeting." "Then comes the matter of the property, the Meeting-house and grave yard at Cambridge. Just thirty years later, in 1882, Bradford Meeting minutes record, 'the committee on the Cambridge property report they seen the property and found it in reasonable good order.' Only a faint trace of the former Cambridge Meeting-house is found to-day. The grave-yard is in a deplorable condition, and will soon be no more. Historians are searching for the deed to the Cambridge Meeting property. If any one locally knows of its existence, the Herald will be pleased to forward the information."

WEST SADSBURY.

**From information given July 14, 1941, by Mrs. Ammon of Simmontown, she living on the farm of which the Meeting House site forms a part, it is asserted that George Sellers of Gap, Lancaster Co., Pa., bought the Meeting House, formerly known as West Sadsbury, tore it down and used the stone for the foundation of a house in Gap.

BART MEETING
with an additional note relating to the Christiana Riot of 1851.

Primarily through the strenuous efforts of Rodney Gilbert of Morris County, New Jersey, the interest of Friends, chiefly of the descendants of former members of the Bart Meeting of whom Rodney Gilbert was one, was aroused relative to the long neglected Meeting House; an Historical Association was formed, funds collected, and during the passage of 1939 and 1940, attention was given to the care of the graveyard, and the Meeting House was repaired and put in a fit condition for once more holding services in the assembly-room whenever times should be set for the purpose. On June 2, 1940, an interesting meeting was held and was well attended. Again on June 15, 1941, a large gathering of more than 115 individuals, interested in the place and project, made it seem that Bart Friends' Meeting had awakened from its long years of slumber.

NOTE. The name Bart, abbreviation for Baronet, was derived from Sir William Keith, Bart., Governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726.

In that corner of the Burial Ground nearest the Bart Meeting House, is the grave of Elijah Lewis. On the memorial stone marking the spot is his name with the date of his birth, 2nd Mo. 5th 1799, and of his death, 10th Mo. 18th, 1884. The compiler of these records was told by a descendant of Elijah Lewis that he was one of the last two members to attend the Bart Meeting before its discontinuance. He lived on the farm next adjoining the Meeting House on the road to Cooperville. The county annals state he was a storekeeper in Cooperville in 1851, thirty-three years before his death. During the ante-Civil War days he was by opinion and actions an antislavery advocate and did his part in the service of the Underground Railroad. In 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law was put in force by the Central Government and was unpopular in Lancaster County, Pa., not only among many members of the Society of Friends, but among some followers of other religious sects. Quoting from Ellis's History of Lancaster County, "The first conflict and bloodshed under the law took place in Lancaster County. At and in the neighborhood of the Gap there was a gang of kidnappers, whom not all the vigilance and cunning of the negroes and their friends could prevent from carrying free black men to a slave state and selling them in bondage. In September, 1850, Henry Williams was siezed at night, taken into Maryland and sold in slavery. The antislavery friends and the colored people in Sadsbury township became more vigilant, meeting frequently and taking counsel with others. Every stranger who came into the neighborhood was watched and his movements reported, and if he was suspected the fact was communicated to some friends, and the colored people were cautioned. Those who resided in dwellings of their own were armed, and measures were adopted to give an alarm to the neighborhood if their premises were invaded at night by the kidnappers. The great Chester Valley, the most beautiful and lovely one in the State, suddenly diverges when it reaches Penningtonville, and leads in a southwesterly direction through Sadsbury township. When about two miles south of the town of Christiana, in Sadsbury township, the valley is about one mile wide, the Great Valley road running through its centre. The southeastern side was bounded by hills covered with chestnut and oak timber. A long lane ran at right angles with the great road to that hill and at some distance up its slope; another lane ran a short distance in a northerly direction about forty yards to a one and a half story log house which was

cupied by a colored man named William Parker, who worked for the farmrs in the neighborhood and cultivated a few acres of ground. A fine growth of timber ran to within a few yards of the house. The place was secluded, but overlooked the valley below."

During September, 1851, what became known as the "Christiana Riot" transpired at the tenant house occupied by William Parker on the farm of Levi Pownall, with whom were gathered a number of negroes, many of whom were fugitives from Southern slavery, seeking refuge in a Free State. Among the refugees were four men who had run away from their master, Edward Gorsuch, a resident of Baltimore County, Maryland, living on the York and Baltimore Turnpike between Monkton and Glencoe.

Acting upon the authority of the Fugitive Slave Law, and having information that his four escaped slaves were located just across the State boundary line, Gorsuch, accompanied by his son, Dickinson Gorsuch, a nephew and several others, procured four warrants in Philadelphia for the arrest of those who had been his slaves and had run away from him two years previously. These warrants were directed to Henry H. Cline Deputy U. S. Marshal, who, accompanying Gorsuch, was to apprehend the fugitives. Great care and secrecy were exerted in approaching the home of William Parker; the searchers divided in separate groups, traveled by different routes, and met at Gallagherville, from whence they approached the colored settlement during the early hours after midnight, arriving near daybreak on September 11th. Nevertheless the negroes were watchful, two were on picket guard and saw the approaching raiders as they ate a lunch by the rockside. Quoting from the History of the Christiana Riot, written by William U. Hensel:— "Some early summons called a needed mob together.... Castner Hanway, who lived a full mile away, rode up on a bald-faced sorrel horse; Elijah Lewis came on foot in his shirt sleeves and a straw hat.....It is, however, reasonably sure that Hanway and Lewis were called upon to interfere and aid in executing the warrants and they declined to do so; but they neither advised nor inspired any violence." In the tragic conflict which ensued, Edward Gorsuch was shot by one of the negroes, and being fatally wounded, died shortly afterward under the shade of a tree by the spring nearby the Parker house. Dickinson Gorsuch, his son, was very seriously wounded. He was conveyed to the house of Levi Pownall, where he was carefully nursed to his recovery. The Gorsuch raid was unsuccessful; many arrests were made in connection with the affair; Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Scarlet and two other white men, as well as a great many colored men and women who witnessed the conflict. However, in the "Treason Trial" that followed, all were acquitted. William Parker, his brother-in-law, and another man named Johnson, prominent actors in the tragedy, escaped to Canada, aided by Northern sympathizers on their way.

In 1941, a visit to the neighborhood of Christiana in southeastern Lancaster County, uncovers a number of interesting items of fact associated with the Christiana Riot of ninety years previous, but all is dressed in the altered costume that the steady passage of near a century reasonably entails. By the Valley Road opposite the entrance to the long lane leading to the "Riot House", is the Scarlet Homestead which retains forcible memories of its early services as a Station of the Underground Railroad, having a cave still extant, but now covered by the ruins of a kitchen at the rear of the dwelling, which formed the secret entrance

to the hiding hole. A short distance down the Valley Road toward Christiana, is the large farmhouse of Levi Pownall, still in possession of his descendants, where Dickinson Gorsuch, severely wounded during the raid, was carefully nursed by the Pownall family during several weeks of his serious illness. On the Pownall property, not far distant from the Parker House, is an interesting ruin of another house early occupied by colored families in 1851, possibly fugitives. But the house in which William Parker lived, which became known as the "Riot House", has long since vanished, the spot where it stood now being a cultivated field, while in one corner of the same field, out of the way of the farmer's plow, is a pile of stones, some bearing traces of mortar, reminding the visitor that those stones were at one time a part of the walls of the dwelling. The old ruins were standing on October 24, 1896, when Gilbert Cope of West Chester, photographed the same. The picture shows the walls to have been constructed of stone rather than of logs as the county history asserts. Nearby the Riot House, by the spring, is the tree, much impaired by age, under which Edward Gorsuch, the unfortunate Maryland slaveholder, died of his injuries. Only a little farther awey the narrow waters of the upper Octoraro, here but a little brook, crosses the long lane leading from the Valley Road to the Riot House site. The brook is bordered by alders each side of the ford where it is conjectured the raiders in the early dawn of September 11, 1851, halted to partake of their lunch.

The "Red Mill" that Castner Hanway used to work, has disappeared. Hanway was a prominent eye-witness of the Riot. The County History recorded the following note concerning him:— "Castner Hanway was born in the State of Delewere, and at the age of five went with his father to Chester County from whence he removed to the State of Maryland. From there he went to one of the Western States, and returned to Chester County about three years before this affair and in the spring of 1851 he married, and rented a grist mill in Chester Valley a short distance from Parker's house. He lost everything, but he never regretted having taken part in this affair. He died since 1880."

In 1911, sixty years after the events of the Riot, a granite monument was erected in the town of Christiana in commemoration of the event, and at that time research was made by William U. Hensel, who gave a full and unbiased account of the raid, riot, and of the "Treason Trial", and published his work in the same year, 1911. The monument is a massive 3-ton shaft of Barre, Vermont, granite, standing eleven feet above the sidewalk. Each side of the shaft is marked; one side commemorates Edward Gorsuch who "died for Law"; another, Castner Hanway, who "suffered for Freedom"; a third side is furnished with the names of the thirty-eight defendants in the Treason Trial; and the fourth side records the dates of the Riot and of the Treason Trial.

NOTE. Since the visit above recorded the following notice appeared in a local paper:— This September (1941), ninety years after this historic Christiana Riot occurred, in order to mark the location permanently, a cement slab was laid by a group of historically minded citizens of Christiana. This marker bears a sketch of the Riot House and the inscription, "Christiana Riot House, 1851."

C O N C O R D

Q U A R T E R

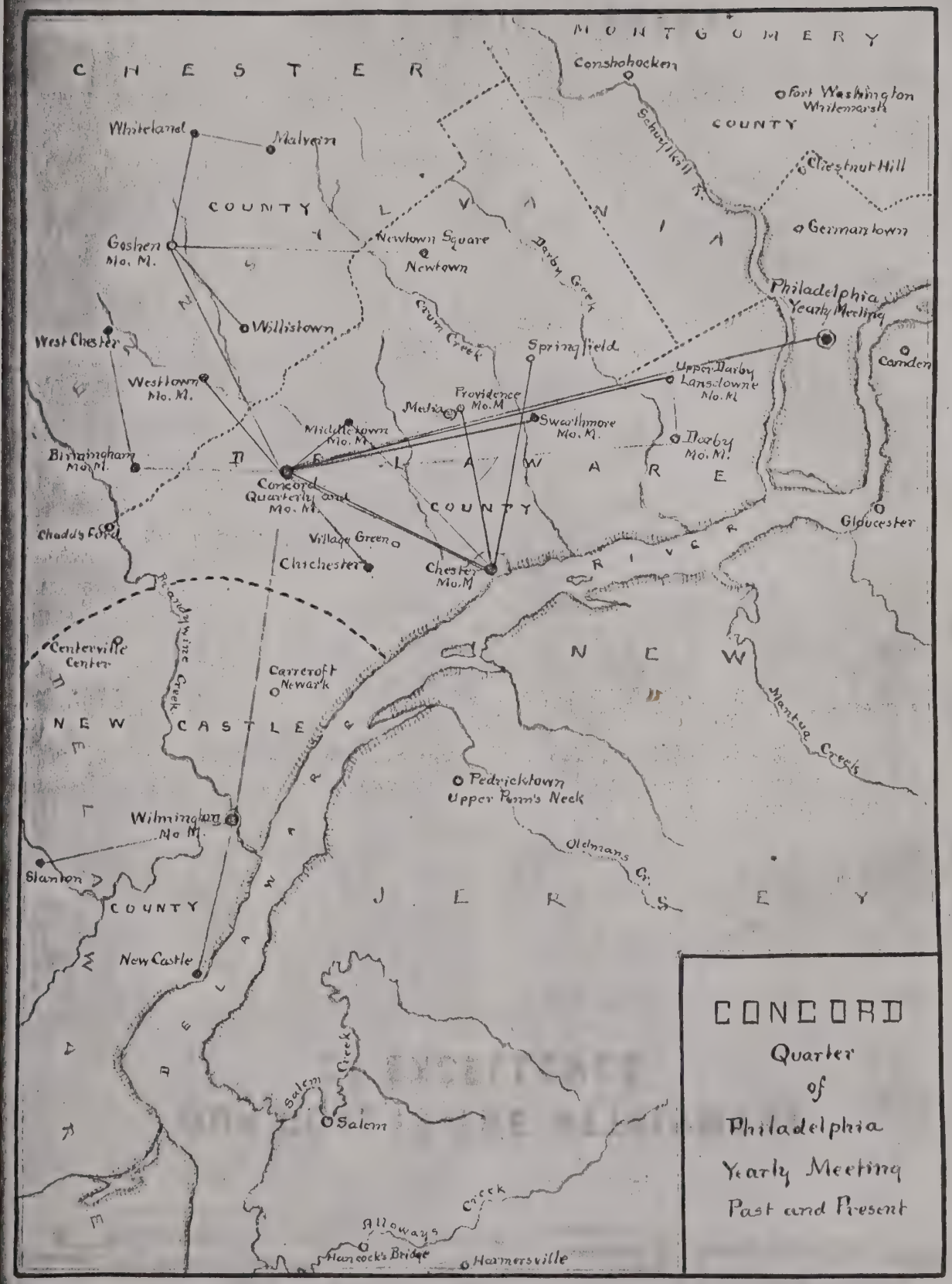
of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends





CONCORD
Quarter
of
Philadelphia
Yearly Meeting
Past and Present



CONCORD QUARTER.

****

Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was established early, being set apart in the latter part of 1683 under the name of CHESTER QUARTERLY MEETING, its first session being held at Chester, Pa., 12th Month (February) 4, 1683-4.

"In 1758, Chester Quarter had become, both numerically and geographically, very large, consisting of fourteen Monthly Meetings; Chester, Goshen, Darby, Concord, Wilmington, Newark, New Garden, Nottingham, Bradford, Sadsbury, Duck Creek, Hopewell, Fairfax, and Warrington. A division was then found necessary." -(Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism.")

As a result in 1758 the Chester Quarter was divided, and, of the fourteen Monthly Meetings, those retained in Chester Quarter were Chester, Goshen, Darby, Concord, and Wilmington. In the year 1800, quoting from the minutes of the Yearly Meeting:- "The proposed alteration in the time of holding Chester Quarterly Meeting, and the changing its name to Concord, being deliberated on, is united with."

Since the division of the Quarter in 1758, to 1938, there have been fourteen Monthly Meetings in Chester or Concord Quarter established as follows:-

1. Chester Monthly Meeting established. .....1681.
2. Chichester Monthly Meeting established.....1682.
3. Darby Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
4. Concord Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
5. Goshen Monthly Meeting established.....1721.
6. Wilmington Monthly Meeting established.....1750.
7. Birmingham Monthly Meeting established.....1815.
8. Swarthmore Monthly Meeting established.....1893.
9. Lansdowne Monthly Meeting, Hicksite, established...1901.
10. Lansdowne Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, established...1904.
11. Orange Grove Monthly Meeting established.....1907.
12. Westtown Monthly Meeting established.....1920,
13. Middletown Monthly Meeting established.....1931.
14. Providence Monthly Meeting established.....1934.

Chichester was a Monthly Meeting only temporariry from 1684 to 1686 Orange Grove Monthly Meeting is the only isolated branch of the Concord Quarter, it being located in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

The FRIENFS' MEETINGS in
C O N C O R D Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

1. Birmingham, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
2. Chester, H. & O.. . . . . .Active.
3. Chichester, H. & O. . . . . .Discontinued.
4. Concord, H. & O.. . . . . .Active.
5. Darby, H. . . . . .Active.
6. Goshen, H.. . . . . .Active.
7. Goshen, O.. . . . . .Discontinued.
8. Lansdowne, H. & O.. . . . . .Active.
9. Malvern, O. . . . . .Active.
10. Media, O. . . . . .Active.
11. Middletown, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
12. New Castle, ...Discontinued.
13. Newtown, H. . . . . .Active.
14. Orange Grove, H. . . . . .Active.
15. Providence, H. . . . . .Active.
16. Springfield, O.. . . . . .Active.
17. Stanton, H.. . . . . .Discontinued.
18. Swarthmore, H. . . . . .Active.
19. West Chester, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
20. Westtown, O. . . . . .Active.
21. Whiteland, H. & O.. . . . . .Discontinued.
22. Willistown, H. . . . . .Active.
23. Wilmington, H. & O. . . . . .Active.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.





West Chester Meeting House

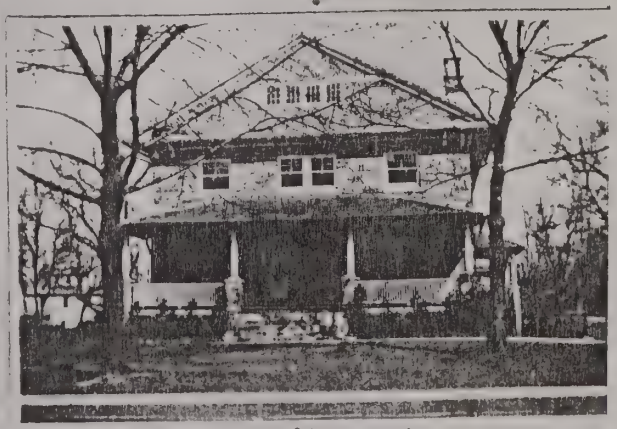


Wilmington Meeting House

CONCORD QUARTER uses more of its Meeting Houses in which to hold Quarterly Meetings than any other Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In the Hicksite branch the Meeting circulates in rotation, according to the schedule of 1938, to West Chester, Wilmington, Willistown, Lansdowne, Swarthmore, Providence, Concord and Darby, thus taking two years to make the circuit. The Meeting is held on the last Seventh-day of the First Month (January), Fourth Month (April), Seventh Month (July) and Tenth Month (October).



Willistown Meeting House



Lansdowne Meeting House











Swarthmore Meeting House



Concord Meeting House

During 1938 CONCORD QUARTER held its Quarterly Meetings at Swarthmore in First Month (January); at Lansdowne in Fourth Month (April); at Concord in Seventh Month (July); and at Darby in the Tenth Month (October). Providence was not used in either 1938 or 1939.



Darby Meeting House



Providence Meeting House



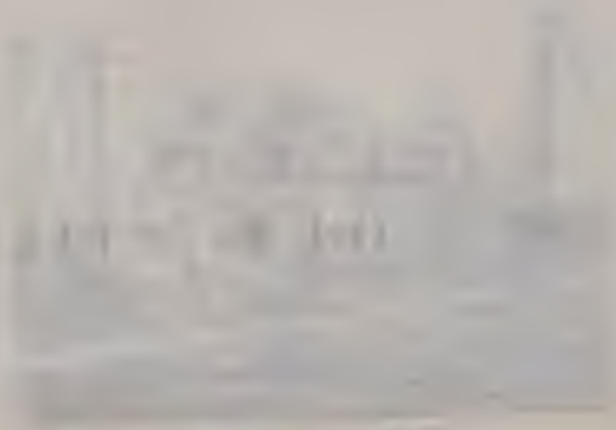
Media Meeting House

CONCORD QUARTER of the Orthodox branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends holds its Quarterly Meetings on the Third-day following the second Second-day in the Second Month (February), Fifth Month (May), Eighth Month (August), and Eleventh Month (November). In the Eleventh Month it convenes at Westtown, but in the remainder of the year the Meeting is held at Media. Such is the regulation scheduled in 1938.



Westtown Meeting House





BIRMINGHAM.

Meeting organized.....1704.
Meeting established.....1718.
First Meeting House built.....1721.
Preparative Meeting established.....1726.
Second Meeting House built.....1763.
Meeting House used as Hospital.....1777.
Monthly Meeting established.....1815.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1845.
Location near.....Chadds Ford, Pa.

****

Birmingham is a Monthly Meeting established as such in 1815, being set off from Concord Monthly Meeting. It comprises the two Preparative Meetings of Birmingham and West Chester, and is a part of Concord Quarter in both branches of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Two extracts from the minutes of Concord Monthly Meeting tell of the establishment of Birmingham as a meeting for worship and as a Preparative Meeting:-

"1704. 'John Bennett and Elizabeth Webb, on behalf of Friends, inhabitants of the upper part of Birmingham and Brandywine Creek, with the advice of the Preparative Meeting of Concord, did request of this meeting that they might have a meeting at John Bennett's house this winter time, because of their far living from Concord meeting.'"

"1726. 'Birmingham makes application to this meeting for the privilege of keeping a preparative meeting, &c., which this meeting allows of.'"

Ezra Michener states that on the authority of Bowden, Birmingham Meeting was established in 1718, the year its first meeting-house was built. The first Meeting House stood near where the present House stands. Within the enclosure forming the old burial ground, is a small marble slab resting against a narrow dark ridge of rock two or three feet in length. This is only a few yards from the south door of the historic old Meeting House. The oblong of white marble bears the following words:- "On this native stone. rested one Corner of the first Meeting House. at (Birmingham). Built Cedar Logs, with a flint stone in center of it upon which they burnt charcoal to heat the Meeting. Erected. 1721."

The following minute of Birmingham Monthly Meeting records, gives the note of the establishment of the Monthly Meeting at that place:- "At Birmingham Monthly Meeting, held the 7th of the twelfth month, 1815, the following minute of Concord Quarterly Meeting, respecting the establishment of this meeting, was read, and the Friends therein named attended:-

'Concord Monthly Meeting reports they are united to proposing to the Quarterly Meeting the establishing a new Monthly Meeting, to be composed of Birmingham and West Chester Preparative Meetings, and that it be known by the name of "Birmingham Monthly Meeting," and held alternate at Birmingham and West Chester, &c. &c.; which coming weightily before the meeting, is united with, and the following Friends are appointed to attend said meeting at the opening thereof, viz.; Abraham Pennel, Edward Garrigues, Samuel Canby, Jacob Hibberd, Thomas Smedley, and Joseph Malin. Extracted from the minutes, Nathan Sharpless, Clerk.'"

Birmingham Friends' Meeting House is near the boundary line separating Thornbury and Birmingham Townships in Chester County, Pa., taking its name from the latter township in which it is situated, and it is on distinctly historic ground, for the old Meeting House itself, built in 1763, was in the midst of the stirring scenes of the Battle of Brandywine, where the British soldiers outnumbered the Americans and defeated them. Still the valiant service of Washington's army, by its skill in making its retreat, kept General Howe much longer in reaching Philadelphia, a distance of less than thirty miles, than he had hoped or anticipated, for it took two full weeks for the Royal forces to accomplish the short journey. There were many skirmishes and annoyances to Howe's army as it marched and one occurred close to the Meeting House. In Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," this brief reference is made to the circumstance:-

"In the fight at Birmingham Meeting-house a party of Americans for a time occupied a position inside of the rear wall of the graveyard. A number of the British fell here. The killed of both armies who fell in the vicinity of the meeting-house were buried in the graveyard which partly surrounds it, their remains occupying one common grave just inside the gate, and on the side next to the meeting-house. The meeting-house was used as a hospital while the British army remained in the neighborhood."

In the old graveyard, now much overgrown with evergreen trees, keeping ever green the memory of the silent dead sleeping under their verdant foliage, is a monument erected in tribute to the unnamed and unknown dead who fell in the Revolutionary struggle and were buried within the enclosure.

There are but few marked graves of the Friends interred here. There is a row of the Forsythes near the wall by the Meeting House and some stones marking members of the Davis family next to the wall by the public road, and two or three graves of the Sharpless and Kite families are marked, but most of the ground shows only glimpses of a pretty play of sunlight on the moss and grass beneath the tall shrubbery and trees.

During recent years tablets have been posted by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties at various places of interest connected with the Battle of Brandywine, and one of these is on the wall of the Burial Ground at the Birmingham Friends' Meeting House, and another is secured to the Meeting House itself, at the southwest corner.

The metal tablet attached to the House has the shape of a keystone, the symbol of the State of Pennsylvania, and it has the following inscription engraved upon it:- "BIRMINGHAM Friends' Meeting House Erected in 1763 used as a hospital after the Battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777 ——— Erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Chester and Delaware County Historical Societies 1916 "

The western end of the Birmingham Meeting House on wich the tablet is fastened, was erected in 1763, but the eastern end is of later date, the enlargement being made in 1822, according to the authority of the program of the Friends' Historical Association at the time of the "Motor Pilgrimage to Birthplace of Isaac Sharpless and Old Birmingham Meeting House" on Fifth Month 2nd, 1930.

General Lafayette was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine and a

monument has been placed by the roadside not very far from the Meeting House to commemorate the circumstance, and his name has been given to the cemetery that adjoins the Friends' Graveyard at Birmingham; in fact the Lafayette Cemetery, with its large and sometimes elaborate memorial stones, is continuous with the New Burying Ground established First Month, 1842, with no fence or wall of separation. Even in the Friends' part of the ground, well filled with tombstones bearing the names of members of Darlington, Seal, Strode, Woods, Hannum, Ashbridge, Cooper, Williams, Brinton and other families, the outward influence of non-Friends is quite perceptible, and all about the yard can be noticed innovations upon the ordinary simplicity of the gravestones marking the burial places of the Quaker dead.

Opposite to the entrance gateway to the New Burying Ground is an old-time "Eight-square Schoolhouse," and a tablet erected by the Chester County Historical Society in 1911, at the corner of the Old Burial Ground, where it is conspicuous to all passers-by, informs everyone that "The Friends School at Birmingham Meeting House was established at this place about 1753. It was for many years under the care of John Forsythe the first headmaster of Westtown Boarding School Opened in 1799. Dr. William Darlington was a pupil at Birmingham "

A single row of horse-sheds still stands in front of the Meeting House in line with the octagonal school building, both on the opposite side of the intervening roadway. They look, in 1929, more ancient than the antique "Horse Block" which is nearer the Meeting House.

There was no date-stone placed in the masonry of the stone Meeting House. The building was constructed of a mixture of light and dark colored stones, showing many traces of the existence of iron, and with some irregular sections or patches of a green stone rather prevalent as building material seen in many other houses and barns of Chester County. Of the two doors at the front of the House, one is without the triangular porch covering or hood, with which the other is provided. The door at the south end has a hood.

Across the public highway, but a few rods beyond the old Birmingham Friends' Meeting House, which is in possession of the Hicksite branch of the Society, is the smaller Meeting House belonging to the Orthodox Friends. This is constructed entirely of the pale green stone so frequently met with in many farm buildings in the vicinity, and has the date of erection, 1845, on the front of the House.

Back of this Meeting House is a row of wagon-sheds, and at one side, with no fence separating it from the meeting grounds, is a small Burial Ground in which are a few marked graves, chiefly of the Forsythe, Carter and Sharpless families.

From the books of Birmingham Monthly Meeting of the Orthodox branch of Friends are the following minutes relating to the building of the Meeting House:-

11th Mo. 27, 1844. "Birmingham preparative meeting informs that it has appointed James Forsythe, Edward Brinton, Aaron Sharpless and Chalkley Bell trustees for the lot of ground on which they are about to build a meeting house and requests the monthly meeting to record them as such, which is directed to be done."

2nd Mo. 30, 1874. "Birmingham has bought 1/8 of an acre and enclose it with part of mtg house yard, for greve yard "

Here is a list of the Clerks of Birmingham Monthly Meeting, with the dates of the terms of each, from 1827 to 1889, of the Arch Street branch of the Society:-

1. Thomas Williamson.....8-11-1828. . . to. . . 12-30-1829.
2. Pennock Passmore.....3-30-1831. . . to. . . 4-29-1835.
3. James Forsythe.....3- 2-1836. . . to. . . 4-28-1841.
4. Aaron Sharpless.....3-30-1842. . . to. . . 3-29-1854.
5. David Garrett.....3-28-1855. . . to. . . 3-30-1859.
6. William Forsythe.....3-28-1860. . . to. . . 7- 1-1868.
7. John Forsythe.....7-28-1869. . . to. . . 7-30-1873.
8. Joseph Scattergood.....3- 1-1876. . . to. . . 3-30-1881.
9. Canby Balderston.....3-29-1882. . . to. . . 3-29-1889.

See Addenda, P. 342, for further information.

CHESTER.

Meeting originally called.....Upland.
Meeting organized.....1675.
Monthly Meeting established.....1681.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1683.
First Meeting House built.....1693.
Name changed to Chester.....1711.
Second Meeting House built.....1736.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1829.
Old Meeting House repaired.....1883.
Location.....Chester, Pa.

****

Chester is a Monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for both branches of the Society of Friends. It comprises the Preparative Meetings of Chester, Middletown, and Providence, and holds its meetings for worship conjointly, Orthodox and Hicksites together, in the Orthodox Meeting House at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, Chester, Pa. This Meeting House has the date 1829 on the gable end toward Chestnut Street, is rough-cast and painted white, sets back from the street with spacious grounds in front and on either side of it, and has its row of old-time wagon-sheds at the left side. There are two entrance gateways, one for pedestrians on Chestnut Street, the other on Twenty-fourth Street for vehicles. At the rear of both the Meeting House and the sheds is a graveyard, which, in 1929, shows some evidence of neglect; the old wall enclosing it is here and there artistically hidden by rambling woodbine, and the memorial stones mark chiefly the graves of the Maris, Sharpless, Trimble and Wetherill families. In the upper part of the burial-ground, back of the sheds, are a number of graves of negro servants, their families and descendants, who had worked for a prominent member of the Sharpless family, one whose influence with the Meeting gave them, by reason of charity, a burial place here. Their graves are marked generally with wooden headstones painted white with black script lettering.

The subjoined notes from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" refer to the early history of Chester (called Upland in the settlement days) Friends' Meeting:-

"1681. 'The first Monthly Meeting of Friends at Chester, to be found on record, was held the tenth day of the eleventh month, 1681, at the house of Robert Wade, and consisted of the Friends of Chichester and Upland, or Chester.'" -(S. Smith.)

"The first minute of the Monthly Meeting runs thus: 'Tenth of eleventh month, 1681, A Monthly Meeting of Friends belonging to Marcus Hook, alias Chester and Upland, held at the house of Robert Wade.'

"Robert Wade came with John Fenwick to Salem, in 1675, but soon crossed the Delaware, and erected the 'Essex House', on the south side of Chester Creek, called Wade's Landing. Here Friends' meetings were held, here William Penn took lodgings on his arrival, and here the first Assembly of Pennsylvania held its session, in the year 1682." -(Michener.)

"1675. These Friends (of Chichester and Upland) had meetings for worship at each other's houses so early as 1675, in which year Robert Wade and divers others came over."

"1682. At the Monthly Meeting of Chester, the eleventh of the seventh month, 1682, it was agreed that a meeting should be held for public worship, every first day of the week, at the court-house at Chester." -(S. Smith.)

Gilbert Cope of West Chester has made the statement:- "The Friends at Upland were for a time members of Burlington Monthly Meeting of which a session was 'held at Upland, in the first meeting of the kind held by Friends of the Western Shore of the Delaware River alone is set forth in the following minute: 'the 10 day of ye 11 month, 1681 A monthly meeting of friends belonging to marcus hooke & vpland held then at Robert Wad's house.'

"The old book bears this inscription: 'The Register Booke belonging to Marcus Hooke and Upland Meeting, ye 3d of ye 6 month 1681' About 1711 the minutes were transcribed by Thomas Chalkley, who changed the word Upland to Chester."

From Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," the following abridged account of Chester and its Meeting House is quoted:-

"The first recorded meeting of the society of Friends in the province of Pennsylvania was that mentioned as being held at the house of Robert Wade, at Upland, in 1675, when William Edmundson, an eminent minister then on a religious visit to the American colonies, was present. Previous to the coming of Penn, at a monthly meeting held 11th of Seventh month (September), 1681, it was agreed 'Yt a meeting shall be held for ye service and worship of God every First Day at ye Court House at Upland.'

"On the 6th of the First month, 1687, Joran Kyn sold a lot of land sixty feet in front and width, between parallel lines to the creek, adjoining his garden, on the west side of the present Edgmont Street, above Second, to John Simcock, Thomas Brasey, John Bristow, Caleb Pusey, Randal Vernon, Thomas Vernon, Joshua Hastings, Mordecai Maddock, Thomas Martin, Richard Few, Walter Fawst, and Edward Carter, 'to the use and behoof of the said Chester— the people of God called Quakers, and their successors forever.' Although the land was pur-

chased it was several years before the building was erected, the evidence apparent establishing that six years elapsed before the meeting-house was finished."

Subscriptions amounting to eleven pounds and twelve shillings were taken for defraying the expenditure of the erection of a meeting house.

"On the 12th of Eighth month, 1691, the meeting appointed Walter Faucet and Randal Vernon to 'Goe to those yt subscribed to the Building the meeting-house that they forthwith bring their pay unto Cabebs Mill and make report at ye next month meeting.' Some of the subscribers seem to have regretted their liberality, for on 11th of Second month, 1692, it was ordered that 'Randal Vernon and Randal Malin Goe to Thomas Powell and Return him the two pounds tenn shillings that hee saith hee lent toward building the meeting house and paying for the Ground it Stands on att Chester and make Returne of their proceeding to the next meeting.'.....

"The impression which so long held undisputed sway that the first Assembly in the province sat in this old meeting-house has ceased to be a disputed topic among historians, but the question which part of the ancient building was first erected was long in dispute. The records of Chester Meeting, which are explicit, leave even that no longer a debatable point. The building being of stone, that part of it which faced on Edgmont Street was the original structure, and the brick addition towards the creek was placed there after Friends had worship in there for several years. As late as 1848, when the building was inspected by a critical observer, these facts were established by the house itself. Whitehead tells us, 'the brick part bore evidence of having been subsequently added as a kitchen, having an oven built within and forming part of the original wall. The timbers, too, were in a better state of preservation.'.....When the meeting-house was first built, it seems some of the neighbors had encroached on the lot, for on Eighth month 4, 1797, 'John Simcock's on behalf of the meeting required Henry Hollingsworth to remove his shop from off the land belonging to the Meeting House, who promised to do so.' In the old structure Penn frequently spoke, and many pleasant memories clustered about this first meeting of Friends, and therein services were held for forty-three years, until, in 1736, the society found it necessary to erect a larger building to accommodate its increasing membership, and the house on Edgmont street was sold to Edward Russell, who added a garret-story to the front building, and possibly erected the back part.....

"On April 18, 1736, Caleb Coupland conveyed the southern part of the lot on Market Street, on which the meeting-house now stands, to Jacob Howell, Thomas Cummings, John Owen, Samuel Lightfoot, John Salkeld, Jr., and John Sharpless, and the latter the same day executed a declaration of trust setting forth that they held the land as trustees and for the use of the members of Chester Meeting.....

"The discussion which had prevailed in the Society of Friends during the early part of this century respecting certain doctrinal points, culminated in an open rupture in 1827, when a division of Friends took place, those members who sustained Elias Hicks in his opinions retaining their connection with Chester Meeting being in the majority, the structure on Market Street became the house of worship of the Hicksite branch of the society. In 1883 the building was thoroughly repaired and modernized internally."

From a communication from Charles Palmer of Chester, April 11th, 1929, the following statement relative to Chester Friends, is made:- "The Meeting House on Market Street, Chester, was not sold. The use of it has been granted temporarily to a congregation, called 'Glad Tidings, Christian Assembly of God,' an evangelistic organization. The last meeting (of Friends) in the Meeting House on Market Street, Chester, was held the last First Day of First Month, 1926. Beginning with the first First Day of Second Month of that year the Friends of that meeting (15th & Race Sts.) met jointly with Friends (4th & Arch Sts.), at their Meeting House, 24th & Chestnut Sts., Chester, and both congregations have continued meeting together ever since, except the business sessions."

The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Chester Monthly Meeting was commemorated by a meeting of Friends' Historical Association at Providence Meeting House, Tenth Mo. 10th, 1931, at which time the program consisted of (1) an historical paper called "Glimpses of the Past" by Lydia Sharpless Hawkins, (2) "A Typical Monthly Meeting of 200 or More Years Ago— In Costume", and (3) an address by Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin entitled "The Challenge of the Future."

The entire program, with special emphasis on the second section, proved an instructive and most enjoyable course of proceedings which a large gathering of Friends from various parts of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of both branches of the Society, greatly appreciated.

##########

CHICHESTER.

Meeting settled..... .....1682.
First business meeting held.....1684.
Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
First Meeting House built about....1688.
Meeting House burnt.....1768.
Second Meeting House built.....1769.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1831.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1883.
Location near.....Village Green, Pa.

****

Chichester Friends' Meeting is of very ancient organization, being organized and settled as early as 1682, and its Meeting House is more than a hundred and sixty years of age, but, in 1929, there is no regular meetings for worship held there. In the Friends' Year Book of 1928 it is announced that Concord Quarterly Meeting, to which Chichester belongs, holds a Circular Meeting in the afternoons of the first First-day of the Fifth and the Eleventh Months, at Chichester.

Chichester Meeting has an attractive and interesting history for both the historian and the antiquary, and its story is given at some

length in Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," 1884, from which the following is quoted:-

"The present Friends' meeting-house is the second building erected by that Society on the lot of two acres lying east of Chichester Creek in the sharp angle of the road leading from Chichester Cross-roads to the highway from Aston to Marcus Hook. Chichester Meeting, for record and business, was held for the first time on the 17th of First month, 1684, although religious services had been held in that section of the county as early as 1682. The meeting originally comprised Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord, Thornbury, and Westtown, and beyond the limits of these townships, west and north, indefinitely. At that time the religious meetings were held at private houses; and after the organization of Monthly Meetings, Friends would assemble at designated dwellings. In the records of Chichester Meeting we find that a subscription was taken among Friends at the Quarterly Meeting held in Fourth month, 1687, to 'enable a poor man to build a house.' This practical charity was so noticeably the rule in the society that William Moraley, in 1752, records: 'The Quakers have a Custom of raising Money at their several Meetings, as I observ'd before, with which they do many Charitable Offices to the Poor and Indigent. I have myself experienced the Effects of their Benevolence. If any Person, though a Stranger, continues to do well, by preserving a good Character, and they have a good Opinion of them, they will enquire into his Circumstances, and if it appears he is Distressed in his Business for want of Stock, or necessary Implements to carry on his Trade, they will set him up out of this Money, without demanding any Security either by Bond or Promissory Note; and if he repays them, will relieve other Persons in the like Circumstances. If he never repays they will never give him any Trouble.'

"The want of a proper meeting-house for the society soon made itself felt, and hence we learn that an effort was being made to erect a building for that purpose. The minute states; 'At a monthly meeting held at Chichester the 11th of Eleventh month, 1688, it was proposed and agreed to build a meeting-house upon a parcel of land granted by James Brown, as by deed may further appear, and sometime afterward it was agreed by Friends to fence in a burial-ground upon the said land joining to the meeting-house. The subscriptions thereto are as follows, viz.: James Brown £3 2s. Od. and twenty-five others, Total 36£ 4s. Od. The deed from John Brown, dated fourth day of Tenth month, 1688, in consideration of one shilling and sixpence, conveyed the two acres herebefore mentioned to William Clayton Sr., Philip Roman, Robert Pyle, Jacob Chandler, Joseph Bushill, and John Kingman, in behalf of and for 'the only use of the people of God called Quakers.'.....

"The meeting-house is supposed to have been built soon after those proceedings but the exact date is not recorded. On Dec. 4, 1768 the old meeting-house was totally destroyed by accidental fire and the following year the present meeting-house was erected, and tradition records that the greater part of the fund raised for that purpose was contributed by Richard Dutton, and Friends in recognition of his generous aid, caused a stone bearing, in small figures, the date '1769' and the initials 'R. * D.', the latter divided by a small star, to be built into the gable of the house. While Cornwallis' command lay at Aston, from the 13th to the night of the 15th of September, 1777,

British foraging-parties went out from Village Green in all directions, and one of these marauding expeditions halted at the meeting-house, and in mere wantonness shot repeatedly at the closed doors, the marks of the bullet holes being readily seen in the front door to this day. Nehemiah Broomall, for many years sexton of the meeting-house, used to relate how the British army, on its way from the Brandywine to Philadelphia, encamped near the meeting-house, and on that occasion the soldiers were permitted to discharge their muskets at the doors as a pastime. The British army never moved in that direction; the closest the division under Cornwallis approached Chichester meeting-house was about two and a half miles away."

"In the fall of 1829, after the division in the society, those Friends belonging to Chichester Meeting who adhered to the teachings of Elias Hicks retained ownership of the old meeting-house, while those known as Orthodox, in connection with Friends of Concord, determined to erect a new place of worship in Upper Chichester, near the residence of Salkeld Larkin. A lot was donated for that purpose on the Marcus Hook and Concord road. A preparative meeting was organized and 'On the lot given for the purpose a stone meeting-house, thirty-two by forty feet, was erected in 1831. In the same year a school was organized, and for two years John Reeves taught the pupils in the meeting-house. In 1834 a stone school-house twenty-five by thirty feet was built and was under charge of the Monthly Meeting. Joseph Bennett and his daughter, Louisa Bennett, were teachers, as were also John Cardwell and Thomas Speakman. After the public-school law was adopted, and until the directors erected a school-house, the building just mentioned was rented and used for school purposes. During the lifetime of Salkeld Larkin he was the head of the meeting, and at his death, April, 1870, aged 90 years, Nathan Pennell succeeded, to be followed in turn by Caleb Eyre. In 1883, Upper Chichester Meeting was 'laid down', and Friends in that section united with Concord Meeting."

The compiler's visit to the Chichester Meeting locality occurred on June 21, 1930, when Jane Walton Schrader of Chester Heights took him to both the old historic Meeting House and to the locality of the former Upper Chichester Meeting.

The Upper Chichester Meeting House is yet standing in 1930 in the capacity of a substantial dwelling house remodeled to suit family needs. It is in posession of Joshua B. Bailey, Justice of the Peace, who purchased the property about 1906. Close by it is the school-house of former days, quite recently altered for a garage and a roadside refreshment station. Very little about the place recalls the Friendly atmosphere of the past. It is otherwise at the ancient stone Meeting House of the Hicksite Friends, beautifully located by the roadside with several handsome oaks nearby. Close to the gateway is a pile of loose stones probably forming the old-time horse block of by-gone times, but they have no traces of mason-work, so the idea may have no true foundation. The Meeting House is quaint within; huge locks on the doors; a square stove somewhat tapering towards the top; the separating shutters; the old benches and the wooden bars for securing the doors on the inside. There in the western door the bullet-holes made by the British soldiers are readily descried, but they cannot be seen from the outside of the building until the protecting outer door, which has been placed there in the frame-work, is opened. The mutilated door is very carefully pre-

served, has been kept just as it was in the Revolutionary days, with no covering coat of fresh paint put on it when other woodwork on the outside of the House has been painted.

The large graveyard is surrounded on three sides by a wall, but a large part of the Burial Ground is unkempt with the wild growth of vines and uncut grass. Memorial stones are numerous, some family lots are enclosed, some unlettered fieldstones are visible, and south of the Meeting House, is a mound marked with a flag, where some Revolutionary soldiers were buried. Among the family names to be seen at Chichester are Broomall, Carpenter, Cloud, Delleker, Dutton, Fairlamb, Green, Grubb, Hall, Heacock, Ingham, Martin, Mangell, Morrow, Neide, Norris, Thomas, Trainer and Walker.

##########

CONCORD.

Meeting organized about.....1682.
Monthly Meeting established.....1686.
First Meeting House built.?.....1697.
Present Meeting House built.....1728.
Meeting House enlarged.....1778.
Quarterly Meeting first called Concord1800.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....
Anniversary celebrated.....1911.
Location.....Concordville, Pa.

****

Concord is the name of one of the Quarters of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of both branches of the Society of Friends. As such it was established in 1683 and was first known as Chester Quarterly Meeting, a name it retained until 1800. The earliest volume of the minutes of Chester (later Concord) Quarterly Meeting, in 1938, is preserved in the fireproof at No. 302, Arch St., Philadelphia. The following is the introductory wording on the first page of the volume:-

"The Quarterly Meeting Book Belonging to the People of God Called ~~~~ Quakers of Chefter County in the Province of Penfilvania in America Began by Divers of thofe People, who in great ffredom of Spirit Left their Native Country of England, and tranfported. them-Selves and ffamilyes to this Remote Part of the world. The firft twelve Quarterly Meetings being Originally Entred in Chefter Monthly meeting Book, and at the motion of some ffriends to a Quarterly meeting held the 6th day of the 12th month 1709, It was agreed that the Said twelve Entrys Should be Tranfcribed out of the Said Book, and Placed in their order of time. Unto which meeting is alfo Added or Annexed the Monthly Meetings of Newark & Duck Creek, in the County of New : Caftle "

The first minute opens "At a Quarterly meeting held at Chefter the 4th of the 12th month 168$\frac{3}{4}$ "

By 1758 the Quarterly Meeting comprised as many as fourteen Monthly Meetings, and, being over-burdened, it was divided and nine of the num-

ber were set aside as Western Quarter. In 1929 Concord Quarter embraced twelve Monthly Meetings, and since 1929 two more have been added to the list. These two are Middletown (1931) and Providence (1934) the latter being composed of members of both branches of the Society.

Concord's story, as derived from the minutes of Friends' Meetings, is told in the "History of Chester County, Pa.," by Futhey and Cope, 1881, the quaint spelling and manner of writing being adhered to in the extracts, thus:-

"At a Quarterly Meeting, 12th month 4, 1683-4, it was ordered that 'Chechester Monethly Meateing be ye second second day of eavery moneth.'"

"The fearst monthly meeting held by friends in Chechester on ye 17th of the first month, in ye year 1684.

William Hews, John Bezer
John Harding."

"At a meeting held 4,9, 1684, a subscription was made to assist Thomas Moore to build a house, in which the following persons joined, John Harding, Morgan Drewett, Valentine Hollingsworth, William Hews, James Browne, William Clayton Sr., John Bezer, John Kingsman, and J.C. (Jacob Chandler ?) "

"At a Quarterly Meeting, 6m. 2, 1686.- 'Ordered that ye monthly meeting formerly held at Chechester be from henceforth kept one month at Chechester and one month kept at Concord & ye next monthly meeting to begin at Concord, untill further order.'

"For some time it was known as Chichester and Concord Monthly meeting; after 1729 it was held altogether at Concord."

Of Concord as a particular meeting for worship, the following minutes treat of its establishment:-

"At a Quarterly Meeting at Chester, 9th month 1, 1685; 'It is agreed yt ye meeting formerly held at John Gibbons house should from this time forewards be held one first day & one fourth day at John Gibbons' & another first day & fourth day at Nicolas Newlands' untill further order.'"

"6mo. 2, 1686.- 'Agreed yt ye meeting formerly ordered to be one first day at Nicolas Newland's and ye other first day at John Gibins's be from this time removed & kept at Nicholas Newlands only, till further order (viz) ye first & 4th days meeting.'"

"At Mo. M'g, 4, 13, 1692.- 'Margery Gibbins Apeared at this meeting and Apeared more Tender & low then heretofore and desired that diference betwixt her & friends may be ended. At length friends & she concluded to reffer the seperate meeting yt they keepe at there house to the determination of the Quarterly meeting, she promiseing to stand & Abide by the Judgment of the Quarterly meeting.'

"At Quarterly Mtg., 9mo 4, 1695.- Chechester monthly meeting being called it was agreed that Concord meeting which was moveable be now fixed at the new meeting house."

Of the establishment of Concord Meeting, the date seeming rather uncertain, Dr. Ezra Michener writes:- "Bowden places the commencement of Concord meeting in 1684. Smith gives a confused history of meetings held in the vicinity, which I have not been able to unravel. Thus in 1682: 'There should be three meetings held in the week, as follows; the western part at Chichester, the fifth day of the week; the middle meeting at Harold, at the house of William Woodmanson, the fourth day of the week; and the eastern meeting at Ridley, at the house of John

Simcock, the fifth day of the week.' The middle meeting at Harold may have been the earliest representative of Concord meeting."

In the "History of Delaware County, Pa.," published in 1862 by George Smith M.D., the following rather curious note occurs relative to Concord's early Meeting House:- "There was a subscription made this year (1697) of £86 by the Friends of Concord, Birmingham, and Thornbury, towards the erection of a meeting-house— it is supposed at the first mentioned place. The subscription lists contains thirty-four names, From its heading, it is very apparent that some of the members were imbued with Keithian doctrines."

Concord Friends' Meeting became divided at the time of the "Separation" but the majority clung to the Hicksites and retained the Meeting House. The Orthodox built another house not far distant in the village of Concordville, by which name their meeting is sometimes known, or so designated in the "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends, 1906, wherein the following note is to be found:- "Held on First and Fourth days at 10 o'clock. Concordville is a station twenty-two miles from Broad Street Station, on the Central Division of the Pennsylvania R.R. The Meeting House, in the village of Concordville, is on the road which crosses the railroad to the right (northwest) less then one-half mile up the hill. Usual First-day attendance, 5 to 10. The Meetings are usually silent. There are no children."

E. L. (Elizabeth Lloyd) writing for the Friends' Intelligencer, Sixth Mo. 2, 1900, spoke thus of the Concord Meeting House:- "Concord Meeting-house is a brick building, beautifully situated on the top of a hill. From the time of the separation until a few years ago it was used jointly by both branches of Friends. On ordinary occasions each branch had one end, but at quarterly meeting times the whole house was at the service of each. The Orthodox now have no First-day meeting here, and their quarterly meeting is held elsewhere. They have a separate burying-ground, but many of their members are buried in our yard. The building was erected in 1728, and enlarged in 1778. The porch, with a neat brick floor on a level with the ground, which extends around three sides of the building, was built by the Orthodox, and they also modernized the benches within, making them much more comfortable. The interior of the building retains the old-time simplicity, and is different from other houses in the arrangement of its partitions. In addition to the usual partition, each end is again divided by a partition which extends from the bottom of the up-stairs gallery (which runs lengthwise of the building) to the floor.....

"The well-kept graveyard belonging to this meeting is a spot of more than usual interest. In one of its lots the graves of the Marshall family are marked by a large flat slab of white marble. In this lot lie the remains of John Marshal who came from Derbyshire, England, his son, Thomas Marshal, born in 1694, and many of their descendants. Near-by is the grave of Phoebe (Mendenhall) Thomas, who was born in 1770, and lived to be one hundred and five years old. She was a staunch member of the other branch of the society, and was the grandmother of our friend Thomas H. Speakman."

On Eighth Mo. 16, 1911, Concord Friends, Orthodox and Hicksites, conjointly, celebrated the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Meeting. On that occasion the "History of the Meeting" was prepared and read by Gilbert Cope of West Chester; a paper

entitled "The Meeting at Work" was prepared by Watson W. Dewees of Haverford; another called "The Influence of Friends in Public Affairs" was given by Thomas S. Butler; Dr. Joseph Swain of Swarthmore gave an address on "The Federation of the World;" an "Invocation" was written by Elizabeth Lloyd; and J. Russell Hayes of Swarthmore produced a poem for the occasion.

It was stated on the occasion of the anniversary, in detailing the history of the Concord Meeting House, that the house was burnt First Month 27, 1788, and then rebuilt to appear much as it is at the present time, but the porches were added in 1872.

The two Meeting Houses at Concordville, Pa., are only the width of the Meeting House Yard apart, and their graveyards, each inclosed by a substantial stone wall, are adjacent to each other. That of the Orthodox has but few memorial marbles, while the Hicksite Burial Ground has many. Among the names seen in the former are Bennington, England, Hill, Larkin, Mendenhall, Passmore, Scott, Thomas and Youngblood; and some of the numerous family names seen in the older cemetery are Arment, Boozer, Brinton, Entriken, Garrett, Green, Grubb, Hall, Hannum, James, Larkin, Marsh, Marshall, Mendenhall, Mattson, Newlin, Painter, Peters, Palmer, Richards, Shields, Speakman, Styer, Swayne and Taylor.

The large brick Meeting House with the date, 1728, prominently set in the east, or rather its southeast gable, does not face exactly to the south, but has its corners very nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. A noticeable object on the grounds is a long stone building, somewhat fallen into decay, which formerly was the horse-stables belonging to the Meeting. Also on the grounds is a very long line of old-time wagon-sheds in front of which is a row of handsome large shade trees.

The Orthodox Meeting House, much smaller than the ancient Hicksite building, is a bright, cheerful looking structure, rough-cast, but has no date of its erection visible upon it. It sets considerably back from the public road. In its second story room Concord Grange formerly held its sessions. The wagon-sheds belonging to this Meeting are built to the right of the House.

##########

DARBY.

Earliest Meeting held.....1682.
Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
A new Meeting House built.....1701.
Present Meeting House built.....1805.
Friends' School discontinued.....1917.
Location.....Darby, Pa.

****

Dr. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", alludes to in the following words:-

"Their Monthly Meeting was settled in 1684, till which time they were joined to Chester Monthly Meeting." -(S. Smith.)

"Bowden gives the same date. But the early records of Darby Monthly Meeting are imperfect. Some certificates received there from England bear date as early as 1682; but that does not prove the establishment of the Monthly Meeting at an earlier date.

"Meetings for worship were first settled in Darby in the year 1682, and a meeting-house soon after built. The names of some of the first settlers belonging to Darby Meeting were John and Michael Blunston, Adam Rhodes, Henry Gibbons, Samuel Sellers, Richard Bonsal, John Bartram, &c., who came from Derbyshire; Thomas Worth, Samuel Bradshaw, John Hallowell, &c., who came from Nottinghamshire; and John Hood, William Garrett, Robert Cliff, &c., who came from Leicestershire." -(S. Smith.)

Darby Friends' Meeting House, situated on Main Street above Tenth in the older limits of Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, belongs to Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. The history of this meeting commences with the early days of the settlement of the colony and has been outlined by Henry Graham Ashmead in his "History of Delaware County, Pa.," from which the following extracts are obtained:-

"The early Friends, who, fleeing from persecution in England, settled in and about Darby, seemed to have turned their attention speedily to arranging for relipious services, and in the very year of Penn's coming, 1682, tradition states a meeting was held at the present village, in the house of John Blunston, whose hastily constructed residence stood near the mill-race, which was subsequently dug, and nearly opposite the present meeting-house.....The inconvenience arising from the meeting being held in private houses, and the constant growth of the society in membership.....induced an effort to be made to build a meeting-house. In 1687 John Blunston, in open court, acknowledged a deed 'for one acre of land, in the township of Darby, to build a meeting-house thereon, to the use of the said township for ever, to exercise the true worship of God therein.' A building, doubtless of logs, was erected on the tract and it is said to have been located on the hillside, within the present graveyard.....After the stone meeting-house at Chester was built, Friends of Darby, who were generally wealthy, perhaps desired a more comfortable place in which to assemble. Be it as it may, in 1699 it was 'agreed that a meeting-house sixty feet one way and Twenty feet added to the side, twenty-one feet wide in the clear, be built,' and 'John Bethell, John Hood, Michael Blunston, John Wood, and Thomas Worth ordered to manage the concern about said house till furder orders.' The building dragged along in its construction and was not finished until 1701. It also was located in the graveyard and a portion of it was still standing in 1862.

""At the Monthly Meeting in Twelfth Month, 1803, the subject was referred to a committee, which at the next meeting, First month, 1804, reported having 'several times met, and were in good measure united, a building on what is called the lower lot, and were of opinion that a house built forty-five feet by sixty will cost 3300 dollars.' The new structure was ordered to be erected, most of the stone used being obtained on the side of the road opposite the Imperial Mills of Verlenden Brothers, excepting a few dressed stone which were brought from

Leiper's quarries, in Ridley. Towards the latter part of the year 1805, the building being nearly completed, Josiah Bunting was directed to give notice to members that the meeting would be held in the new structure on the 8th of Twelfth month, 1805. The first marriage in the new meeting-house was Hugh McIlvain, of Philadelphia, to Hannah, daughter of John Hunt, of Darby. In 1870, the roof, which had done good service for sixty-five years, was replaced by a new one."

The elementary school connected with Darby Meeting was discontinued about 1917, after which the school-house, adjacent to the graveyard, was torn down.

The Friends' Burial Ground, nearby the Meeting House, is beautifully situated on a rising piece of ground and is kept in the neatest order. Many members of the families of Ash, Bartram, Bonsall, Dutton, Hill, Hunt, Jones, Levis, Lewis, Lloyd, Maule, Payne, Schofield, Worrall and other Delaware County citizens are interred in the cemetery.

NOTE. To be exact in dates it is worthy of note that the Darby Friends' School was laid down Sixth Month 8th, 1917, and the building which stood on Main Street, in front of the entrance to the graveyard, was demolished during Seventh Month (July) 1925. The stone dwelling directly in front of the Darby Meeting House was the building used in earlier years as the Friends' School. This house still belongs to the Meeting in 1937; so does the quaint frame house east of it, where the care-taker of the Meeting House lives.

##########

GOSHEN.

Meeting organized.....1702.
Meeting established.....1703.
First Meeting House built.....1709.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Monthly Meeting established.....1722.
Second Meeting House built.....1736.
Orthodox Meeti ng House built.....1849.
Old Meeting House rebuilt.....1855.
Location.....Goshenville, Pa.

****

Goshen is a Preparative and Monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. As a Monthly Meeting it was established in 1722, being set off from Chester Monthly Meeting, and at that time consisted of Goshen, Newtown and Uwchlan Preparative Meetings. Samuel Smith states:- "It was agreed to be moved to the Quarterly Meeting for their consent, that this Monthly Meeting, that was now grown large, and consisted of seven particular meetings, should be

divided into two Monthly Meetings: that is to say, the particular meetings of Chester, Springfield, Providence, and Middletown, be continued one Monthly Meeting, and Newtown, Goshen, and Uwchlen be another. To this proposal the Quarterly Meeting agreed, and the one continued its former name of Chester Monthly Meeting; the other was called Goshen. The first whereof was held in the sixth mo. 1722."

1800.- "Goshen Monthly Meeting informs they have united in removing their Monthly Meeting to Willistown, which they propose to take effect in the first month next, &c, which this meeting unites with." -(Concord Quarterly Meeting.)

Regarding the early organization of Goshen Meeting, Samuel Smith related:- "1703.- At a Monthly Meeting, held at Springfield, &c., it was agreed that, to answer the request of Friends at Goshen, a meeting for worship should be held the last first day of the tenth, first, fourth, andseventh months, at the house of David Jones; and on every first day of the week, throughout the year, at Goshen meeting-house. It was agreed that the weekly meeting, throughout the year, should hereafter be kept the sixth day of the week."

In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," published in 1881 by Futhey and Cope, there is an interesting account of the establishment of Goshen Meeting and of the building of its Meeting House, chiefly derived from the minutes of the Friends' Meeting. It is there stated:-

"At Quarterly Meeting, 12,2, 1701.- 'Some ffriends dwelling at Goshen makeing application to this meeting for to have a meeting for worship settled amongst them. This meeting Considering thereof thinks fit to refer it to the next Qrty meeting it being the first proposall of it & by reason of a great flood but few friends appeared.'

"3,4,1702.- The friends dwelling at Goshen, Continuing their application to this meeting that they have a meeting of worship seteled amongst them, This meeting taking the matter into Consideration thinks fitt that they may have a meeting every first day there at ye house of Griffith Owen, the first meeting to be ye next first day, and this meeting orders them to belong to Chester months meeting."

"6,2,1703.- Goshen Friends requested liberty from the Quarterly Meeting to make some change in their meeting, but were advised first to agree among themselves, and then lay it before Chester Monthly Meeting."

"Chester Monthly Meeting, 6,30,1703. Att the request of friends from goshen this meeting doos agree and appoint yt there be a meeting of Worship the Last first day of tenth month & first fourth and seventh months at ye house of Thomas Jones and on on every first day of ye week besides throughout ye yeare att goshen meeting house wheare allco is apoynted that yt weekly meeting be cept Every sixth day of ye week if ye quarterly meeting approve of ye same."

This was approved by the Quarterly Meeting, Ninth Month 1st, 1703. Perhaps the name of Thomas Jones was a pen error, since in all the later minutes it is given as David Jones.

"At Chester Monthly Meeting, 1,27,1704.- Ellis David and Cadwallader Ellis Informed this meeting that David Jones belonging to Goshen meeting some time since did unhappily Conive or Give way to his servant to worke in his Team some of his neighbors Creatures without their Consent, and desired the advice of this meeting Concerning this matter, and this meeting having Considered the saime Concludeth thereupon, first, that the

meeting now kept at David Jones's house if the Quarterly meeting approve of itt bee for time to come keept att Goshen; secondly, that the sd David Jones do condemn the sd action by a paper under his hand to bee brought to the next monthly meeting, and Lastly, that hee make Reasonable satisfaction to the owners of the sd Creatures."

"At Quarterly Meeting, 3,1,1704.- Chester Months Meeting being called, Bartholomew Coppock, Randall Vernon, & Caleb Pusey appeared & informed this meeting that it was the sense of their monthly meeting, for some reasons now offered, that the first days meeting formerly ordered to be kept at David Jones's house in ye great valley near Goshen should be kept for the future at the house of Robert Williams as formerly untill further order; which this meeting doth acquiesce with."

"At Chester Monthly Meeting, 9,26,1706.- Goshen meeting proposeth to this meeting the building a meeting house and graveyard near Edgmont Road it is Left to the Consideration of the next monthly meeting."

"8,27,1707.- Friends of Goshen meeting Layd before this meeting their Intention of Building a meeting-house near Robert Williams by the buriall Ground, which this meeting hath nothing to object against, But orders friends appointed to attend ye Quarterly meeting do move itt there for their Concurrence, and they further Desire that their meeting may be kept once in a month att White Land which this meeting assents to, and that itt bee Layd before the Quarterly meeting accordingly."

"The subject was continued under consideration for some months, but the Quarterly Meeting decided, 12, 2, 1707, that the meeting-house should be built at the burial ground near Robert Williams', and that a meeting for worship should be held once in six weeks at the house of James Thomas, in the Great Valley, beginning in the month following. The new meeting-house was ready for occupancy 8, 31, 1709, and permission given for the meeting, then held at Robert Williams', to be removed thereto, and held on the First and Sixth days of the week.

"At Chester Monthly Meeting, 5, 30, 1716.- The Representatives of Goshen Requests that the six weeks meetting kept att James Thomas be laid aside att present and setled att Goshen and Youghland untill further order which this meeting thinks well of and Requests the approbation of the Quarterly meetting."

"This was approved by the Quarterly Meeting in the following month. James Thomas, at whose house the valley meeting was held, was a nephew of David Jones. It was what is now East Whiteland, but had no connection with the present Whiteland Meeting. In 1736 a new meeting-house was erected in place of the former one, and remained until a few years since, when it was torn down and rebuilt on the same site. Among the early members of this meeting were Robert Williams, Ellis David, Cadwallader Ellis, David Jones, James Thomas, Thomas Garrett, William Garrett, George Ashbridge, John Cadwallader, Edward Kinnison, Isaac Martin, David Davis, John Haines, and Isaac Haines."

The first Meeting House at Goshen was built of logs in 1709, and was the first one erected in what is now Chester County. In 1736 it was demolished and a stone house built in its place. In the minutes of Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 1722 to 1830, now in the care of Orthodox Friends and in the fireproof at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, is the following interesting record:-

"At Goshen 2-16-1756 'The Monthly Meeting Book is Transcribed from

the Sixth Day of the Second month 1722 Old Style (which was the first Monthly Meeting held there) to the seventeenth day of the third month new Stile 1755, Containing 265 pages in the Bound Book for which the Clark has Received three Pounds and twelve Shillings and there remains unpaid nine Pounds and twelve shillings. Each Preparative Meeting are desired to make a Collection in order to Pay the Clerk for Transcribing."

During the troubles arising from the Separation of 1827, the Friends of Goshen were greatly disturbed. A few extracts from the Minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Men Friends (1780 to 1841) illustrate the subject. They are taken from the copy of the minutes made by Gilbert Cope of West Chester, the original manuscripts being in the vault at No. 302 Arch St., Phila., the first of these extracts, however, being from the minutes of Women's Monthly Meeting:-

"At Goshen the separatists continued to keep their seats with friends in their preparative meetings untill the cases of several were regularly in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting who being by friends desired to withdraw, refused, and in order to preserve the Meeting select it was adjourned to the the 7th Day following from which time they have been held one week sooner."

"At our preparative Meeting held 10th mo 15th 1829 the friend who has the care of the House informed that the fastening of one of the Doors had been recently removed, and a lock, having a key, placed thereon without his consent or knowledge whereby whosoever has the key can obtain entrance. Whereupon William Hicks, Eli Thomas and John Forsythe were appointed to take the necessary care in the case: And at our preparative meeting held 11mo 19th 1829 the before named Committee were directed to forbid forcible entry into the house: And also on behalf of the preparative meeting to protest against the disorderly practices of George Garrett, Abner Griffith and others and forbid the continuance thereof. Wherefore on the 26th of the 11mo, 1829 the committee in the presence of Philip Price, Benjamin Cope, Benjamin Sharpless and James Forsythe as witnesses thereunto published the following protests in the hearing of the persons therein named; As there has been recently a lock, having a Key, placed upon one of the Doors of Goshen Meeting House without the knowledge or consent of the friend who has the care thereof whereby whosoever has the key can obtain entrance and as Benjamin Garrett has had the key in possession therefore we William Hicks Eli Thomas and John Forsythe by direction and on behalf of Goshen preparative meeting do, protest that neither he nor any other person not appointed by said preparative meeting has any right to use said lock and key for the purpose of obtaining an entrance into the house, and do hereby forbid the use of the same accordingly. And we also forbid forcible entry into the house, And as George Garrett Abner Garrett and others under certain forms of concluding meetings for worship disturb the religious meetings of the society friends held at Goshen therefore we William Hicks Eli Thomas and John Forsythe by direction and on behalf of Goshen Preparative Meeting do protest against and forbid the continuance of those disorderly practices "

On 12th Mo. 3, 1829:- "The following information and statement being received from Goshen Preparative meeting, which was read and after deliberate consideration was directed to be entered on the records of the Monthly Meeting to wit-- On the 22nd of 1st mo 1829 the Separatists appointed George Garrett Abner Griffith and Abner Garrett to the care of concluding their meetings since which time they have generally withdrawn Earlier

than has been or is usual for the meeting to conclude which necessarily disturbs our meeting for worship And on the 25th of 6mo last before the proper time of concluding our meeting for worship one of the above named persons moved that the partitions between men and women friends be closed, which was done by the Separatists at that time, as well as some instances of like occurrence previous thereto."

On 9th Mo. 2, 1830:- "The committee appointed on the subject of Education & to inquire into the state of the schools within our limits after deliberate attention thereto agreed to report that from Information received It appears that within the limits of the quarterly meeting there are fifteen school houses, the property of friends, fourteen of which are under the Controul of the Separatists. There are but two schools taught by members & superintended by a committee of the Monthly Meeting One at Springfield in the only house in the possession of friends the other in Middletown in a house belonging to one of the members. In the upper part of Middletown and that part of Willistown which lies contiguous it is believed there is a sufficient number of Children for one school. But owing to the fewness of numbers & there widely Scattered situation in other places there is but little encouragement to believe that such schools as contemplated by our discipline can at present be supported within our limits. But we are of the opinion that of thoes places thus circumstanced friends would adopt the recommendation of the Yearly Meeting in assisting each other in the instruction of there children & open schools in there families, some of the difficulties they at present labour under would be obviated. And as we keep sufficiently alive to the concern and are willing to make the Efforts the circumstances in which we are placed seem to require, further improvement may still be effected in relation to this subject which may prove of lasting benefit to our children and promote the best interest of our religious society Signed on behalf of the Committee

Benjamin Sharpless

8mo 17th 1830 Enos Sharpless "

The compiler of these notes visited the Goshen Meeting locality on May 23, 1929. The Goshen Friends' Meeting House is nat a large building. It is on a rise of ground by the roadside at the village of Goshenville, Chester County, Pa., a stone wall protecting the slant of the earth from the wear and tear of rains and weather. Two approaches by as many gateways, each with noticeable stone posts, lead to the House and both roadways join in a single passage across the Meeting House Yard to the entrance to the Burial Ground beyond. The building is of stone, rough-cast, and has no porch at the front to relieve its bleak appearance, but a small one is at the eastern end, where a small "Horse Block", well preserved, is still kept. A tablet on the front of the House is marked "Founded 1736 Rebuilt 1855."

The eastern gable is weather-boarded to the eaves, and a long row of wagon-sheds extends from the House to the interior angle of the L-shaped graveyard that occupies a large tract of ground between the Meeting House and the public thoroughfare leading from West Chester, four miles distant, to Malvern and Norristown. At the intersection of the two public roads is a stone building, formerly the Friends' Schoolhouse, and still in possession of Goshen Meeting. In the large graveyard, the oldest part with only a few memorial stones, are the graves of many of the families of Beale, Boddis, Cox, Davis, Evans, Eldridge, Garrett, Gheen, Hall, Hicks, Hickman, Hoopes, Hipple, Jones, Pratt, Rogers, Sharpless, Smedley, Suplee, Thomas and Walter.

The Orthodox Friends also have both Meeting House and Burial Ground at Goshen, but their meetings for worship there have been discontinued. The House, built of green stone, plastered at the back, is near the Hicksite Meeting House, having only the space of a small graveyard between. The date of erection, 1849, is on the front of the House and the place is well shaded by trees. This Meeting House is now used by Goshen Grange No. 121, but it remains unchanged in outward appearance.

The only names to be seen in the adjoining Orthodox graveyard are Callahan, Cheyney, Fisher, Forsythe, Hall, Harvey, Hatton, Hutton, Haines, Hoopes, Pendrich, Paterson, Roberts, Russell, Sheppard, Terrell, Williams and Yearsley.

With Orthodox Friends, Goshen was a Monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Its meetings are now held at Malvern.

LANSDOWNE.

Hicksite Meeting organized.....1898.
Monthly Meeting established.....1901.
Meeting House built.....1903.
Location.....Lansdowne, Pa.

Orthodox Meeting developed from.....Darby.
Meeting House built.....1831.
Friends' School organized.....1902.
Monthly Meeting established.....1904.
Location.....Lansdowne, Pa.

****

At Lansdowne in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends has had an established Meeting since shortly after the Separation of 1827. In 1831 friends built the Meeting House which now stands on North Lansdowne Avenue near its intersection with Stewart Avenue. This is a cheerful appearing little rough-cast structure that looks bright even in dull weather. The date of erection is on a stone in the upper part of the gable facing the school-house that stands in the Meeting House Yard.

The School, an elementary institution for day pupils, was organized in the autumn of 1902. "It was fostered," quoting from its circular of 1928, "by The Lansdowne Friends' School Association until 1905, when the care of it was transferred to the Monthly Meeting. The original building consisted of two class rooms, a vestibule and cloak rooms. School opened with sixteen pupils. These increased in numbers so that it became necessary in 1904, to add a second story to the building. In 1920 the basement was fitted up for a kitchen and lunchroom to relieve the crowded quarters on the second floor that had been used for this purpose since 1914. In 1926 the room was made more attractive by the removal of the Industrial Arts equipment to the Kindergarten building, the addition of new furnishings and general improvements."

This School celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1927 with a "Play", illustrating primary education progress among Friends; it was in four tableaux representing,- 1. Salem, N. j., in 1676; 2. Clark's Inn, Phila., in 1754; 3. Lansdowne in 1902; and 4. Lansdowne in 1927.

In Arch Street Yearly Meeting, Lansdowne is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Concord Quarter. The following communication from the Clerk of the Monthly Meeting, written February 8, 1938, tells of the organization of the Meeting. As Gilbert Cope of West Chester, on 5th Mo. 2, 1897, took a photograph of the Meeting House and labeled it "Upper Darby", it is conjectured that the Meeting was originally known by the name of Darby or Upper Darby. Hence there is some reference to the topic in the communication:-

"Replying to thy inquiry I would say that the minutes of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting of Friends indicate that it was set apart from Chester (Pa.) Monthly Meeting of Friends on Third Month 31st, 1904, and since that date has constituted a separate Monthly Meeting. When the meeting was set up in 1904 it was composed of those members of Chester Monthly Meeting who were members of Darby Preparative Meeting of Friends and who met for worship at the meeting house on Lansdowne Avenue north of Stewart Avenue in Lansdowne. I understand that this meeting house was built by those members of Darby Monthly Meeting who at the time of the separation remained with the Arch Street Friends. The original meeting house in Darby was then taken over by Race Street Friends who still retain it. The present Lansdowne Meeting House was built in what was then Upper Darby Township and was no doubt known as the Upper Darby Meeting. Whether the Arch Street Friends organized a Darby Monthly Meeting after the separation I do not at present know, although I should assume it to be probable that they did and that the meeting was later merged with Chester Monthly Meeting. I think it is true, however, that the Friends who worshiped at this meeting house continued a preparative meeting known as Darby Preparative Meeting during the interim. ....

Sincerely , Albert B. Maris."

Among Hicksite Friends, Lansdowne is also a monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter, but it was not organized as a meeting for worship until during the passage of the "nineties." The two Lansdowne Meeting Houses are but a couple of squares apart, the Hicksite building being on a lot 90 by 165 feet, purchased in 1902 for $2,000., at the northwest corner of Stratford and Owen Avenues. The building itself cost $5,000. The date of erection, 1903, is on a stone at one corner of the building, next to the front porch and facing Owen Avenue. In "A List of the Records of the Meetings Constituting the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends Held at Fifteenth and Race Streets Philadelphia Compiled by Morgan Bunting, Darby, Pa., 1904," the date of the establishment of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting is given "1901, by Concord Quarterly Meeting upon application of members of Darby Monthly Meeting living in Lansdowne."

The Hicksite Meeting House at Lansdowne was opened for worship in Eleventh Month, 1903. The following week the Friends' Intelligencer, Eleventh Month 28, 1903, stated in its issue of that date:-

"Several Friends' meeting-houses have been built within the last two years, but all of the others were for the better accommodation of long established meetings; the house at Lansdowne, Pa., is for a meeting that had its beginning with a little First-day School four or five years

ago.....As the meeting began with a First-day School and one-third of its members are minors it is fitting that its home should have been planned with especial reference to the needs of the school. The exterior of the new building, as the accompanying illustration shows, looks more like a large private dwelling than the traditional Friends' meeting-house. The front doors open into a hall on one side of which is a large class-room and on the other side a smaller class-room and the library. A stairway leads up to three more class-rooms that are directly over these. There are windows of opaque glass between the class-rooms and the meeting-room, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The hall leads to the main room, which is two stories in height and is large enough to seat two hundred people comfortably. There are two seats facing the meeting, one of which is raised, with a railing in front.

"A basement extends under the whole house, the main part of which has a board floor. When this is completed it will contain, in addition to the coal room, a dining-room, kitchen, and toilet-rooms. The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces.

"The opening exercises were held on Seventh-day evening, the 21st, (Eleventh Month, 1903). Extra seats and chairs were placed in class-rooms and aisles and about 400 persons were present, there being many visitors from a distance. After the opening silence J. Eugene Baker, who presided during the evening, offered from a full heart a prayer of thanksgiving; he said that all might feel a sense of their stewardship and that not only the house, but those who met within it might be dedicated to the service of God. After another silence he read extracts from two thanksgiving psalms, and in an introductory address he said that the greatest gain to the meeting in the new house was not in material things....."

"The main address of the evening was delivered by Henry W. Wilbur, of New York, who spoke of the essentials of a religious life and the broadness of the faith of Friends. Other speakers were John J. Cornell, Lydia H. Price, David Ferris, and Samuel Jones."

In response to an inquiry, William R. Fogg, clerk of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting, wrote, 6th Mo. 5, 1938,- "I find from the book of the Recorder of Lansdowne monthly meeting that the meeting was established 9th month 23rd, 1901."

The first Book of Minutes of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting is deposited in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. From it is obtained the following copy of the Introduction of that manuscript:-

"Owing to a desire felt for several years by Friends living in Lansdowne that their children should have the benefit of religious training according to the principles of their society a meeting was called by Jos. Powell and Isaac H. Hillborn in Garrett Hall 9th Mo 25th 1898 to consider the advisability of establishing a First-day School in Lansdowne. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject and report to a general meeting to be held at the same place 10th Mo 9th.

"At this second meeting a superintendent and teachers were appointed and children enrolled as members of the new school; the future sessions of the school were held in Barker Hall

"At the same time a wish was expressed that a meeting for worship might be held on First-days after the adjournment of the school; accordingly such meetings have been regularly held since 10th Mo. 16th 1898

"At a meeting of Friends held at Lansdowne Pa. 9th Mo 23rd 1901 the following papers were read.

Lansdowne 4th Mo 9th 1901

To Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Dear Friends,

The enclosed communication to Concord Quarterly Meeting expresses a concern that has been growing among Friends residing in and near Lansdowne. If consistent with your views we would appreciate your forwarding it to the approaching Quarterly Meeting with such recommendation as you may feel willing to give. Hoping for your support and sympathy we remain your friends Samuel B. Bartram, George S. Powell, Sarah B. Bartram Gertrude H. S. Price & others

Lansdowne 4th Mo 9th 1901.

To Concord Quarterly Meeting of Friends.

Dear Friends,

We the undersigned of Darby Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, living in or near Lansdowne Delaware County Pa. within the limits of Concord Quarterly Meeting, under a concern for the best welfare of our Society, ask your consideration of the following proposition:

For the past two and a half years, we, with others residing in the neighborhood have held a religious meeting on each First-day after the manner of Friends, though not under the care of any organized business meeting of the Society; we have also regularly held a First-day School with a present enrollment of seventy-two members, including forty-six children for about nine months of each yr. under the care of said meeting, which reports to Concord First-day School Union

Believing that active participation in the business of our meetings for discipline is of great value, especially to our younger members, we feel the time has come when it would be a strength to us, and an encouragement to others of this community who contemplate uniting themselves with Friends; if a Monthly Meeting to be called Lansdowne Monthly Meeting were established in the regular order of the Society and under the care and supervision of Concord Quarterly Meeting. Realizing our responsibility in this undertaking, we solicit the sympathy and encouragement of the Quarterly Meeting, and ask your serious consideration of this weighty concern.

Signed by Nathan D Bartram and 22 other adults.

Report To Concord Quarterly Meeting of Friends:- The committee appointed to consider the request which came through Darby Monthly Meeting, on behalf of Friends in Lansdowne and vicinity, for the establishment of a Monthly Meeting at Lansdowne, met, pursuant to this appointment, at Lansdowne, on First-day, 9th of 6th Mo. at 3 P.M.- committee all present except three, for the absence of whom sufficient reasons were given. After hearing the expressions of thoughts upon the subject, of a number of Friends present, the committee were united in recommending that the Q. Meeting assent to the establishment of a Monthly Meeting at Lansdowne, to be called 'Lansdowne Monthly Meeting of Friends;' the membership of which, at its beginning, will consist of such members of Darby Monthly Meeting, as shall have, in writing, informed said Monthly Meeting that they desire to be members of the said Meeting.

If the Quarterly Meeting shall approve of this recommendation we propose that Sarah B. Bartram be authorized to receive such list from Darby Monthly Meeting, and to call the Friends together for organization.

Signed on behalf of the committee by
Edwin J Durnall
Philena M. Temple

Taken from the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting.
Matilda Garrigues Clerk."

(The request was granted by the Quarterly Meeting and the first minute of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting of Friends begins "At Lansdowne Monthly Meeting of Friends held 10th mo 21st 1901.—" At a previous meeting for organization held at Concord 7th Mo. 30, 1901, Sarah B. Bartram was appointed Clerk, George S. Powell assistant Clerk, Nathan D. Bartram Treasurer, Gertrude H. S. Price Correspondent and George S. Powell Recorder.)

MALVERN.

Meeting combining Goshen and East Whiteland.
Meeting House erected.....1879.
Meeting established.....1880.
Location.....Malvern, Pa.

****

Malvern Friends' Meeting developed from the older meeting of Whiteland, located in East Whiteland Township in the eastern part of Chester County, Pa. The new Meeting House is in the town of Malvern, at the corner of Woodland Avenue and Roberts Lane, and is an attractive looking building constructed of serpentine stone, somewhat on the plan of the traditional old-fashioned Friends' Meeting Houses. The front of the House faces south as in the case of the early Friends' places of worship, and there is a porch on its south and west sides. The date of erection, 1879, is plainly in sight in the western gable in good-sized figures. The House stands in the middle of its yard, and at the rear are the wagon-sheds, a short row, now of little use in the original capacity for which they were built.

In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, this brief note appears in reference to Malvern Meeting House:- "This house, fifty-five by thirty-two feet was built in 1879, of green or serpentine stone from the quarries of Thomas White, in East Goshen. In the following winter Whiteland Meeting was transferred to this place, and the first meeting held in the new house on the 15th of 2d month, 1880."

From a short article written by Anne J. Grimshaw of Malvern, for the "West Chester Local" in November, 1929, the following is extracted:- "In 1879 David Evans gave Friends a lot at the corner of Woodland Avenue and

Roberts Lane for purpose of having a meeting house erected at Malvern. Accordingly a neat serpentine house was built capable of holding one hundred and fifty to two hundred people. Some of the early attenders were Jacob and Phebe Roberts and their four children, Josiah, Hannah, Joseph and Sarah; David Evans, John Akins, Isaac and Abbie Hall, George Hibberd and Samuel Hatton. Phebe W. Roberts was a recorded minister. After her death, her mantle fell on her daughter Sarah. Later John G. Haines and Levi S. Thomas settled at Malvern and bought the lumber business belonging to David Evans. They employed Thomas W. Fisher, who later became a partner in the business, and William Zook. Prior to 1911, the men's and women's business meetings convened separately; since then they have been held in joint sessions."

Anna J. Grimshaw, the writer of the above note, was a sister of Thomas W. Fisher, mentioned in the note, and a prominent member of the Malvern Friends' Meeting.

Malvern is a Particular Meeting belonging to Goshen Monthly Meeting and Concord Quarter of Arch Street Yearly Meeting of Friends. Its Meeting House is the seat of Goshen Monthly Meeting. In 1906 it was only a small meeting, according to the Book of Meetings of that year, with about thirty in the usual attendance on First-days; and its meetings in 1930 are still more reduced in size. In former years it had a Friends' School under its charge, the building used for the purpose being directly across the street from the Meeting House at No. 21, Woodland Avenue. The school was discontinued several years previous to 1930, the year the compiler of these notes visited the locality, and the building, now converted into a dwelling, is, in the year just mentioned, the residence of Walter Nolan, one of the members of Malvern Meeting.

Malvern Friends have no graveyard belonging to their Meeting House, but use the cemetery located at Goshen Meeting at Goshenville or the graveyard of Whiteland Meeting some two miles from Malvern.

Race Street Friends, or Hicksites, also have a small meeting at Malvern but no Meeting House. They hold their meetings for worship in the Malvern Public Library Building, using an apartment on the second floor. This building is a brick structure located on Warren Avenue at the head of Roberts Lane about two blocks from the Orthodox Meeting House.

MEDIA.

Meeting House built.....1875.
School established about.....1884.
Monthly Meeting established...1934.
Location.....Media, Pa.

****

Media Friends' Meeting belongs to the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and, in joint union with Providence Meeting of the Hicksite

branch, is a Monthly Meeting in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The clerk of the Monthly Meeting on 11th Mo. 19, 1937, in formed the compiler of these notes:- "The first session of Providence Monthly Meeting was held on 6mo. 19, 1934, the old Chester Monthly Meeting having reached an agreement to separate into the two monthly meetings of Chester and Providence 4mo. 24.....Very sincerely Helen C. Bacon, Clerk. Taken from the minutes."

Media Meeting House is located in Media on Third Street at its conjunction with North Street. Close to it is the Media Jail or Prison, where Friends' missionary work is extended in holding meetings on the second First-day of alternate months throughout the year.

In Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," is the following short reference to Media Meeting:- "In 1875 the Friends of Media and its vicinity, withdrawing from the various meetings round about, bought a lot from John M. Broomall,- one-eighth of an acre on the north side of Third Street, opposite North Avenue,- and erected upon it a one and a half story stone meeting-house. Here their regular meetings are held. In an iron safe in the house are kept the records of Chester Monthly Meeting, dating from 1682 to the present."

The date of erection, 1875, is prominently displayed in the front gable of the Meeting House, which is a fine brick structure, not stone as stated in the foregoing paragraph. The house is a good-sized building on Third Street and has a nice grass plot between it and the sidewalk, and at the back, a large open piece of ground used as a recreation ground by the children of the Media Friends' School, located side by side with the Meeting House. A long row of sheds for horses and vehicles extends the length of the premises on one side of the lot in the rear of the school-house.

Media Friends' School was established about 1884, and provides for a kindergarten and six grades. In the annual circular of the school it is stated:- "The Media Friends' School, (Third Street) is maintained by the local Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Orthodox) for the benefit of those children in the community whose parents desire to give them, through the kindergarten and first six grades an individually guarded and guided educational opportunity.....The school plant is located in the grounds of the Media Third Street Meeting House. These grounds are available and ample for out-door exercise and play. The building contains five well lighted and ventilated school rooms.... This school, since its inception forty-five years ago, has upheld the policy that children should be taught the guiding principles of the Christian way of life. To this end, regular attendance at the adjacent Friends' Meeting on fourth day is required of all pupils above the first grade. At these meetings the children learn to appreciate the value of silent prayer.....The school, while under the direct control of a managing committee appointed by the Monthly Meeting, is part of the general primary educational system of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, and, as such, is under the guidance of a general supervisor who visits the school frequently."

MIDDLETOWN.

Meeting organized.....1686.
First Meeting House built.....1702.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Stone Meeting House built about.....1770.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1835.
Old Meeting House remodeled.....1888.
Monthly Meeting established.....1931.
Location.....Lima, Pa.

****

About three or four miles west of Media, on the ~~southern~~ Newtown outskirts of the village of Lima in Delaware County, Pa., are two Middletown Friends' Meeting Houses, called by the name of the Middletown Township wherein they are located. They are but a short distance apart, and both are on the ~~left~~ right side of the road when going from the village of Lima. The older of the two houses belongs to the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends and represents a Preparative Meeting of Chester Monthly and Concord Quarterly Meeting in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The Meeting House is old, and it seems the date of its erection is not positively known, but, in 1929, there is no doubt whatever but it has much over a century and a quarter to its age. It is a stone building which in later years, about 1888 most probably, has been repaired and remodeled and rough-cast on three sides. The fourth side, that which faces the public road, still presents its original stone facing. The gables have been shingled to the eaves and the entrance door has been changed from the south side to the western end and has a porch built over it. It is not a large Meeting House and the facing benches for ministers and elders are now in the east end, while the sliding shutters, which were not removed in the remodeling, now seem to cross the room transversely and awkwardly; whereas they formerly divided the room regularly into the eastern side for women and the western for men.

Nearby the Meeting House is the caretaker's dwelling, which likewise is a very old building, being erected before 1821. The wagon-sheds to the north of the Meeting House are much dilapidated and have greatly the air of neglect, a condition noticed also in the adjoining graveyard where sunken graves disfigure the place, and a mass of tangled weeds and long uncut grass is found all over the yard. But the substantial stone wall, with its ragged stone capping, is in excellent order, entirely surrounding the oblong shaped Burial Ground. The place has been used for more than a couple of centuries, yet there are very few memorial stones in it. The principal names to be seen there are Minshall, Alexander, Hibberd, Smedley, Campbell, Bonsall, Calvert, Taylor, Pitts, Baker, Baldwin, Broomall, (once seen as Broomhall), Hardcastle, Yarnall, Darlington, Worrall, Morgan, Plankinton and Sharpless. Near the vine-covered wall at the southern end, is a short row of stones marking the graves of the Plankintons and Morgans. One of these has this inscription,- "In Memory of Theodosia B. Morgan who left this Earth 4 month 11th, 1875 Asleep in Jesus." In spite of the apparent lack of care the old Middletown Burial Ground is a very pretty cemetery.

"The present meeting house must have been changed about 1888 for 'It is reported that the meeting house was sufficiently completed to hold mid-

week meetings in 10th mo 1888'" -(From the Meeting records.) The following brief account of the Hicksite Meeting of Middletown is given in Henry Graham Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," (1884.)

"The first allusion to an organized meeting of Friends in Middletown occurs at a Chester Quarterly Meeting, Third month 3, 1686, whereat it was 'agreed yt a meeting be kept at John Boeter's upon yt same first day it used to be at Bartholomew Coppock's, for ye ease of such yt live westerly in ye woods, and ye rest of friends living ye other way upon yt same day to meet at ffrancis Stanfield's until further consideration.' Ten years after this action by the Quarterly Meeting, at a similar meeting held on Third month 4, 1696, it was agreed that 'a meeting be settled at John Bowater's every forst and fifth day,' and on Ninth month 6, 1699, the ffriends of John Bowater's meeting Lay their Intentions of Building a meeting-house' before the Quarterly Meeting, and Philip Roman, Robert Pape, Nathaniel Newlin, George Robinson, John Hood, and John Wood were appointed 'to determine the place for that service, and make report to ye next Quarterly Meeting, under all their Hands, that it may be entered in the Meeting Books.' Early in this year (1700) the committee reported that they had fixed upon the burial-lot of Friends in Middletown for the site of the meeting-house, but it is very probable that the meeting-house was not erected until the following year (1701). At all events the building was completed in 1702, for it was then called Middletown Meeting House. The present building is not the first meeting-house erected, but was certainly built many years before the beginning of this century."

Ashmead also speaks of the Orthodox Meeting House of Middletown:- "After the division of the society of Friends, in 1828, the Orthodox branch at Middletown held their meetings in a school-house belonging to Jones Emlen, near the Emlen Grist Mill, now owned (1884) and operated by Humphrey Yearsley, until they could complete their present meeting-house, which was not ready for occupancy until 1835. The house was erected on a lot of ground which Joseph Pennell, in 1834, donated to the society for a meeting-house. The plot contained half an acre, and subsequently he gave an additional half acre adjoining for school and burial purposes. The meeting-house was erected on this lot."

The Orthodox Meeting House is built of light gray stone and has the date, 1835, in the gable facing the road. There are two doors in the front and one at each end, the first two on the south side being protected by a long porch. The grounds are well shaded and there is a row of wagon-sheds at the northern end between the House and the little graveyard. In the neat well-cared-for Burial Ground have been interred the remains of several members of the families of Forsythe, Howell, Jones, Mendenhall, Moore, Pennell, Smedley, Stackhouse, Thorp, Webster, Yarnall and Yearsley.

At the entrance to the Meeting House grounds is a tablet announcing:- "Middletown Friends' Meeting — Come worship with us. — Services — First Day Sunday 10.30 A.M. Fifth Day Thursday 10.30 A.M. Bible Service for Children First Day — 10.15 A.M."

The compiler of these historical sketches visited the Middletown Meeting locality on May 10, 1929. Since that date some additional information has been obtained. From a Preparative Meeting, Middletown has become a Monthly Meeting. The following communication from the

clerk of the Meeting gives the data concerning the new Monthly Meeting:-

"Middletown Monthly Meeting held its first session 4th 19-1931. 99 members set apart and authorized to hold said meeting by minute of Chester monthly meeting dated 2-23-1931. Concord Quarterly meeting's minutes approving this action was dated 2-10-1931. These dates are from the minutes of our first session,

Sincerely, James R. Pennell."

##########

NEW CASTLE.

Meeting established.....1684.
First Meeting House built.....1705.
Meeting "rased".....1758.
Meeting House demolished.....1885.
Location..... New Castle,Del.

****

New Castle's Friends' history began early and ended early, and details of its story are scattered and short. It was closely associated with the meeting at Newark, as may be inferred from Dr. Michener's extracts from the early Friends' Meeting records:-

"Kennet Monthly Meeting (formerly Newark, or originally New Castle). There was probably a Monthly Meeting held at New Castle for some time previous, of which no record remains. The first minute extant, does not seem like the opening of a new Monthly Meeting.

"1686.- At the Monthly Meeting held at the Widow Welsh's, Edward Gibbs and Edith Crawford proposed their intentions of marriage with each other, the man producing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting in Maryland, signifying his clearness." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"1687.- This meeting, taking into consideration the matter of the men's meeting, which hitherto hath been kept at New Castle, and finding, upon due consideration, that it may be more convenient for the present, that it be kept twice on the other side of Brandywine, and the third, which will be the Quarterly Meeting, to be kept at New Castle." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"Friends of New Castle, perhaps not liking the removal of the Monthly Meeting from them, grew careless of attendance, and were several times requested to attend, but they still not complying, the following minute occurs,

"1689.- The Monthly Meeting being held at Morgan Dewitt's, debated concerning the deficiency of Edward Blake and others, formerly belonging to the meeting at New Castle, in not answering the desire of the meeting, by coming hither, on this side Brandywine Creek, but have notwithstanding absented themselves. The meeting therefore appoints that

the next Quarterly Meeting be held on this side Brandywine, where it will fall in course." -(Kennet Monthly Meeting.)

"From this time, the Monthly Meeting was most frequently held at 'Valentine Hollingsworth's at Newark,' often at other Friends' houses, and a few times at New Castle, up to 1704."

Thus it appears that New Castle was in reality the beginning of Kennett Monthly Meeting, which developed from it through the medium of Newark. In both the "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881, by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, and the "History of Delaware" by J. Thomas Scharf, 1888, New Castle's Quaker history finds mention. In the former it is stated:-

"The date of the establishment of this meeting has been fixed at 1684. John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, George Hogg, and Benjamin Swett were members thereof. In 1688 a committee was appointed to view a place for a meeting-house and graveyard."

In the latter named history is the following:- "Soon after the proprietorship of William Penn, steps were taken to establish a Friends' Meeting. This purpose was fully carried out, in 1684, by the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, under whose direction the meeting at New Castle became permanent. The Friends constituting it were few in numbers, and for a number of years they assembled at the houses of the various members, the first church being built in 1705. Fifteen years later a board of trustees is mentioned, and in October, 1720, they obtained title to a lot of ground, one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet, on Beaver and Otter Streets, the conveyance being from George Hogg, Sr., cordwainer, to John Richardson, Mahala Meers, George Hogg, Jr., and Edward Gibbs. In 1752, John Richardson deeded the property to another board of trustees, consisting of Benjamin Scott, John Leuden, Joseph Leuden, Eliakim Garrettson and Joseph Rotheram. In 1758 the Meeting was 'raised' finally and the members thereafter attended at Wilmington, the property passing into the possession of that Meeting, which sold it. What was known in later years as the Quaker meeting-house stood on the corner of Pine and Railroad Streets, and the ground extending to Union Street was set aside for burial purposes. This small plain brick building, antedating the Revolution, was demolished in 1885. Many years previously it stood unused, after having been accepted first by a white congregation and later by colored people."

In 1931, at the time of the visit to New Castle by the compiler of these records, the Society of Friends in New Castle, Delaware, is practically represented by the one family of Newlin T. Booth, yet there are members of other churches, descendants of former families of the Quakers, who yet retain some pride in claiming connection with the Society of Friends through their ancestry.

There are now few traces left of any of the landed property, which, in the days of the past, belonged to Friends. Even the names of streets in New Castle have been changed and what was formerly Union Street is now called Fifth, while Pine Street of the past is Fourth Street of the present. The brick Meeting House of Friends that once stood at the corner of Pine and Railroad Streets was demolished in 1885 and the place is now occupied by an old barn with smaller out-buildings, all wooden structures and much dilapidated, having an ample yard for a few cows about them. Between it and Union (Fifth) Street is the ground in which

the early pioneer Friends interred their dead in unmarked graves as was their usual custom in colonial times. It is now almost completely built over with dwellings, chiefly tumble-down houses of the colored race, and in the digging for the cellars of those houses, it is related to the compiler that many human bones were unearthed by the workmen. A frame school-house for the education of colored children was erected on a part of the ground and was used until it was supplanted by the present neat brick school-house located on South Street across the railroad opposite the site of the Friends' Meeting House. Now, on Fifth Street adjacent to the western end of the former Burial Ground, is the Bethany African Methodist Church with its little graveyard.

The location of the former Friends' Meeting House of New Castle is in open sight of the Delaware River, several rods distant, the space intervening being without houses or trees in 1931, excepting near the water's edge. New Castle's spread of its business houses and residences has not as yet materially touched the southern outskirts. But though reminiscences of the early Quakers are practically gone, there are still preserved many old buildings of the antique colonial times, highly interesting and prized by citizens of town and state. Some of the quaint private residences and old churches remain, as well as the venerable Old Court House. On one side of this building is the Market House, dating from 1820, and on the other is a remarkably handsome avenue of beautiful trees, lending an enjoyable charm to the New Castle of 1931.

##########

NEWTOWN.

Familiarly called..... Newtown Square.
Earliest mention of the Meeting.....1696.
First Meeting House built.....1711.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Present Meeting House built.....1791.
Friends' School discontinued.....1915.
Location.....Newtown Square, Pa.

****

Very prominently and delightfully situated on the brow of a hillside on the left of the road, a half-mile from the West Chester Pike at Newtown Square, Delaware County, Pa., is the Friends' Meeting House, known officially as Newtown in its religious records. This Meeting has figured in the history of Friends from colonial times, and the following extract quoted from the "History of Delaware County, Pa.," written by Henry Graham Ashmead, gives an outline of its story, the earliest mention of it being in Haverford Monthly Meeting, Eleventh Month 14th, 1696, at which time, and for several years later, its meetings were held in the private homes of some of its members:-

"On Eighth month 30, 1710, 'Newtown meeting laid before the meeting their Intentions of building a meeting house by friends burial ground in Newtown,' which met the approval of Friends of Providence. The building was not completed, we learn, until near the close of the following year, for on 8th month (October) 29, 1711, the minutes of Providence Meeting show that the Friends in Newtown 'signifie that their meeting house is neare finished, and Desire that their meeting may be Removed from Evan Lewis' to the meeting house, which this meeting approves of;' thus Newtown meeting-house, built in 1711, became the tenth Friends' meeting-house erected in the present county of Delaware. How the building was warmed for the first few years is unknown, but in 1715 a stove, bearing the inscription 'Mordecai Persol, Rebecca Furnace,' and the date mentioned, dispelled the chilly air in Newtown meeting house, and did so for over a century and a half until 1876, when it was removed and taken to the Centennial Exhibition. The present Friends' Meeting-house was erected in 1791."

Dr. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives the two following minutes, both from Radnor Monthly Meeting, relating to the first known mention of Newtown Meeting:-

"1696.- 'At our Monthly Meeting, held at Haverford, the fourteenth day of the eleventh month, 1696, William Lewis, and some other Friends, having proposed to this meeting to settle a meeting at Newtown, they are left to their freedom therein.'"

"1697.- 'Thomas Jones is ordered by this meeting to acquaint Friends of Chester Meeting that the meeting at Newtown is done by the consent of this meeting, in order to have their approbation therein.'"

Newtown Friends' Meeting at Newtown Square, is a Preparative Meeting of Goshen Monthly Meeting in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. At the time of the Separation of 1827, the members of Newtown Meeting very generally adhered to the Hicksites. The following extracts from the minutes of Goshen Monthly Meeting of Men Friends relate to the Meeting as to its connection with the Orthodox members:-

Goshen Monthly Meeting, 10th Mo. 2, 1828.- "The committee appointed to take into consideration the situation of our meetings for worship report that having all twice met except one, in company with women friends and after a free interchange of sentiment were united in the judgment that it will contribute to the benefit of Society to lay down Newtown Meeting and attach the members thereof to Willistown, which is united with by this and women's meeting. The Clerk is directed to forward the subject to the Quarterly meeting for its concurrence "

On 10th Month 30, 1828,- "A minute received from Concord Quarterly Mtg aproving of the laying down of Newtown meeting Since meeting— John Forsythe, Joseph Baily, Jeffery Smedley, William Rhoads, Everett G. Passmore George Malin & John Phillips are appointed to prepare a statement of the difficulties in which this meeting and its subordinate branches had been and are involved in consequence of the course pursued by those who have separated from us."

The foregoing minutes were obtained from a copy of Goshen Monthly Meeting Minutes in the Gilbert Cope Collection at the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Library at No. 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

The Meeting House at Newtown Square is kept in such good repair,

and looks so new, clean and fresh, that it belies its age, for it was built in 1791, and has the date high up in its northern gable, facing the public road. It was constructed of gray stone and is now provided with a large porch extending the full length of the building at the front as well as at the end next to the highway. At the further extremity of the porch, at the northwest corner of the House, built as if it were a part of the Meeting House itself, is an old-time stone platform or horse-block which no longer serves its original purpose, but is now only a reminder of the by-gone days and old-time customs, just historical memories. At the rear of the Meeting House is a row of horse-sheds, now of little use in the age of automobiles, yet they show the same appearance of excellent care and neatness that the Meeting House does.

At the further end of the Meeting House is the large L-shaped Burial Ground which antedates the House in age. It is surrounded or inclosed by a handsome stone wall that is pierced by three entrance gateways, on one post of the middle entry of which is a metal tablet displaying this information, "Built Seventh Month, 1910 by William Hood Dunwoody of Minneapolis Minnesota."

There are many who have been interred in this graveyard, where, on the memorial stones are seen the names of Lewis, Caley, Williamson, Yarnall, West, Embree, Serrill, Brinton, Dunwoody, Paschall, Garrett and Bartram, as well as other family names of Delaware and Chester Counties.

In the Meeting House Yard stands the building in which, for a number of years, was kept a Friends' private school of an elementary grade. A tablet on the side facing the road announces the purpose of the building and the date 1885. Regarding the history of this school the subjoined clipping from the Friends' Intelligencer of Eighth Month 1st, 1903, affords a little light:- "The Friends' School at Newtown Square, Pa., under the care of Newtown Preparative Meeting, which has been discontinued for a few years, will be re-opened in the fall. The term will begin on Ninth Month 14th, and will continue thirty-six weeks. The work of the school will be conducted so as to grade with the Friends' School of Philadelphia, at Race and Fifteenth streets. Jessie Walter Jackson, of Christiana, Pa., has been appointed to the charge of the school. She has had three years' experience in public school work, and has recently taken a course of study at the University of Michigan."

NOTE.- Jessie W. Jackson told the compiler of these records that she never taught the Friends' School at Newtown Square. Some unforeseen circumstance must have taken place between the time of the above made announcement and the opening of the school. This Friends' School was ultimately closed in 1915 and the building was converted into a residence.

////////////////////////

ORANGE GROVE.

Meeting established.....1907.
Monthly Meeting established.....1907.
Meeting House built.....1909.
Location.....Pasadena, Cal.

Orange Grove is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. It was established at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, by a community of Eastern Friends who had removed to the Pacific Coast during the early part of the twentieth century. To the Yearly Meeting of Race Street Friends held in Fifth Month, 1908, the following report was made by Concord Quarterly Meeting:- "Orange Grove Monthly Meeting of Friends of Pasadena, was established at Pasadena, Cal., on Twenfth month 8th, 1907." Again in 1909 another report was made, stating:- "At Pasadena, Cal., the meetings are now held in the new meeting house, 520 East Orange Grove avenue. Monthly meeting at 1.30 p.m. on the second First-day of the month."

Many Friends have removed to California, and their meetings have continued to advance and flourish; and, again in 1916, came this little bit of news from the isolated group:- "Orange Grove reports several gatherings held at Los Angeles and appreciated by those not able to attend at Pasadena."

Seven years later, in 1923, the Yearly Meeting was notified that "Orange Grove reports an appointed meeting held at Riverside, Calif., on Ninth month 3d, 1922, at the home of Russell and Marianna Lownes."

The following extracts from the Friends' Intelligencer divulge a little of the interesting history of Orange Grove Meeting at the time of the erection of the Meeting House:-

Third Mo. 13, 1909. (From Yardley T. Brown.) "I have, for a few weeks, been sojourning just across the street from the new meeting-house that the Friends of Pasadena, Cal., are building, and I have become very much interested in it— interested in the construction because of its admirable design and finish, but more particularly because of the fact that a brave little band of pioneers are here planting the banner of our faith— a faith about which a president of a bank in this city said to me a few days ago, 'all the other denominations are gathering.' I am glad to say that the building is nearly completed, and most of the expense of construction has been met, but I have learned that no provision has yet been made for seats."

Third Mo. 20, 1909. (From Frances K. Walter to a friend.) "Thee will be glad to know that we held meeting in the new house this morning, with about seventy-five people present. Our kind Orthodox Friends have voluntarily lent us about fifty chairs, which we may keep a few months, or until we can purchase benches. The other twenty-five or more chairs for this morning were carried from the homes of two of our members, after it became apparent that we should need them. We had not expected so many people.....Abel Mills and his wife are still with us, and he spoke very acceptably this morning.....He was followed....by Friend Furnas of Linda Vista, who made a short but beautiful prayer. Pearl Rall, a young Friend from Los Angeles, described her home meeting-house in Indiana and the Friendly atmosphere that one felt, even before entering the door."

Seventh Mo. 31, 1909. (From Emily G. Hunt.) "When we came back from our six months' trip to China and Japan, instead of the hole in the ground we had left, there stood a neat, brown gabled building, modest and Friendly looking, but adequate and even decidedly attractive, its hospitable porch flanked with a low settee at each end. Inside are the

usual benches (thee knows the lovely way they were given by the monthly meetings), light woodwork of Shasta pine and a peaceful greenish gray wall. On monthly meeting day we stay over for lunch in the committee room, when the small folding table and tiny gas stove came into requisition, and thee can imagine the pleasant social time. Of course the place will look better when fenced and planted, a thing possible now that we have an adequate lot."

Eighth Mo. 21, 1909. '"In our issue of Third month 13th, a Friend who recently visited the Friends in Pasadena, Cal., suggested that the seating for the new meeting house be provided by Monthly Meetings whose membership might feel a drawing to do so. The list of Monthly Meetings that have given benches to Orange Grove Meeting is as follows:

Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Baltimore, Md.
Benjaminville Monthly Meeting, Holder, Ill.
Darby Monthly Meeting, Darby, Pa.
Flushing Monthly Meeting, Flushing, N.Y.
Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Lincoln, Va.
Makefield Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pa.
New York Monthly Meeting, New York City.
Plainfield and Rahway Monthly Meeting, New Jersey.
Purchase Executive Meeting, New York.
Short Creek Monthly Meeting, Emerson, Ohio.
Westbury Monthly Meeting, New York.
West Lake Monthly Meeting, Bloomfield, Can.

The following Monthly Meetings are to be represented through gifts of individual members;

Clear Creek Monthly Meeting, Illinois.
Goshen Monthly Meeting, Chester County, Pa.
Richmond Monthly Meeting, Richmond, Ind.
Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, Sandy Spring, Md.
Scipio Executive Meeting, New York.
Swarthmore Monthly Meeting, Swarthmore, Pa.
Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, Race Street, Phila.
Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, Columbus, N.J.

As the ten dollars mentioned by Yardley T. Brown would not quite pay for a bench, we are indebted to others who contributed toward our seating facilities without referring to any particular Monthly Meeting. To two Friends who wished to assist in the purchase of benches, one in the name of Salem Monthly Meeting, N.J., the other in that of Camden Monthly Meeting, Fennville, Ind., we are indebted for a clock and a chandelier. To Race Street First-day school we owe the possession of reference books for our library."

NOTE. The compiler of these historical notes about Friends' Meetings has never visited the isolated Orange Grove Meeting locality, and all of the numerous photographs collected of the Meeting House are copies made of pictures taken by others.

PROVIDENCE.

Meeting established.....1684.
First Meeting House built.....1700.
Preparative Meeting established.....
Present Meeting House built.....1814.
Monthly Meeting established.....1934.
Location.....Media, Pa.

****

On the outskirts of Media, formerly Providence, in Upper Providence Township of Delaware County, Pa., near the trolley station called Bowling Green, and by the side of the Providence Road, is the Meeting House of Hicksite Friends called Providence, a name which was formerly applied to the town. The Meeting House sets back from the public highway in spacious grounds well shaded by numerous trees. To the right of the House is a row of sheds, between the two being the entrance to the large oblong-shaped Burial Ground. In this graveyard, from time to time, have been interred various members of the Baker, Bancroft, Fussell, Haldeman, Hibberd, Lewis, Thomas, Wilson, Worrall and other families. There are several memorial stones marked simply with initials and year dates only; two side by side inform us that "I. D. 1802" and "A. D. 1779" rest beneath the sod; another, a rough-hewn stone, is inscribed simply "D. T.", and there are a number of others without record of any kind.

At the left of the Meeting House, cornering to both the graveyard and Meeting House, is an old building which bears every indication of having once been a school-house, but is said to have served as the residence of the caretaker of the premises. It is property belonging to Providence Meeting, and, like the Meeting House, is built of stone.

NOTE. At a later date this supposition was found to have been correct, the little stone building having once been the school-house of Providence Friends. The compiler's first visit to Providence Meeting House was on Feb. 15, 1929. Between that date and Oct. 10, 1931, an annex was built to the left of the Meeting House connecting it with the former school building, to be used for Meeting purposes. On the latter date the Friends' Historical Association held the 250th anniversary of the establishment of Chester Monthly Meeting in Providence Meeting House.

Providence Meeting House is constructed of stones of two colors which give it a striking appearance in consequence of the artistic arrangement of the stones. The grounds in front of the House, somewhat above the level of the road, are bordered in the foreground by a substantial stone wall penetrated by a carriage gateway midway along its length, while at each entrance corner is a stepped passageway for pedestrians. Near the entrance for vehicles is an ancient milestone, which, marked with the date 1705, informs travelers of the fact that it is five miles to Thomas Nassiters. The lettering on the stone is "1705 T N 5". This is the idea of many persons, while some others think it is a gravestone that has been converted into a milestone.

On a tablet near the well and sidewalk or road, is this annoucement, "Providence Friends Meeting Established 1684 Present Meeting House Erected 1814." This supplies the year of the building of the house for no date was put on the building itself.

Providence is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Chester Monthly Meeting in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," occurs the following mention of this Meeting:-

"The Minshall Meeting was first held in the house of John Minshall far back in the last century. The foundation of the house and the old well are still to be seen. Their location is such that State Street when extended will pass over them. The first meeting-house here was built on an acre of ground given by John Minshall for the purpose, and he subsequently gave another acre for a graveyard. The house, which was of stone, with a hip-roof, was used for many years, but was torn down about 1812, to make place for the present one."

In Media, at Washington and Gayley Streets, is the Friends' Select School, which is one of the Elementary Schools under the care of Hicksite Friends. In its annual circular for 1928 it is stated:- "The Friends' Select School was established in 1885 and its unbroken existence for forty-two years proves that it has filled a need not only in Media but throughout a rapidly developing community. It combines the most modern methods of instruction with adequate equipment, The class rooms are well heated and well ventilated. The school is divided into Primary, Intermediate and Junior High School Departments. In each department a regular course of study is carefully outlined and fully completed before the pupil is advanced."

The school-building bears the date of its establishment in Roman numerals on the front of the house, between the windows, under the outward extending eaves.

In 1934 a Monthly Meeting was established at Providence. The following communication, dated 11th Mo. 19, 1937, from Helen C. Bacon, Clerk of the Monthly Meeting, provides the dated connected with it:- "The first session of Providence Monthly Meeting was held on 6mo. 19, 1934, the old Chester Monthly Meeting having reached an agreement to separate into the two monthly meetings of Chester and Providence 4mo. 24." This Monthly Meeting is a joint meeting of both branches of Friends.

##########

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting organized.....1686.
First Meeting House built.....1704.
Second Meeting House built.....1738.
Third Meeting House built.....1851.
Location.....Merple, Pa.

****

Situated a quarter of a mile from where the Springfield Road intersects the road leading to Media, in Springfield Township, Delaware County, Pa., is the Friends' Meeting House belonging to Arch Street branch

of the Society of Friends. It is called Springfield from the name of the township , and is at the village of Marple, midway between Darby and Crum Creeks, is constructed of light grey stone, and at the back is overgrown with climbing ivy, while all about it are shade trees which make its spacious grounds very pleassant. To the west of the Meeting House is the caretaker's house, in former years the school-house, and to the eastward is the Burial Ground at the further limits of which formerly stood the old hip-roofed Meeting House that preceded the present building erected in 1851. The graveyard appears divided in two sections for burial purposes; in the section to the right of the entrance gate, evidently the older part of the ground, are memorial stones to many graves, several being merely numbered or unlettered, while on the others are to be read the names of the Mickle, Maris, West, Ogden, Bishop, Curtis and Rhoads families. To the left of the entrance gate are stones marking the resting places of persons of the names of Allen, Evans, Ogden, Palmer, Walton, Sheppard, Pancoast, Worrell and others.

The story of Springfield Meeting is quite fully told in Henry Graham Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," 1884, as follows:-

"The members of the Society of Friends who had settled in Springfield were recognized at the Chester Quarterly Meeting on Third month 3, 1686, when it was agreed that 'for ye ease of such yt live westerly in ye woods and ye rest of friends living yt other way upon ye same day (first-day) to meet at ffrancis Stanfield's until further consideration.' The rest of the Friends living the other way were those of Springfield. At the Quarterly Meeting, Sixth month 2, 1686, it was 'agreed yt ye meeting at ffrancis Stanfield's upon fresh consideration be removed to Bartholomew Coppuck's ye younger, to begin yt next first day and yt fourth day following untill friends see cause to remove it.' On Third month 4, 1696, the Quarterly Meeting changed the day of meeting at Coppuck's house to 'every first and third day,' and on Third month 2, 1698, consented that the time of meeting should be changed so that 'the 3d day be on ye 5th day.' By this time the meeting at Coppuck's had waxed so strong that on the Twelfth month 6, 1698/9, the minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting show that 'the friends belonging to Springfield meeting propose their intention of building a meeting-house at their graveyard, which this quarterly meeting Consents unto.'

This graveyard was located at the junction of the Springfield and Darby roads, on the line between Springfield and Marple townships. It is said the first meeting-house was of stone, an assertion that may well be questioned, as the meeting-houses and churches in that day were usually constructed of logs, and inasmuch as that in Springfield was quickly erected it would seem to argue that it was quickly built as based on the minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting, on Sixth month 26, 1700, where, in the case of several Friends who had violated law in getting intoxicated and had made an acknowledgement of their misdeeds to the meeting in writings, it was ordered that 'both the sd papers bee published by being fixed up att Springfield meeting-house.' Tradition has declared that the first meeting-house was erected in 1704, whereas, at Springfield meeting-house on Second month 26, 1703 the following interesting record was made: 'Chester meeting having Layed before this meeting their care and tender dealing with and concerning George Simpson about the disorderly practices

of the sd George in keeping on his hatt when John Simcock was in Prayer and Reflecting on his Testimony Calling itt dead and dry stuff and he doth not Give friends satisfaction in condemning the same. George Maris Senr. and Robert Vernon are appointed to speak to him to come to next mo. meeting in order to Give friends satisfaction.'

"From the records of Chester Meeting held on Eighth month 25, 1703, we find that the deed of Springfield meeting-house was lodged with George Maris, Sr., for safe-keeping. The first building on this lot was destroyed by fire in 1737, and the following year, 1738, the society began the erection of another meeting-house. At Chester Quarterly Meeting, on Sixth month 10, 1739, it was ordered that, eighteen pounds should be paid to Friends of Springfield Meeting, which sum was to be expended in helping them to defray the charges of rebuilding their meeting-house. The amount was the interest on John Need's donation, and was appropriated in the manner designated at his request. The date-stone in the second building had engraved upon it the word and figures, 'Rebuilt 1738.' The latter building was stone, with a hipped roof and pent-roof over the doors and windows at the ends, such as the projection over the windows of the old City Hall in Chester. Tradition has also recorded that in this building in 1754 a meeting was held to consider what ought to be done with Benjamin West, whose father was anxious to settle his son at some established business, while the latter was desirous of being an artist, although the society, to which he was a birthright member, was averse to said occupation, it being purely ornamental..... The old building serving as a meeting-house for one hundred and thirteen years, it was taken down and the present structure was erected to supply its place."

##########

STANTON.

Meeting originally called White Clay Creek.
Meeting organized as early as.....1772.
Meeting established.....1781.
Preparative Meeting established.....1784.
Name changed to Stanton.....1803.
Preparative Meeting laid down.....1891.
Meeting discontinued.....1921.
Location.....Stanton, Del.

****

Stanton Preparative Meeting, though no longer an active meeting in 1930, is one of comparatively long standing. It belonged to Wilmington Monthly Meeting in the Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and was organized as early as 1772, being known in the earlier years as White Clay Creek Meeting, the name of the Hundred in which the Meeting House was located.

Dr. Ezra Michener of New Garden, Pa., in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism," 1860, wrote of this Meeting as follows:-

"1772.- 'The Friends appointed to meet with Friends at Christiana Bridge, &c., report, that it is their mind that the meeting had best grant them their request; and on considering the case, it is agreed to allow said Friends to hold a meeting for worship on the first and fourth days of every week, until next Monthly Meeting, &c., at the house of Hannah Lewden, at the bridge aforesaid.'" -(Wilmington Monthly Meeting.)

"1781.- 'At Chester Quarterly Meeting, held at Concord, thirteenth of eighth month, 1781, 'The committee appointed to visit Friends at White Clay Creek report, they all attended, and had a solid opportunity with them, and endeavored to feel after the mind of Truth. And on conferring together, they think it would be best to allow them to hold a meeting agreeable to their request; which being considered and spoken to in this meeting, is agreed to. Copied by order of the meeting. Thomas Lightfoot, Clerk.'" -(Concord Quarterly Meeting.)

"In 1781, White Clay Creek Meeting was established by consent of Concord Quarter. In 1784 they were allowed the privilege of holding a preparative meeting; and in 1803, at their own request, the name of the meeting was changed from White Clay Creek to that of Stanton."

A short mention of Stanton Meeting occurs in Scharf's "History of Delaware," 1888, where it is said:- "White Clay Creek Meeting was established in 1781, by the consent of the Chester Quarterly Meeting. In 1784 they were allowed to have preparative meetings, and in 1803, at their own request, the name was changed to Stanton. The first meeting-house was built many years ago and remained till 1873, when the present one-story brick building, thirty by forty-two feet, was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. There are at present (1888) about seven worshippers. Benjamin Cranston is the clerk of the meeting."

Although beyond the boundary line of the county of Chester, Pa., the authors of the history of that Pennsylvania county thought well to mention Stanton Meeting, giving the date of its organization in 1772 and stating that it first met at Christiana Bridge in Hannah Lewden's house.

In 1891 it was reported to the Yearly Meeting that the Preparative Meeting at Stanton was laid down and the mid-week meetings discontinued. Three years later, 1894, the First-day meetings throughout the year were announced to convene at 10.30 o'clock.

Again in 1921 it was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting that "The regular Meeting at Stanton, Delaware, has been laid down."

On August 8th, 1930, while the compiler of these notes concerning Friends' Meetings, was attending a Grange Lecturers' Conference held at Newark, Delaware, he was taken by Thomas H. Strain of Merchantville, New Jersey, to visit the Stanton Meeting locality. At that time the following notes were written.

The brick Meeting House in the village of Stanton, Delaware, is open to the sunlight on all sides, in the rear of a slight elevation of ground. It is not large, but has two doors at the front and one at the end of the House nearest the gateway to the oblong-shaped, neat and well-cared-for Burial Ground at the back of the building. There is no visible date placed on the building, which, however, was erected in 1873. The graveyard is enclosed, one-half by a substantial stone wall on the west and north sides, and by a good iron fence about the remainder of its boundaries, except where the back wall of the Meeting House occupies a

part of the space. It is not well filled with memorial stones, but such as are seen are in the modest requirements of the Society of Friends, one only, marking the resting place of a soldier of the Union, being rather taller and bearing a military inscription. The names to be read in the Stanton Burial Ground are Cranston, Dawson, Dickerson, Duncan, Harlan, Johnson, Jones, Paxson, Satterthwaite, Wilkins and Wollaston. Of these there are many of the family name of Cranston. In general the burials have been made in family lots. Immediately behind the Meeting House is a group of Cranstons, nearby which are the Satterthwaites. In the far northwestern corner is a grave, evidently quite old, marked, as near as can be made out, with the initials "S. C.," probably one of the Cranstons, as that name is found on other stones near it. There is no date noticed on this stone, and the passage of time has nearly obliterated the lettering.

See Addenda, P. 343-A, for further information.

##########################

SWARTHMORE.

Meeting organized.....1869.
Swarthmore College opened.....1869.
Meeting House built.....1879.
College burnt.....1881.
Monthly Meeting established.....1893.
Historical Library erected.....1927.
Location.....Swarthmore, Pa.

****

Swarthmore is a Monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter of the Hicksite branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The Meeting House is about eleven miles from Philadelphia in Springfield Township of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and is close to the Parrish Hall, the Main Building of Swarthmore College. It was built in 1879, a couple of years before the conflagration that nearly destroyed the original College building. The date is on the front of the House, a building which was not constructed upon the conventional Friends' Meeting House design of architecture, and rather vaguely suggests the purpose for which it was intended. In the Friends' Intelligencer, 3rd Mo. 5, 1904, an article was published which deals with the history of Swarthmore Friends' Meeting. The following is a copy of that article:-

"When, a little past the middle of the last century, many leading Friends of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Yearly Meetings felt and saw the need for higher education for their children, under care of Friends, they originated the idea of a college. This thought was soon followed by vigorous action, and after great sacrifice of time and a most generous outlay of money, they established Swarthmore College on its fair hillside, in a then sparcely settled neighborhood, considered remote from the city. Opening its doors to Friends and others who desired to have

their children under its Friendly care, one main feature was to have its religious influence impressed by stated times for worship after the manner of Friends. Each morning the student body assembled for a brief period in what was then called Collection Hall. and on First-day morning for a longer time, which was open to any neighbor or visiting stranger who might desire to attend its usually silent service. After a time those in authority felt it might be profitable to precede the First-day morning meeting by brief exercises, such as selected Scripture reading, by the president, and occasionally followed by a paper on some special or religious subject. The students themselves were invited to select and repeat Bible texts or moral sentiments. This was in reality a forerunner of what has, in our Society, resulted in the now valued First-day School movement. After these exercises all settled into the form of Friends' meeting, the basis of which is always silence, to be broken only when some concerned mind is moved to give utterance to its impressions. In the course of time a Friend (Joseph Wharton) kindly donated means for the erection of a meeting-house, and the gathering on First-day was transferred thereto. Soon there had grown up inand around Swarthmore quite a body of Friends. A monthly meeting was asked for and approved by Concord Quarterly Meeting. The managers of the College kindly granted— by lease— the use of the meeting-house for monthly meetings, and its use on First-days when the college was not in session, and for any other occasion approved by the monthly meeting, the College Faculty still having care of the meeting attended by the student body on First-day morning, and continuing the exercises preceding the meeting as formerly in Collection Hall, the neighboring Friends assembling with them, but having no oversight, except their watchful presence. The Friendly community, a preparatory school and the college continued to grow, and in 1901 the same Friend again kindly contributed to enlarge the meeting-house."

At Swarthmore, Pa., are located the well-known College and the Swarthmore Preparatory School, the latter of which was subject to the influence of Friends, but no longer so in 1929. The College is wholly under the control of the Hicksite branch of Friends. Ashmead, in his "History of Delaware County, Pa.," states:- "This admirable and extensive educational institution, conceived and carried on by the Friends for the co-education of the sexes, had its inception in a meeting held in Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1860. It was there proposed to erect a new institution of learning, under the care of Friends, designed to equal the best college in the land."

Friends bought 240 acres on Crum Creek for building the College, which was incorporated by Act of Legislature, April 1, 1864, the corner-stone laid May 10, 1866, and on Nov. 10, 1869, the institution was inaugurated in the new building with some eight hundred persons present. Ashmead states:- "The exercises were quite interesting. The company assembled at an elevated spot east of the building which had been selected for the planting of trees to commemorate the event. There the venerable Lucretia Mott, assisted by her son, Thomas, placed in the ground two oaks, which had been raised from acorns by the late James, 'contributed for the purpose and to serve as fitting memorials of his interest in the cause of education and the erection of this college.' The other exercises were conducted in the hall of the college and presided over by Samuel Willets of New York."

On September 25, 1881, Swarthmore College was burnt. In the Friends' Intelligencer, 10th Mo. 1, 1881, it was stated:- "There is some doubt as to the origin of the fire, but it is known that it was the result of an explosion at the top and rear of the central part of the building and in the immediate vicinity of the main water tank. The report of the explosion was heard by the watchman at about quarter past eleven o'clock, and immediately the mansard roof burst into flames. The tarred and graveled roof of the wings was fuel to the wild flames, and by three o'clock on the morning of the 26th all that was readily combustible of the building was gone."

"Preparations for rebuilding were almost immediately begun. The walls of the old building were for the most part in excellent condition, and the work of reconstructing the destroyed protions, the interior and the roof, was pushed rapidly ahead. About 275000 dollars was required, and of this sum 65000 had to be raised by subscription. This was easily accomplished, however, and at the meeting of the managers on Feb. 18, 1883, the Rebuilding Committee transferred the new building to them free from debt."

Among the many contributors to the subscription fund for rebuilding Swarthmore College were Ezra Lippincott who gave $1000, John J. Pyle $1000, William H. Macy $2000, and Joshua Lippincott $2500.

Science Hall, which is located between the College and the Meeting House, was erectedin 1882. On the grounds at Swarthmore is the house in which Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, was born Oct. 10, 1738. It was built in 1724 and restored in 1875, and has been used as a dwelling for one of the college professors. There are over twenty College buildings at Swarthmore, among which are Parrish Hall, Wharton Hall, Worth Hall, Library Building, Hicks Hall, Hall of Chemistry, Somerville Hall and The Cloisters. Among the recent important buildings erected at the College, is the Friends' Historical Library, which was built as an annex to the Library Building. In it are deposited many valuable Friends' books and records. Among them are numerous minute books and other manuscript volumes that in former days belonged to various Preparative, Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of Friends. This building was erected in 1927, and completed for use in 1928, in memory of Clement M. Biddle, being a gift from his son Clement Biddle. On Commencement Day, June 3, 1929, ground was broken for the Isaac H. Clothier Memorial, which was immediately afterwards erected.

WEST CHESTER.

Meeting organized.....1810.
First Meeting House built.....1812.
Preparative Meeting established....1814.
Chestnut Street House built.....1844.
High Street House built.....1868.
Hickman Memorial Home built.....1935.
New Barclay occupied.....1936.
Location.....West Chester, Pa.

In West Chester, Chester County, Pa. are located, a few blocks apart, two Friends' Meeting Houses, the older, sometimes called the Chestnut Street Meeting, bearing the date 1844, being at the corner of Chestnut and North Church Streets, belongs to Orthodox Friends; and the other, called the High Street Meeting, belonging to Hicksite Friends, is situated on High Street at Biddle Street. Both are Preparative Meetings of Birmingham Monthly Meeting in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In the Goshen Monthly Meeting records are the following minutes referring to the establishment of West Chester Meeting for worship and its Preparative Meeting; also an interesting reference to the property of the Chestnut Street Meeting, but the third minute is from the Birmingham Monthly Meeting records of Orthodox Friends:-

From Goshen Monthly Meeting held at Willistown, 5th Mo. 8, 1812.- "The friends who had the care of the meeting near Westchester report they attended to the appointment and were of the mind it had been held to satisfaction and friends there request the continuance of that indulgence which being granted the meeting appoints Deborah Passmore Elizabeth Hibberd Jane Williams Ann Maris & Amy Smedley to extend care thereto." -(Women's Meeting.)

From Goshen Monthly Meeting held at Willistown, 3rd Mo. 2, 1814.- "The Committee appointed to unite with men friends in considering the propriety of establishing a preparative meeting at Westchester report they had a conference with committees from Concord and Bradford Monthly Meetings and were united in believing it would be right to grant them their request, and also were unanimous in their desire of being joined to Concord Monthly Meeting with which this meeting Concurs." -(Women's Meeting.)

From Birmingham Monthly Meeting held 4th Mo. 2, 1840.- "The following information received from West Chester preparative meeting is directed to be recorded with the minutes of this meeting, viz. 'West Chester Preparative Meeting informs that it has appointed Caleb B Cope William P. Townsend, Jonathan Cope, Caleb S. Cope and Edwin James trustees of their new meeting house and property and that a declaration of trust has been prepared stating the objects and conditions under which it is held.'"

Birmingham Monthly Meeting, of which West Chester constitutes an active part, is mostly held at the West Chester Meeting House. During the summer, however, with Hicksite Friends, it is held at Birmingham. The establishment of the Monthly Meeting is thus recorded:-

"At Birmingham Monthly Meeting held 7th of 12th month, 1815, the following minute of Concord Quarterly Meeting, respecting the establishment of this meeting, was read, the Friends named therein attended. 'Concord Monthly Meeting reports they were united in proposing to the Quarterly Meeting the establishment of a new Monthly Meeting to be composed of Birmingham and West Chester Preparative Meetings, and that it be known by the name of Birmingham Monthly Meeting, that it be held alternately at Birmingham and West Chester, at West Chester in the First month, Birmingham in the Second, but until the house at Birmingham be made suitable to hold a Monthly Meeting in, that it be held altogether at West Chester and that it be held on Fifth day following the first Second day in each month and if the Quarterly Meeting con-

curs therein they propose that the opening of said meeting be in the Twelfth month next, which coming weightily before this meeting is united with, the following named Friends are appointed to attend said meeting at the opening thereof, to wit., Abraham Pennell, Edward Garrigues, Samuel Canby, Jacob Hibberd, Thomas Smedley and Joseph Malin.

Extracted from the minutes of said Quarterly Meeting.

Nathan Sharpless, Clerk.'"

The High Street Meeting House is a large brick building with a prominent frontage facing High Street, in the gable of which is a stone bearing the date, 1868, in large figures, the year of the erection of the house. It is a much larger house than the one of Chestnut Street, and occupies the grounds which belonged to the originally established Friends' meeting at West Chester. In Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" occurs the following note:-

"In the year 1810 a meeting was indulged near West Chester, composed of some Friends belonging to Goshen, Bradford, and Birmingham meetings. In 1813, the meeting was established by Concord Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, and the following year was allowed to hold a preparative meeting."

On the grounds at the rear of the Meeting House is the Friends' Community School in a building erected during the latter part of the '80's', but the institution is of longer standing, having been founded in 1836, being originally conducted in the Meeting House. This school has all grades of a preparatory school from the Primary through the Junior High School. Close by the school-house at the rear of the Meeting House, is the janitor's dwelling, and nearby is the Friends' Boarding Home.

This Boarding Home, facing Walnut Street, was converted into an Infirmary in 1936 when the newly erected Hickman Memorial Home was made ready for occupancy. The new building was erected on the grounds of the Meeting House at the corner of Walnut and Biddle Streets, facing the former. The handsome structure was ready for occupancy by June 9, 1936, and has a capacity for accommodating fifty boarding guests. On a tablet in the front hall near the entrance door, is this record:- "Hickman Memorial Home 1936 Dedicated To the memory of Samuel C. Hickman and to his brother Nathaniel G. Hickman To whose generosity is due this building and its endowment."

In the "History of Chester County, Pa.," by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, 1881, the two meetings of West Chester have been given the following brief comment:-

"In 1810 the Friends in this neighborhood proposed the building of a meeting-house, but were discouraged by the Monthly Meetings to which they belonged, and instead thereof were allowed to hold meetings in a Friends' school-house near by in East Bradford. This indulgence was renewed from time to time until 1812, in which year a meeting-house was built in West Chester, though it does not appear to have been occupied until 6th month 20, 1813. After the division in the society the Orthodox Friends held their meetings for a time in the east end of the house of George G. Ashbridge, now of John Rutter. In 1830 they built a meeting-house at the northwest corner of Church and Chestnut Streets, which was opened 12th month 26, 1830, and is now

used as two dwelling houses. In 1844 they built a neat green-stone house on a lot at the northeast corner of the same streets. In 1868 the original meeting-house on High Street was greatly enlarged to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting and the increased attendance."

On a post on the grounds of the Chestnut Street Friends'Meeting is this announcement,- "Friends' Meeting for Divine Worship. First Day 10.30 A.M. Fifth Day 10.30 A.M. All Welcome." The house is built of pale green stone, and has a quiet, peaceful aspect which attracts the attention of the passer-by. Along-side of the Meeting House is The Barclay, the Boarding Home of Orthodox Friends of Concord Quarter. In 1935 the property of the Hartshorne Mansion on High Street, West Chester came into the possession of the Meeting, was added to, given an entrance on Church Street, and converted into a boarding home. To it the name of "The Barclay" was given, and on May 8, 1936, the boarding inmates from the Old Barclay, by the Meeting House, were transferred. The former Boarding Home was sold and the new owners converted it into an apartment house.

There are two Friends' Burial Grounds at West Chester, but both are located outside the town precincts. In the Hicksite Graveyard on the south side of the town, out New Street, the memorial markers are all tablets 16 by 18 inches in size, lying flat upon the heads of the graves. One of them marks the grave of Esther K. Smedley, born 10th Mo. 22nd, 1835, died 5th Mo. 13th, 1873. She was editor of "The Children's Friend", a monthly magazine published in the latter "60's".

The Orthodox Burial Ground, called "Oakland", is about a mile north of West Chester. It is beautifully shaded with fine trees and is on the opposite side of the road from two other cemeteries of other religious denominations.

A communication, Mar. 15, 1929, from Herbert P. Worth, provides additional information concerning the West Chester Meetings. He wrote:- "In 1868 the western half of this building (the original Meeting House) was torn down, leaving the eastern half.....as a rear addition to the large new brick building (the present meeting-house) which was then erected. It had the separate portico over each front door as the older pictures show. These were replaced by the present large porch in the latter part of 1909.....The old graveyard was in that part of the lawn north of the meeting-house (in the rear of the original meeting-house). Over fifty years ago this was abandoned as a burying-ground and many bodies were removed. At that time Friends organized a burial company with a cemetery south of West Chester which has since been used. Orthodox Friends had a graveyard several squares away from their meeting-house but abandoned it and in like manner organized a company which has a ground lying to the north of West Chester."

WESTTOWN.

Westtown Boarding School established.....1799.

Westtown Friends' Meeting established..1799.
Monthly Meeting established.....1919.
Meeting House built.....1929.
Location near.....West Chester, Pa.

****

Westtown Meeting and School belong to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. Although, like the School, the Meeting is of old establishment, and, in 1929 is a Monthly Meeting of Concord Quarter, it has always held its sessions in the main school-building until, in 1929, a large gray stone Meeting House was erected close to the Main Building to be used for religious purposes. This handsome structure, constructed upon the customary old-fashioned style of meeting-house architecture, has been the gift of Arthur H. Perry and his wife, Emma Foster Perry, of Boston, Massachusetts. The building was near completion when the compiler of these notes made his first visit to Westtown, March 8, 1929, and when finished will have a tablet bearing the date of erection in its western gable.

Though Westtown, as a meeting, is well known in the Yearly Meeting's history, its celebrity is subserviant to the fame of the Westtown Boarding School to which it is attached. The entire establishment is located on Chester Creek in Westtown Township in Chester County, Pa., about four miles from West Chester, towards the southeast of the town. A brief historical sketch of the School is given in the annual bulletin or circular issued by the institution which is therein called "A co-educational country boarding school, maintained by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends." It is controlled by the Westtown Committee consisting of sixty-two members chosen from the seven Quarters of the Yearly Meeting. The following is quoted from the school circular of 1928-1929:-

"Westtown School is a boarding school for boys and girls maintained by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. It is situated on a tract of six hundred and twenty-five acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. The School was first opened for pupils in the summer of 1799. It was the outcome of a concern that had rested upon Friends for many years that their children should have better opportunities for education and that these could best be obtained through a central boarding school under the direct care of the Yearly Meeting. For more than a century Westtown has retained its position as the central school of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and the compact solidarity of that body is in large part due to the fact that successive generations of children, from every Quarterly Meeting have become acquainted with each other at the school. To a marked degree the school has also drawn children from Friendly communities all over the country and the ties thus formed have been an important factor in increasing unity of Friends in America. There has been a steady growth in everything relating to its educational work. The limited curriculum of early times has expanded into a full college preparatory course with additional courses of a generel nature. The endowment of the school, acquired by legacies, gifts and subscriptions, has grown with the years until it has placed the school on a firm foundation, and enabled it constantly to improve its equipment and give a thoroughly substantial education at a charge considerably below the actual cost.....

"Westtown has, like many other schools, a reputation for educational

efficiency; there sre, however, some advantages which are peculiarly its own, and which enable it to carry out more successfully the purposes which it holds.The school particularly fortunate in its location. The six hundred and twenty-five acres belonging to it are partly used for farm and orchard, but in addition to the beautiful well equipped campus, there are about two hundred and fifty acres of woodland, meadow and clearing which afford a range for extensive rambles. Chester Creek flows through the woods and open meadows for over a mile, supplying water for the lake. These grounds of great natural beauty, provide opportunity not only for outdoor sports of all kinds, but for the development of an interest in nature which is definitely fostered by various members of the staff, both in connection with school work,and with such out-of-school hobbies as hiking, camping, and the study of birds, and plant life.,.....

"Meetings for worship are held regularly on First-days and Fifth-days, and are attended by all the pupils. At these meetings and at other times the spiritual life of the school is greatly strengthened by visits from the members of the Committee in charge of the school, and from other Friends from this country and even from across the water. On First-day evenings there are often talks of an inspirational nature given by such visitors or other invited speakers.....Opportunity is given to become acquainted with the work of Friends through the Monthly Meeting to which students occasionally bring their certificates, and through Concord Quarterly Meeting which holds its fall session at the school....

"The school lies a mile and a half from Westtown Station on the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The buildings are pleasantly situated on high ground with most of the open land in front of them to the south, while the meadows, orchard and woodland lie to the north.....The present school building was completed in the year 1888, replacing the one in which the school had been carried on for nearly a century. It is about five hundred and fifty feet in length running nearly east and west. The central part contains the reception-hall, library, the parlors, the offices of the Principal and Business Manager, the dining-room, meeting-room, gymnasium, museum, etc. The collecting-rooms occupy the extreme ends of the first floor, the girls' to the west,. the boys' to the east, while the classrooms open from the long corridor between them. The boys' and girls' dormitories occupy the second and third floors of the east and west wings respectively.....

"The Bacon Cottage, situated on the western end of the campus at a convenient distance from the girls' wing, was erected in 1923 for the use of the Home Economics Department. It contains laboratories and work-rooms for the cooking and sewing classes and is so arranged as to include a model practice cottage where five girls may live with the director and have practical experience in cooking and household management. In the basement is a laundry, which is at the disposal of the girls at certain times during the week. The Art Room, located on the second floor of this building, is a commodious and well-equipped room, amply lighted from the north and overhead."

Among the numerous buildings at Westtown are Industrial Hall, the Power House, the Stone House, and the Farm House. The two stone posts at the entrance gate of the campus or school grounds, announce on one side, "Westtown School 1799" and on the other "Westtown School 1910." On a

tablet by the entrance doorway of the Main Building is this information;- "The Original Building Opened 1799 taken down 1887 Occupied the site of the West Wing of this Building which was erected 1885-8 WA. A. 6th Month 1910."

The following minute taken from the Goshen Meeting records has reference to Westtown:-

Goshen Mo. M at Willistown 3-11-1803 "The friends appointed attended the Quarterly Meeting and inform they had it in Charge to lay before this Meeting that there was some more money wanted for completeing the infirmary at Westtown, which this Meeting taking under consideration appoints Sarah Pratt Hannah Garrett Amy Smedley Deborah Passmore Ann Williamson and Phebe Thomas to receive what may be handed and forward to our next Monthly Meeting." -(Women's Meeting.)

This communication, 11th Mo. 3, 1937, from J. Russell Edgerton, Clerk of the Meeting, gives the date of the establishment of Westtown Monthly Meeting:- "Westtown Monthly Meeting was established by minute of Concord Quarter held 11-11-1919 and held its first regular session 1-28-1920 with Wm. B. Harvey acting as clerk."

##########

WHITELAND.

Meeting organized.....1816.
Meeting House built.....1816.
Preparative Meeting established.....1822.
Hicksite Meeting laid down.....1847.
Meeting merged into Malvern.....1880.
Meeting House burnt.....
Location near.....Malvern, Pa.

****

Only a few rods south of the Lincoln Highway in East Whiteland Township of Chester County, Pa., about two miles from Malvern, is the location of the former Friends' Meeting called by the township name. According to report the little Meeting House was destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago, counting from 1930, and in 1930 only the small half-neglected graveyard is left to mark the place, although the outline of the foundation wall is faintly discerned on the knoll back of the trees by the roadside. The building faced the south and to the west of it there is still in existence the stone wall which partly bordered the Meeting House grounds.

A strong stone wall in good condition incloses the oblong-shaped cemetery in front of the Meeting House site. There are quite a number of low memorial marbles within the enclosure, with dates extending from 1823 to 1909. The family names of those interred there, so far as may be ob-

tained from the tombstones, are Aikins, Cope, Corson, Davis, Ervin, Griffith, Heston, Hibberd, Kersey, Lewis, Malin, Potts, Smith and Yarnall. Among the inscriptions are:-

Wm. J. Ervin March 30, 1823 aged 6mos.
G. Heston Died 6m 1, 1828 aged 6 years.
David Cope Born 1-24-1787 Died 9-24-1864.
Debby Cope Born 2-8-1796 Died 1-22-1862.

Only a brief note regarding the Whiteland Meeting is given in the "History of Chester County, Pa.," by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope. It is there stated:- "A meeting-house was built in East Whiteland, and a meeting held therein in 1816, being opened in the 11th month of that year. It was not regularly established until 1818. In 1822 a Preparative Meeting was established. The house is recently closed, (1881) and the membership transferred to Malvern."

The foregoing account of Whiteland refers chiefly to the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, who, at the time of the Separation, were in the majority, retained the Meeting House, and in 1930, have possession of the property. With the erection of Malvern Meeting House in 1879, the meetings at Whiteland were discontinued and the new and more central and convenient house replaced the old one. Although the Whiteland Meeting House was destroyed by fire, photographs of it are in existence and show its outward appearance. Gilbert Cope of West Chester photographed it on Eleventh Month 21, 1888, showing it to have been a small rough-cast structure with two doors at the front under the cover of an open porch with a protecting roof sloping both to the left and the right. Between the doors, on the slightly raised flooring of the little porch, one of the Meeting House benches resting against the wall, gives the place a pleasant home-like atmosphere.

Of the Hicksite connection with the meeting at Whiteland, and its early history, before the "Separation" of 1827, Ezra Michener of New Garden, wrote in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" as follows:-

"1816.- The meeting of Whiteland was first held in the eleventh month of this year.

"'At a Monthly Meeting, held the 30th of fourth month, 1817, the Friends appointed in the tenth month last, to attend the opening of the meeting in East Whiteland, produced the following report, etc.- -(Goshen Monthly Meeting.)

"'The Preparative Meeting at Whiteland was allowed by Concord Quarterly Meeting in 1822. In 1843 it was discontinued, at its own desire, and the members attached to Goshen Preparative by the same authority. And, in 1847, Whiteland Meeting was in like manner laid down." -(See Goshen Monthly Meeting Records.)

From the Goshen Monthly Meeting Minutes of Men and Women Friends, as copied in "Extracts" by Gilbert Cope of West Chester from the records now preserved by Orthodox Friends at 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, the following give some interesting items of Whiteland Meeting's history:-

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 10th Mo. 2, 1816.- "Friends belonging to Goshen preparative meeting residing in the Valley and neighborhood were united in requesting the liberty of holding meetings of worship in the new building erected by friends in East-

whiteland on first and fourth days of the week except the fourth days of those weeks in which the preparative and monthly meetings are held with which this meeting unites and appoints Rachel Garrett Elizabeth Hibberd Esther Garrett Mary Goodwin Lydia Pratt and Deborah Passmore to attend at the opening thereof (on the second first day in the eleventh month) and occasionally there and at Goshen during their appointment."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 4th Mo. 30, 1817.- "The committee respecting the indulged meeting at East Whiteland report most of them attended to their appointment and were of the mind it hath been conducted in good measure consistent with our religious profession. Some of the number also attended at Goshen particular meeting agreeably to appointment.....Friends who are members of Goshen preparative meeting composing the indulged meeting at East Whiteland are united in requesting a continuance thereof untill the first of the eleventh month next with which this meeting unites being left under the care of the same friends with the addition of Abigail Smedley and report when ready."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 4th Mo. 29, 1818.- "The friends composing the indulged meeting in East Whiteland request that it may be an established meeting of worship to be held on the first and fourth days of the week except the weeks in which the preparative and mo. meetings are held, to be known by the name of Whiteland meeting. After deliberate consideration this meeting unites with men's in leaving it under consideration another month; meanwhile the meeting to be continued as usual."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 5th Mo. 27, 1818.- "The request for an established meeting to be held at East Whiteland coming again before us after solidly considering the subject this meeting unites with men's in sending it forward to the Quarterly meeting."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 5th Mo. 1, 1822.- "Women in conjunction with men friends have paid attention to the request of friends of Whiteland, relative to a preparative meeting, and agree to report they have most of them attended Goshen Preparative meeting and Whiteland, and could not discourage their request. This meeting after deliberation expresses unity with the report of the committee and approve of information being forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 1st Mo. 1, 1829.- "At Whiteland the seperatists continued to meet with Friends untill the cases of several were regularly on the minutes of the Monthly Meeting for seperating and on their refusing to withdraw according to the Established order of Society Friends adjourned to the yard, at which time a minute from the Monthly Meeting was produced and read changing the time of holding the preparative meeting to the week preceding the Time it had previously been held."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 1st Mo. 2, 1834.- "Since the last report a schoolhouse has been built within the limits of Whiteland preparative Meeting the property of friends and a school kept in it under the care of a committee of the preparative meeting and taught by a member of society, at which six of the twelve children of suitable age members of that meeting have received instruction, one at Westtown. The school under the care of Willistown and Middletown preparative meetings have been sustained nearly all the time, since last report,

taught by a member, at which twelve of the fifteen children of suitable age members of Willistown have received instruction a part of the time. There are thirty three children of suitable age members of Goshen preparative meeting and under the controul of members, Eight of whom are at or entered Westtown. A school was kept by a female member three months of the summer at which three received instruction. Of the remainder Two received instruction at home The rest either go to school in their respective neighborhoods or are not going to school."

Goshen Monthly Meeting of Women Friends, 1st Mo. 29, 1835.- "Rachel Neville an Elder and member of Whiteland particular Meeting departed this life the sixth of the second Month one thousand eight hundred & Thirty four in the Eightieth year of her age."

##########

WILLISTOWN.

Meeting organized as early as.....1769.
Meeting established.....1788.
Preparative Meeting established.....1794.
Meeting House built.....1798.
Location.....Edgemont, Pa.

****

Willistown is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Goshen Monthly Meeting in Concord Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. As a meeting for worship it was organized and had its Meeting House as early as 1769, for on Tenth Month 19, 1769 (Dr. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives the date 1767) Benjamin Hibberd and Mary Garrett were married at an appointed meeting at Willistown Meeting House; but there seems to be no further evidence of a meeting there so early. However, some fifteen years later the members at Willistown began to ask for an Indulged Meeting, which, according to the following minutes of Goshen Monthly Meeting, gave them considerable labor and long waiting to obtain:-

"At Goshen Monthly Meeting, 4, 9, 1784: The ffrds who have usually held a meeting During the winter season at Willistown, now Request, with the approbation of Goshen & Newtown, preparative meetings to have a meeting settled there & to hold a preparative meeting, which is left for further consideration."

10, 8, 1784.- "The Request for having a meeting settled at Willistown having been for some time before this meeting, & there not appearing sufficient uniting in sentiment for it to Go forward it is Dropt at present."

6, 8, 1787.- "The friends who have usually attended the Willistown meeting Requests to have a meeting settled there, to be held on first and fifth days, except the day before Goshen Mo. meeting which is left under consideration another mo,"

7, 6, 1787.- "The Request for having a meeting settled at Willistown coming under weighty consideration, &, after much time spent thereon, it is concluded to be laid before the Quarterly meeting."

10, 5, 1787.- "The Quarterly meeting's committee on the request for having a meeting for worship settled at Willistown attended here & after a sollid conference thereon, the committee proposed having a meeting with the friends who are to constitute sd meeting."

1788.- "The committee, on the request from Willistown, having had a weighty conference on the subject of establishing a meeting there, and being favored with a comfortable calm, which both tended to the uniting our hearts together, do agree to report that we are free that the Quarterly Meeting should grant their request." "Which, being attended to, was approved, and the said meeting allowed of, to be held on the first and fifth days of the week, &c., agreeable to their request; and the clerk is requested to furnish Goshen Monthly Meeting with a copy of this minute. Taken from the minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting, held the 11th of tenth month, 1788. Joshua Sharpless Clerk "

The entire transaction was settled, when, quoting from Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County, Pa.," 1881,- "The committee having made a favorable report, the meeting was established by the Quarterly Meeting held 11, 10, 1788; and in 1794 they were allowed to hold a Preparative Meeting. 2, 8, 1799, Report is made that 'A new meeting house is built at Willistown, to supply the place of the old one."

The new Meeting House was constructed of stone, and, in 1929, yet stands, giving visual evidence, from its outward appearance, to the careful attention of its members. The eastern end of the building has been rough-cast, but leaves the date-stone exposed, which bears the initials and figures

W M
1798

The woodwork of the porch, doors, windows etc., is painted white, and the Meeting House, in the midst of spacious grounds, is rather oddly placed with the back of the structure towards the public road and the entrance gateway. This is due, of course, to the House being built facing the south, as customary with old houses of worship of the Society of Friends. There are a number of trees in the yard, one of which is especially large and venerable, growing near the carriage entrance, while a row of four or five shades the front of the House, rendering the place both pleasant and attractive.

At the west end of the building, by the side of the driveway, is a large stone on which persons may alight from their carriages or other vehicles upon their arrival at meeting. On the opposite side of the driveway, at some little distance, is a row of wagon-sheds bearing evidence of age and disuse.

The grounds surrounding the Meeting House are somewhat rolling in character, rising from the west and northwest towards the eastward, where the wall on the western side of the large oblong-shaped graveyard separates the two yards.

The cemetery is well marked with memorial stones that bear records of many families of the past who have been interred there. One main

graveled pathway leads from the gate in the western wall directly down the middle of the Burial Ground to about three-quarters of its length, passing just a short space beyond a small shade tree that grows near the center of the yard. On either side of the pathway are seen the graves of members of the families of Bartram, Brown, Davis, Garrett, Hall, Hibberd, Irwin, Kirk, Pratt, Roberts, Smedley, Steele, Taylor, Tucker, Windle, Yarnall and various others.

Willistown Friends' Meeting House is in the midst of the hills of Chester County, about one mile north of the West Chester Pike at Edgemont.

##########

WILMINGTON.

Meeting organized	1736.
Meeting established	1737.
First Meeting House built	1738.
Second Meeting House built	1748.
Monthly Meeting established	1750.
Third Meeting House built	1816.
Orthodox Meeting House built	1828.
Second Orthodox Meeting House built	1915.
Location	Wilmington, Del.

****

The early history of Wilmington Friends' Meeting has been given concisely in the following words in the "History of Delaware," by J. Thomas Scharf in 1888:-

"A number of Friends settled in the village of Wilmington in 1736, among whom were William Shipley, Joshua Way, Thomas West and Joseph Hewes, and on the 13th day of the Twelfth Month, 1737, Chester Quarterly Meeting established the Wilmington Meeting for worship....The first meeting was held in the one-story brick house of William Shipley. Later meetings were held in William Shipley's new house at the southwest corner of Fourth and Shipley Street, until the first meeting-house was completed in the fall of 1738. It was built of brick on the site of the Friends' school-house on West Street, and the date of the erection, 1738, was placed in the gable wall with black glazed bricks. Benjamin Ferris, the historian, says the building was twenty-four feet square and one-story high. Originally a broad protecting roof extended across the entire front. A sun-dial was placed over the small window under the peak of the roof in the south gable wall and remained there sixty years or more. Within ten years after the establishment of this meeting the society had become quite large. A great many Friends from New Castle and Newark Meetings came here regularly to worship, and those meetings declined. The first meeting-house was afterwards used exclusively for school purposes, and in in a changed form is still standing. In 1748 another meeting-house

was built on West Street on the site of the present one. It was forty-eight feet square, two stories high, with galleries extending over one-half the ground floor. Over each of the doors was a double pitch roof, and elliptical arch over each of the windows in the first story. The form of the building was very singular. The four sides were of equal size, the roof was a truncated pyramid. On the top of the pyramid, on the truncated part, was a small building about six feet square. Its roof was also of the form of a pyramid with a chimney out of the apex, and a window on each of the sides to light the garret. The meeting-house was a great centre of interest, and the society which met in it increased in numbers and prospered, having for many years a very numerous membership.

"Concord Quarterly Meeting, on the 14th of Third Month, 1750, constituted Wilmington and New Castle Preparative Meetings, a Monthly Meeting for discipline, under the name of Wilmington Monthly Meeting. It was that year that the records of the Wilmington Meeting now in the hands of the society begin. In 1758 the same Quarterly Meeting advised the New Castle Preparative Meeting to resign its right of holding a meeting, and join that of Wilmington, which was done, and the New Castle meeting-house was sold. The meeting-house erected on West Street in 1748 was used until 1817, when the present one was built. Among the prominent ministers of the Wilmington Meeting since the beginning of the present century, on the men's side were Joshua Maule, Edward Brooks, John Brooks, and Ezra Fell; and on the women's side were Deborah Spackman, Ann Ferris, Elizabeth Robinson and Sarah Ferris. The Friends of Wilmington continued as one organization until the general division of the Society in 1827, when the followers of Elias Hicks became possessors, and have since worshipped in the Fourth and West Street Meeting-house. The Orthodox Friends built a meeting-house at the corner of Ninth and Tatnall Streets, which has since been their place of worship."

The following extracted from the minutes of Concord Quarterly Meeting, treats of the establishment of Wilmington Monthly Meeting:-

"At a Quarterly Meeting held at Concord, for the county of Chester, the 14th of the third month, 1750, the Friends appointed to meet and sit with the Friends of Newark Monthly Meeting, to consider whether it will be of the most service to Friends, and conducive to the prosperity of Truth, for the said Monthly Meeting to be divided into two, report they met accordingly, and considered the whole affair, and are of opinion it would be better to settle a Monthly Meeting for Friends of New Castle and Wilmington Particular Meetings, than that the Monthly Meeting of Newark should circulate to Wilmington, &c

"This meeting, after a mature consideration of the affair, do allow that New Castle and Wilmington particular meetings be made and embodied into a Monthly Meeting for discipline, separate from the Centre and Kennet Particular Meetings, which remain and is continued a Monthly Meeting as heretofore.

Examined, per Jacob Howell."

In the Friends' Intelligencer, Fifth Mo. 12, 1900, an interesting description of Wilmington Friends' Meeting House was published. It was from the pen of E. L. (Elizabeth Lloyd) and reads as follows:-

"In the year 1738 the Friends then living in the vicinity of Wilmington built a quaint stone house on 'Quaker Hill', a site which for

more than a century was outside of the town limits. In 1748 this building was taken for a school-house, and another meeting-house was erected on an adjoining lot.

"The Friends' School established in 1748 is the oldest school in the State, it having been in continuous existence from that time to the present. In 1780 this school was taught by a certain John Webster, who was the last of its masters that was ever 'barred out' by the pupils. Aided by some of the committee, he succeeded in forcing an entrance, and the chastisement that followed would not be considered Friendly in these days. Among the pupils of this vigorous teacher were James A. Bayard, Caesar A. Rodney, and Edward W. Gilpin, the last named becoming in after years Chief Justice of the State of Delaware.

"The walls of the old house still form a part of the present handsome and commodious school building, but they have been so built upon and around that it is hard to identify them. The school has now a kindergarten, manual training department, gymnasium, laboratory, museum, and other things that go to make up a well-equipped modern institution of learning. The boys and girls have separate study halls, but recite together in classes. It was this school of which Clarkson Taylor was principal for several years.....

"The present meeting house in Wilmington, according to the stone in the end, was built in 1816. It is a plain brick building on West Street above Fourth, and is now far within the residence portion of the city. The yard around the house occupies an entire block, much of it being taken up with the old graveyard. There are many fine trees on the grounds, and the whole is enclosed on three sides by a high iron fence, and on the fourth side by an old-time brick wall.

"The outside of the building possesses no special architectural beauty; but within it is an ideal old meeting-house. Over the ministers' gallery is a'sounding-board'. The youths' gallery extends around three sides of the room, and the gallery rail as well as the balusters of the stairways, is supported by turned posts. As all meetings are held in joint session the partition has been removed excepting an arch extending from the gallery to the sounding-board. The old benches have been retained, but made comfortable by an added board along the backs, and good cushions. The Doric pillars supporting the gallery are painted cream white to match the window frames, and walls and ceiling are steel white, but benches, wainscoting, and gallery-posts are left as the gentle hand of time has painted them....."

In the Friends' Intelligencer, Eleventh Mo. 30, 1918, an announcement was made to the effect that "The two meetings in Wilmington have decided to join together for their mid-week meeting, with the hope of obtaining greater strength for themselves and for each other. These united meetings will begin on 4th day, Twelfth month 4th, at 7.45 p.m., and will be under the joint care of the Meeting of Ministry and Oversight, and Ministers and Elders. The time is a change for both meetings from Fifth-day, and all of the meetings will be held in the Harrison Street Meeting-house, the new building of Orthodox Friends."

To Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in the spring of 1919 it was reported by Concord Quarter that Wilmington mid-week Meeting, since early in Twelfth month, 1918, "has been held on Fourth-day evenings jointly with Friends of the other branch at their Meeting House at 10th and Harrison

Streets, with a gratifying increase in the attendance of its members. The devotional meetings have usually been addressed by some person conversant with the subject under consideration."

The Hicksite Meeting House and the Friends' School in Wilmington are on opposite sides of West Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The Meeting House, built facing the south, is a large edifice with the date, 1816, on the western gable at the Fourth Street end of the house. It is a brick building with two entrance doors in front, and one at each end. Formerly there were several trees about the place and one old monarch yet remains in the southwest corner of the grounds. The decaying stump of another, in 1930, is seen near one of the front doors, inside the brick wall on West Street. There are a few trees in the level Burial Ground north of the Meeting House. None of the memorial stones in this yard exceed a few inches in height, but in a few places the solitary headstones are replaced by long narrow pieces of stone embracing a number of graves lying side by side, the names of the dead being carved on the stone at the head of each grave. This is the case with several of the Bringhurst family in the western extremity of the yard. Among the family names to be seen in Wilmington Friends' Burial Ground are Adams, Ashburnham, Bringhurst, Brown, Bassett, Bonsall, Bennett, Buzley, Cameron, Canby, Cloud, Dickinson, Ferris, Fothergill, Garrett, Graves, Hallowell, Hoopes, Hilles, Hepburn, Kirk, Lobb, Logan, Moody, Morris, Megear, Meads, Mendenhall, Painter, Pusey, Richards, Richardson, Robinson, Shipley, Starr, Smith, Sanders, Stroud, Tatum, Williamson and Woodrow.

The Meeting House of Orthodox Friends in Wilmington was located at Ninth and Tatnall Streets. It was erected in 1828 and stood many years. Being in need of repairs, and besides being quite incommoded by the modern spreading of business interests in that section of the city, the property was sold and a new Meeting House erected at the corner of Tenth and Harrison Streets in 1915. About the same time the old Meeting House was torn down and the site is now, in 1930, occupied by the Bell Telephone Building. The new Harrison Street Meeting House is a handsome structure of stone that does not follow the line of old-fashioned Quaker architecture used in building houses for worship. It is located on a high terrace above the street level, has the date, 1915. over the front entrance, which faces Tenth Street, and has a seating capacity of about seventy-five persons.

A D D E N D A.

Concord Quarter.

Birmingham

The following clipping is from the West Chester "Local" under date of April 24, 1939:- "At Birmingham, a dwelling along the Street Road has recently been sold by the trustees of the Orthodox Meeting to the trustees of the Birmingham-Lafayette Cemetery, of which board Emlen Harrington is president. The Orthodox now owns only its burial ground, the Meeting House having been sold some time ago. The most cordial neighborly feeling prevails among members of the two organizations, which parted company more than a century ago."

STANTON.

Mr. Frank R. Zebley of 1302 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware, sent to the compiler of these Historical Sketches the following communication, dated March 1, 1944:--

Dear Mr. Matlack: I am reasonably sure that I did send you a picture of the Hannah Lewden house at Christiana. There is a row of poplar trees leading up to the house, I think. I am copying the material that I have on the Christiana and Stanton Meetings.

CHRISTIANA FRIENDS' MEETING. A Friends' Meeting was formed, in 1772 at Christiana Bridge. Permission to meet on the first and fourth days of each week was granted by the Wilmington Monthly Meeting. This action was later approved by the Chester Quarterly Meeting. The meetings alternated between Christiana Bridge and Stanton. The Christiana Bridge meetings were held in the home of Hannah Lewden, which is still standing on the easterly side of Christiana Creek a short distance from the bridge. The Stanton meetings were held at Marshall's Mill. These meetings continued until 178 when the White Clay Creek Meeting at Stanton was established by permission of the Chester Quarterly Meeting.

STANTON FRIENDS' MEETING. In June, 1687, some of the settlers aroun White Clay Creek petitioned the New Castle Monthly Meeting for permissio to hold a weekly meeting at "Whitely Creek." This was granted and a meeting was set up. It was laid down Feb. 7, 1688, the members transferred to the New Castle Meeting.

In 1772, meetings for worship were held in Marshall's Mill, Stanton, in conjunction with Christiana Meeting. In 1779, a former school-house was secured for the meetings. On June 13, 1779, a site for a burying-ground and upon which to build a Meeting House was leased from Thomas Stapler by Robert Johnson, Robert Philips, Joseph Chambers, Wm. Wollaston and Wm. Byrnes, trustees. The yearly rental of pepper corn was to be paid on June 13, each year, forever, if demanded. The trustees were also required to keep the fences in repair.

White Clay Creek Meeting was established in 1781, by the consent of the Chester Quarterly Meeting. In 1784, they were permitted to hold Preparative Meetings. In 1803, a Meeting House was built and the name was changed to Stanton Meeting at the request of the members. The brick Meeting House was built in 1873. In 1891, the Preparative Meeting and the mid-week Meeting were laid down. In 1894, the time of meeting was changed to 10.30 A.M. The Meeting was laid down in 1921. Since that time the building has been used for community meetings, including Grange meetings. The burying-ground is still in use. There are two tiny headstones close to the Meeting House dated 1823 and 1827. The oldest inscribed tombstone is that of Susanna Jones who died in 1835.

I have kept quite busy this winter going through newspaper files in Wilmington, Newark, Smyrna and Dover from the year 1845 to the present time. I have found a large number of facts relating to churches. I hope you are well and like myself, I am sure that you are looking forward to the coming spring. Sincerely,

Frank R. Zebley.

F I S H I N G C R E E K

H A L F - Y E A R

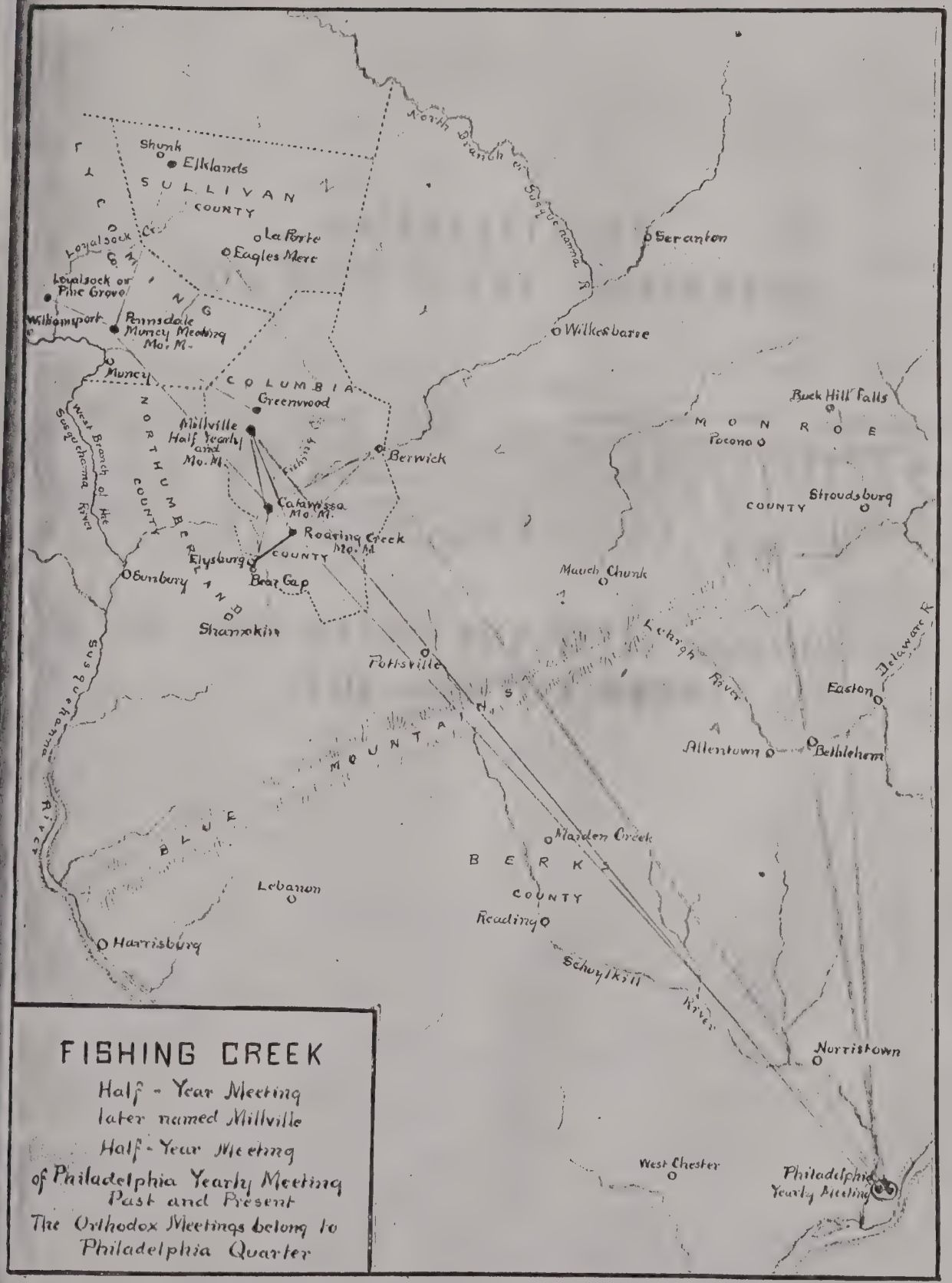
M E E T I N G

of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

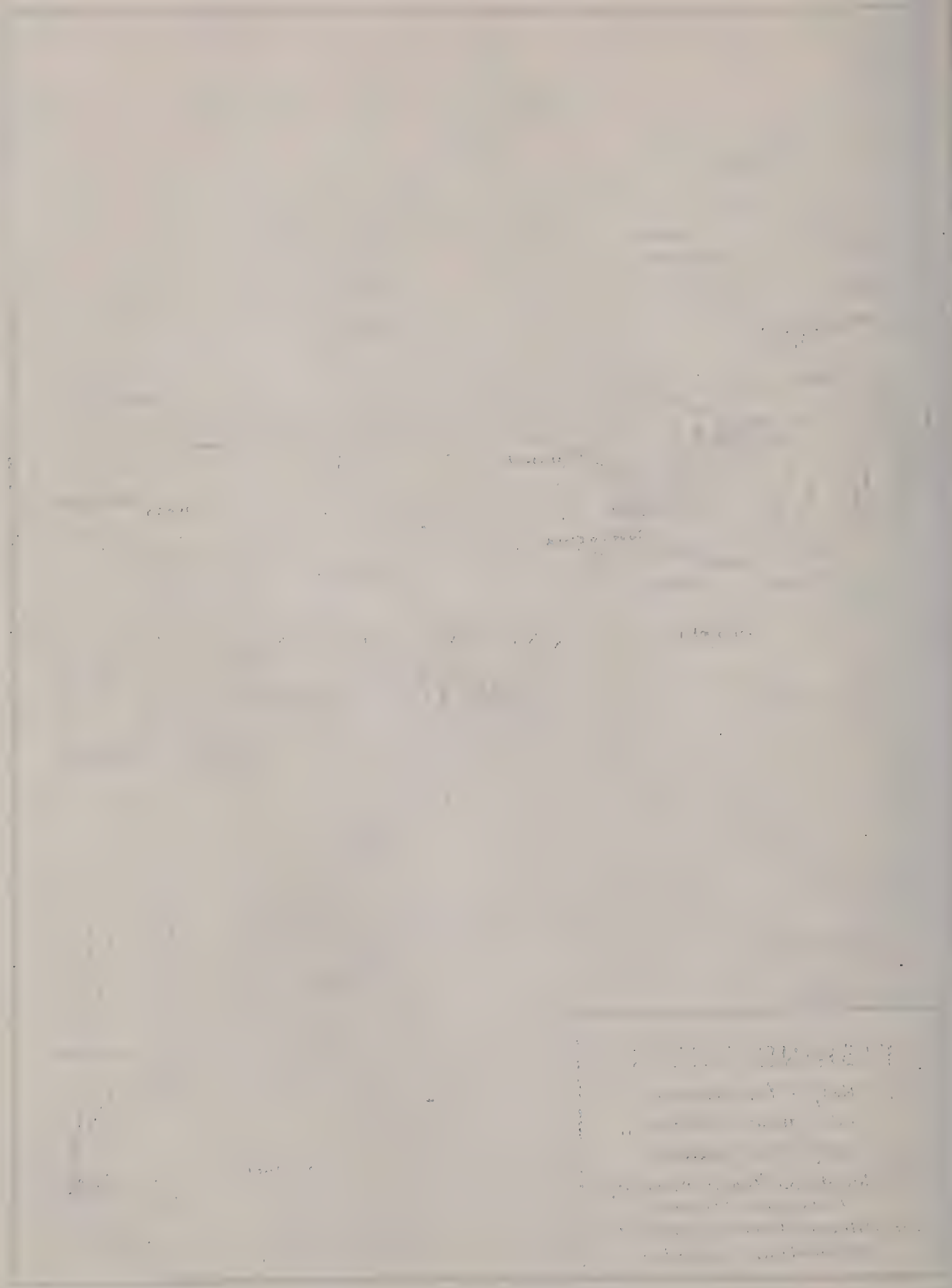
of the

Society of Friends



FISHING CREEK

Half-Year Meeting
later named Millville
Half-Year Meeting
of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Past and Present
The Orthodox Meetings belong to
Philadelphia Quarter



FISHING CREEK HALF-YEAR.

****

The Meetings of the Society of Friends forming the Fishing Creek Half-Yearly Meeting of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, were formerly a part of the Philadelphia Quarter, and, in the Arch Street or Orthodox branch, they still continue in that Quarter in 1937. A few years after the "Separation" of 1827, Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting in 1833 recorded this minute:-

"We propose to the consideration of Muncy Friends the establishment of a Half-Year Meeting, to be held at Fishing Creek; and to be composed of Friends of that meeting and Roaring Creek," &c. -(Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting.)

This movement claimed the attention of the Yearly Meeting which in 1834 granted the request of those isolated Friends in Columbia County, Pa., and its neighborhoon.

"That most of their number have attended said Monthly Meetings, and some of them have visited all the particular Meetings constituting them, since last year. On deliberate consideration, and with feelings of tenderness towards Friends of those meetings, we unite in proposing that their request be granted, and the said Half-Year Meeting established; at present under the care of a committee of the Yearly Meeting, and that it be called and known by the name of Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting, &c.

"Which being read, was united with; and Women's Meeting also uniting therewith, a committee was appointed, " &c. -(Yearly Meeting.)
-From Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism."

Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting consisted of three Monthly Meetings and a few subordinate Preparative or Indulged Meetings.

1. Catawissa Monthly Meeting established.....1796.
2. Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting established....1799.
3. Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting established....1814.

Catawissa Monthly Meeting was laid down in 1807, but later was merged into Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting in 1814. Until 1856 Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting was known as Muncy Monthly Meeting in the Hicksite branch, the Meeting in Lycoming County, known then and still called Muncy Meeting, remaining undivided in the Arch Street or Orthodox Yearly Meeting.

The name "Fishing Creek" was retained by both the Monthly and the Half-Year Meetings of Race Street Friends, holding their meetings at Millville, Columbia County, Pa., until 1919, when the familiar name of Millville was adopted by both meetings. Since that year this section of the Yearly Meeting is known as the Half Yearly Meeting of Friends held at Millville, Pa.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
or near the territory of
F I S H I N G C R E E K H A L F - Y E A R
in the Past and Present.

---

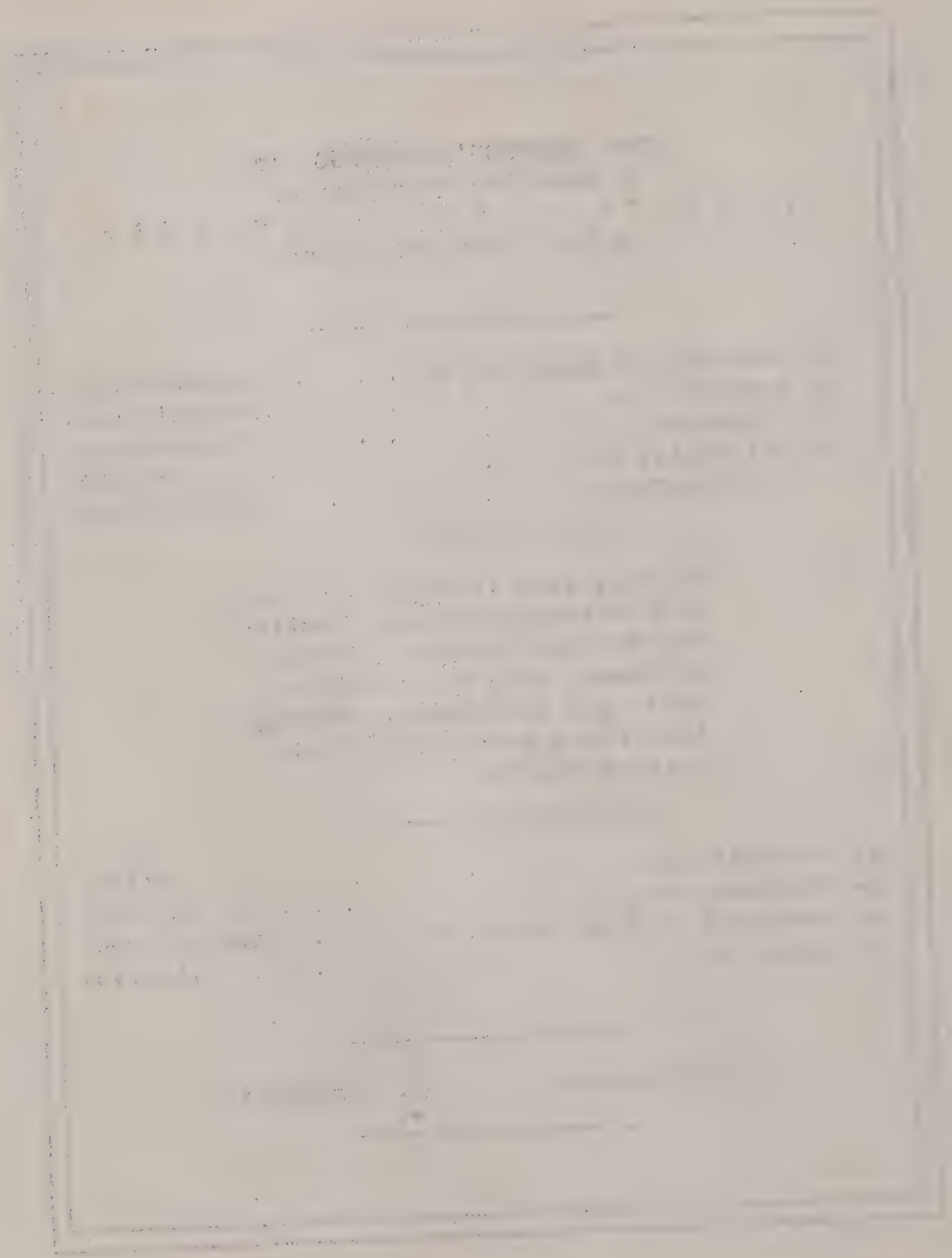
1. Bear Gap or Shamokin, H. . . . . .Discontinued..
2. Berwick, H.. . . . . .Discontinued.
3. Catawissa, H.. . . . . .Discontinued.
4. Millville, H.. . . . . .Active.
5. Roaring Creek, H.. . . . . .Discontinued.

In this same isolated section of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting the Orthodox Monthly Meeting of Muncy, with its constituents, are considered, although they are a part of the Philadelphia Quarter.

---

1. Elklands, O. . . . . .Active.
2. Greenwood, O.. . . . . .Active.
3. Loyalsock or Pine Grove, O.. . . . .Discontinued.
4. Muncy, O.. . . . . .Active.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.





Millville Meeting House

MILLVILLE HALF-YEARLY MEETING, formerly FISHING CREEK HALF-YEAR, is represented only by the Hicksite Branch of Friends. The semi-annual meeting, corresponding to the Quarterly Meeting, is held on the first First-day in Sixth Month (June) and in Twelfth Month (December) always at the Meeting House in Millville, Columbia County, Pa.



BEAR GAP.

Meeting first called.....Shamokin.
Meeting established.....1840.
Meeting House built about.....1844.
Name changed to Bear Gap.....1884.
Meeting discontinued.....
Meeting House demolished.....1932.
Location.....Elysburg, Pa.

****

Bear Gap, which in the earlier period of its history was called Shamokin, was an Indulged Meeting belonging to Fishing Creek Half-Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends. The following minute from Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting, made in 1840, tells of its establishment under that Monthly Meeting:-

"Shamokin Friends request an Indulged Meeting for worship, to be held on the first day of the week, in a school-house near Asa T. Johns, for the ensuing six months; which request the meeting unites with, and appoints Benjamin Sharpless and William Thomas a committee to attend the opening of the said meeting. Women's Meeting concurring, appoints Mary Ellis and Sarah Hughes to join the committee of men Friends." -From "A Retrospect of Early Quakerism" by Ezra Michener.

In the minutes of Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting now preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., in 1938, the following references to Shamokin, later called Bear Gap, Meeting, are to be found:-

"Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting held at Cattawifsa 10th mo. 14, 1840. A request from Shamokin friends requesting an indulged meeting for worship to be held on the first day of the week in a School house near Asa. T. John for the ensuing Six months which request the meeting Unites with and appoints Benjamin Sharplefs and William Thomas as a committee to attend the Opening of said meeting on the Second first day in the Eleventh month next at the Eleventh hour of the day— Women friends concurring and appoints Mary Ellis and Sarah Hughes to Join the committee of men friends — This committee is to have the Oversight of said Meeting and report to this meeting occasionally as way may open— "

"Roaring Creek Monthly meeting held at Cattawifsa 4 mo 13th 1842 Shamokin friends renews the request for to have their meeting another year from next Monthly Meeting Upon Consideration of which this meeting Unites and extends the privilege to the time requested and Benjamin Sharplefs and William Thomas are appointed to take an Oversight thereof."

"Roaring Creek Monthly meeting held at Cattawifsa 12th mo. 14th 1842 Shamokin friends requests the privilege of holding a mid week meeting on the fifth day of the week at the house of Perry Johns Elida Johns and Asa T. Johns in rotation excepting the week of the Monthly & half years meeting, which was United with and they left at liberty to hold the same, to commence at the house of Perry John on the fifth day following the half years meeting at the Eleventh hour "

"Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting held 11th mo 15th 1843 This meeting being informed that Shamokin friends labor under such inconvenience in

consequence of not having a suitable place to meet at: This meeting appoints Mahlon Hicks Elida John Samuel Hampton Abeshai Thomas, Perry John Judah Charrington Hiram John and Asa T. John to afsist Said friends in Selecting a Suitable place for a Meeting house &c &c and report their service therein to our next meeting."

"Roaring Creek monthly meeting 12th mo. 13th 1843 The committee appointed at our last on the request of Shamokin friends made the following report which was united with by both men and women friends and Perry John Elida John and Hiram John is appointed trustees to have a title executed to them in trust for the Society of Friends—

"To the Monthly meeting— Part of the committee appointed at our last to afsist Shamokin friends in Selecting a Suitable place to erect a meeting house &c &c Report that having twice met and after due consideration and enter change of Sentiments, the would recommend accepting of the offer made by Asa T. John of one acre of ground he will deed for the use of a grave yard & meeting house reserving Sixty perches thereof until needed by the meeting Signed on behalf of said Committee 12mo 12th 1845

Judah Charrington — Abishai Thomas
Mahlon Hicks — Emily Thomas
Asa T. John— "

"Roaring creek M Meeting held at Cattawifsa 4th mo. 16-1845 This meeting being informed that Shamokin friends have conferred together, and are United in Sentiment that the time has arrived for to establish Shamokin Meeting: Upon consideration of the subject the meeting appoints Benjamin Sharplefs, William Thomas Reuben John, Joseph Filkington and Mahlon Hicks to attend said Meeting and report their Judgment therein to our next meeting— "

"Roaring Creek Monthly meeting held 9th mo 10 1845 The committee appointed on the Subject brought up from Shamokin, Report that they attended the Opening of the meeting, which was held to their Satisfaction "

The small blank book in which the records of Shamokin Preparative Meeting were kept is preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. In it there are only a few brief entries, beginning in 1854 and closing in 1859. Those entries, however, it is observed are recorded in the same book with Catawissa and Roaring Creek Preparative Meeting. Catawissa's Preparative Meeting's minutes began 5th mo. 23, 1801 with a proposal of settling a Preparative Meeting at Catawissa together with Roaring Creek. The minutes of these two Preparative Meetings from 1801 to 1815 were kept in the same book, as they held their meetings alternately with each other. A very few of Shamokin's Preparative Meeting are in the same book, and between the two sets of records is this note:-

"This Book came into my hands in 1st month 1858 it having been in the hands of Perry John for a length of time and it not being thought necessary to keep a record reagular of the transactions of the preparative meeting.- John Kester Clerk "

"At Shamokin Preparative Meeting held 12mo 10th 1857 it was thought best to keep some acount of some of the bisniss. transacted in Preparative Meetings I find some old minutes not recorded they were kept on in regular order untill the 11th of 11th month 1823."

"At Shamokin Preparative Meeting held 7th of 9th month 1854 The following named friends are apointed to select and employ a suitable person as gravedigger viz— Perry John & Abia John as a comitee "

"At Shamokin Preparative Meeting held 11th of 1st Month 1855 Abia John on behalf of the commitee Reports that he has agreed with John Kester as grave Digger at $1.50cts per grave with which this meeting unites."

"At Shamokin Preparative held the 9th Month 1856 one of the overseers informs this meeting that Abia C John is charge with Fornication & basterdy "

"The Shamokin Preparative meeting Held 3rd mo th 10th 1859 The name of William Thomas was preposed as preparativ meeting Clerk with which this meeting unites Asn he is accordingly appointed to that Service

William Thomas Clar "

"At Shamokin Preparative Meeting held 11mo 10th 1859 the Meeting apoints Abiah John and William Thomas Appointted a committee to employ a porson to bild Fire and taike Care of the Meeting House for the insuing yeare "

NOTE. The above is the complete record of the Shamokin Meeting as it appears in the book indicated. Very possible another record was kept elsewhere.

Louisa J. Roberts, a minister of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, visited Bear Gap in 1886 and wrote of her visit as here quoted from the pages of the Friends' Intelligencer, Seventh Month 24, 1886:-

"Bear Gap Meeting is a few miles southwest of Roaring Creek. The house is still smaller and not so well preserved. An old deserted schoolhouse is on the grounds. It was the place of meeting before the log meeting-house was built; a graveyard is enclosed, but the meeting-house is in a grove and pleasantly situated. No regular meeting is held, now, in these houses, and an appointed meeting at either draws together a large concourse of people. It would be very helpful to the few who yet retain their membership with Friends, if their isolated condition could awaken a sufficient interest in our Yearly Meeting, in their behalf, to lead to the appointment of meetings once in three months, at which one public friend and one or two companions would always be present. They need the spoken word."

Again in the Friends' Intelligencer, Fourth Month 4, 1896, another notice of Bear Gap appeared:- "Bear Gap (formerly called Shamokin) Meeting was established in 1840, at the house of Asa T. Johns, but a nice frame house was afterwards built and it is in good condition, though seldom used, as the meeting is held at the house of William U. John. The meeting-house is five miles from Paxinos, and three from W. U. John's, and is reached by either the Reading or Pennsylvania railroads."

Under date of Twelfth Month 8, 1906, the Friends' Intelligencer issued still another article about Bear Gap, written by "G. J." (Griffith John):- "The Friends' meeting house near Bear Gap [Northumberland County, Pa., in the limits of Fishing Creek Half-Yearly Meeting], stands on high ground, in a nook bordered by woodland, with an outlook over field and hilltop, bounded in the distance by mountain view. The beauty of the spot is attractive, while the varied depressions and elevations of the landscape lend an additional charm. For some years no regular Friends' meeting has been held in the house, whose doors once swung to the en-

trance and exit of the little company who were wont to assemble within its walls. The forms and faces, the lives and labors of these Friends who have passed into the great beyond, are frequently brought before our mental view with strong impression, and connect themselves with pleasing memories. When the membership was reduced to a single family, it became impracticable to hold meetings in the meeting house; so since that time the meetings have been continued at the home of Griffith and William U. John. In the early part of last summer (1906) the needs of the community in the vicinity of the meeting house, led to an application to us Friends, for its use by those who wished to conduct a union Sunday School. Those interested in the movement are of the most part Lutherans and Methodists. The privilege being granted, a flourishing school has been the result, which they have named Friends' Grove Union Sunday School. There is a surprising interest manifested. Parents and children alike take part. Their sincerity, their earnestness, their willingness to shoulder all the burdens to be carried in conducting the school, is quite inspiring. Their solicitation that we Friends here assist them in their work, has to a certain extent been complied with, and William U. John, at their request, frequently addresses them on religious subjects....Besides this favor deepened their respect and feeling for Friends, and in consequence a desire was often expressed that a ministering Friend be invited to hold a meeting among them. Joel Borton, in response to the invitation, feeling a freedom to be with us on the 25th of Eleventh month, came on agreeably to appointment. He attended the school, and at the close of the exercises delivered a discourse on temperance. He then explained our custom of waiting upon the Lord in silence. At the conclusion of his remarks those present, including the school and visitors, making a house full, fell into a thoughtful reverent attitude, quite unusual among those unacquainted with our ways."

In the Friends' Intelligencer, Third Month 16, 1907, Eleanor Wood, an active worker in Friends' religious services, wrote about "Roaring Creek." But it is proper to rectify a mistake she made in writing the article, by noticing that both her descriptions and the domestic and religious circumstances detailed in the paper are distinctly applicable to Bear Gap, and not to Roaring Creek. The valley view at the latter named locality is scarcely noticeable, and not in the direction of Bear Gap at all. The personal visit of the compiler of these historical notes to Roaring Creek on April 29, 1932, proved the inaccuracy of the scenic picture as applied to Roaring Creek, and Griffith John's account of the Union Sunday School at Bear Gap, confirms the error of the history. But this article is well worth preservation for its apt association with Bear Gap.

"Roaring Creek meeting house stands on a hill looking out over one of the deep valleys that lies between the mountain ridges in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. On a wintry day the view across in the direction of Bear Gap, seems bare and wild enough to make one look for faces of Indians to peep out of the brush. The meeting house is a quaint little wooden structure set up among the trees. In days gone by quite a company of Friends used to drive from their farms to attend this meeting, but now there is only one Friends' family left in the immediate neighborhood. They are the 'Last of the Mohicans', as one of them pleasantly said. But even this little group— a father and two daughters, one of whom is away most of the time since she teaches school over the mount-

ains in a little Dutch community; and an uncle and brother, who is crippled so that he cannot get about as much as he would like, but who has made up what he has been deprived of in some directions by the companionship of the masterpieces of ancient literature, having learned Latin and Greek by himself— even this little group are not a despairing group. They are earnest in their belief in Friends' principles and have held a meeting every First-day at eleven o'clock, part of the time in their home. But they are anxious to make the meeting house like a place in the community life and this winter, at the request of some of the neighborhood, a Union Sabbath School has been held in the meeting house. One of the Friends is superintendent, and the other two, teachers, but the teachers were chosen by ballot by the classes. The people came into the Sabbath school in good numbers and a very warm feeling of friendliness seems to prevail. It rather looks as though the way might open for holding a Friends' meeting either after or before the Sabbath school as some have expressed the belief that it would help the school. If any Friends are near this neighborhood they would find it a most interesting place to visit and the people of the neighborhood would come into any meetings. Paxinos on the Shamokin branch of the Reading is the nearest station. W. U. John is the Friend with whom to communicate."

Bear Gap is located on the South Branch of Roaring Creek, northeast of Shamokin, in the southeastern part of Ralpho Township of Northumberland County, Pa. In Herbert C. Bell's "History of Northumberland County," 1891, is this brief mention of Bear Gap:- "The Society of Friends has been represented in Ralpho township since its first settlement, but no local meeting was organized until 1840, when, through the efforts of Elida and Perry John, a number of Friends residing in this locality and formerly connected with the meetings at Catawissa and Roaring Creek were separately constituted. A school-house and subsequently Krickbaum's mill were used as places of worship until the present brick meeting house was erected." (Here is an error of statement for the house was not built of bricks.)

This meeting retained its original name of Shamokin until 1884. It was reported to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in the Spring of 1885 that the name had been changed to Bear Gap.

A visit to Bear Gap Meeting House, April 29, 1932, impressed the mind of the compiler of these historical notes strongly with the simple sad statement, "The Meeting is forever closed." The shutters were tightly shut, the doors locked, the steps at their entrance crumbling, while the dry weatherboards have attracted the insects and busy carpenter wasps have worked holes in the knots and corners and still fly about the place, the only creatures with life around it. In front, by the roadside is a fine large noble oak, a reminiscence, as it were, of the forest and the days of the past when the worshipers assembled within the Meeting House; but on either side stands the lifeless trunks, with naked branches, of two chestnut trees that have given up to the ravages of time and blight.

There are other signs of death about, for a step to the right of the little gray House leads to the tiny Burial Ground, where rest the mortal remains of several members of the John and Thomas families, once the upholders of Shamokin Meeting. In the upper part of the little cemetery are the graves of Perry John, his wife, Rebecca, and others of

his close kinship. The headstone of one of these graves records,- "Perry John. Mar. 28, 1815 Sep. 5, 1895 Aged 80 Yrs." Another states,- "Rebecca Wife of Perry John Died 6mo. 3d, 1887, Aged 79 yrs. 4m. & 13d." There are but seventeen marked graves in the yard.

The site of Bear Gap Meeting House is a pretty spot, although somewhat run wild, for just through the shrubbery is a vista of valley scenery to the right of the graveyard. But even this is surpassed by the charming view in front of the Meeting House, where the wide valley is seen stretching for miles in the distance, a pleasing panorama of cultivated farms and forest covered hillsides. The Friends who selected the location of Bear Gap Meeting House chose a most beautiful spot commanding a vast extent of mountain and valley, and those who rest from their earthly labors in this little cemetery are in the midst of natural beauty in the deserted woodland nook on the top of the mountain. However, the fiat of fate has reached this Meeting House, for it has been doomed to removal from the spot. There are no Friends living near it, and only one man, William E. John, in the village of Elysburg, three miles away, who has any interest in its preservation. The compiler of these notes took a number of photographs of the House and its environment on April 29, 1932, presumably the last pictures obtained of the building, for on that date directions were given to have the Meeting House demolished.

BERWICK.

Meeting organized before.....1799.
Meeting House built.....1800.
Meeting established.....1801.
Preparative Meeting established about....1850.
Meeting discontinued.....1868.
Location.....Berwick, Pa.

****

Briar Creek Township in which the Friends' Meeting called Berwick was located, is in the eastern part of Columbia County, Pa., with its southern boundary on the Susquehannah River. Berwick, the town, is situated on the river close to the border of Luzerne County. Berwick was a Preparative Meeting belonging to Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting in Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting and of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Regarding the establishment of the meeting at Berwick, Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism," merely states:-

"In the year 1800 the same authority, (Catawissa Monthly Meeting) in like manner, indulged a meeting at the house of Andrew Shiner, on the first day of the week."

A somewhat more detailed account is given in J. H. Battle's "History of Columbia County," 1887, as follows:- "The various religious bodies were early represented in Briar Creek township. The Friends were the

first to erect a house of worship. October 21, 1799, the ground was purchased upon which the brick structure that succeeded it is situated. The following entry appears in the minutes of Catawissa monthly meeting, November 11, 1800: 'Friends of Berwick laid before the meeting in a serious manner, in writing signed by Aquilla Starr, a request for the privilege of holding a meeting for divine service on the first day of the week at the eleventh hour.' April 25, 1801, the request was favorably considered but the meeting thus established has long since been discontinued. Evan Owen, Josiah Stackhouse, Andrew Shiner, William Rittenhouse, Joseph Pilkington and Joseph Eck were prominently identified with the affairs of this meeting."

The same history also makes note that "A meeting was also established in 1800 at Berwick, which continued with gradually diminishing strength until 1865, when it ceased to have an existence."

However, from the following several reports made to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting by Fishing Creek Half Year's Meeting, it is shown that Berwick really continued after 1865, though doubtless in a very weak condition:-

In 1850.— "Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting informs, that it has been concluded that Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting be held hereafter as follows, to wit; At Roaring Creek in the first month, Catawissa in the second month, Berwick in the third, and Shamokin in the fourth month, and so on alternately.....A Preparative Meeting has been established at Berwick, to be held on the fifth day preceding the Monthly Meeting, at the hour that Berwick Meeting is usually held. There has also been a Preparative Meeting established at Shamokin, to be composed of the members composing that particular Meeting, to be held on fifth day preceding the Monthly Meeting, at the hour that Shamokin Meeting is usually held."

1864.— "Meetings reported at Berwick at 7 o'clock on evening of the day of their Monthly Meeting in Eleventh Month."

1866.— "Fishing Creek, reported that the Circular Meeting at Berwick is changed from 7 o'clock in the evening of Fourth day in Eleventh month, to the first day following at 11o'clock."

1867.— "The time of holding Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting at Berwick, in the Eleventh month, has been changed from the usual time to the Seventh-day following, at 2 o'clock P.M."

1868.— "Fishing Creek reported Berwick Mid-week and Preparative Meeting have been laid down."

A visit to Berwick, April 29, 1932, by the compiler of these historical notes, in search of traces of the Quaker atmosphere of a century ago proves the quest to be much in the order of searching for the lost needle in the stack of hay. Berwick is a fine large town on the Susquehanna River, opposite the thriving town of Nescopeck. The Friends' Meeting House of former years is gone, but its location is remembered to have been on Second Street at Mulberry, its site being now occupied by the handsome residence of Judge Evans. There is report of there having been a Burial Ground belonging to Friends at Berwick, a very plausible assertion, for the Meeting existed more than half a century, but there now seems to be no positive notion of its location. There is a large cemetery a couple of blocks away, on Mulberry Street, which may probably have developed from the early burial place of the Friends. On First Street, opposite Odd Fellows Hall, is an old frame house that was erect-

ed by Robert Brown, an early settler, evidently a Quaker, which boasts of considerable age, one person thought it the oldest building in the town. It has no beauty and attracts only by reason of its antiquity. The river still flows between the picturesque hills at Berwick, just as it did in the days of the Quaker pioneers and yet even it may look very different from what it did a hundred years ago. Berwick's first school was opened by Isaac Holoway in 1800 in the Friends' Meeting House, and, until 1837, this and the Market House were the only buildings used for school purposes.

In 6th Mo., 1841, when Sarah Hunt, then Sarah Underwood, visited Berwick, she wrote in her journal:- "The meeting here was very large, not more than two-thirds of the people could get in the house. The subject of a free gospel ministry was largely dwelt upon, and listened to by an attentive audience." And yet, thirty years later and Berwick Meeting was practically a meeting of the past.

CATAWISSA.

Meeting organized about	1775.
Meeting "dropt"	1780.
Meeting re-organized	1787.
Meeting House built	
Monthly Meeting established	1796.
Monthly Meeting laid down	1808.
Merged into Roaring Creek	1814.
Meeting discontinued	1856.
Meeting House re-opened about	1890.
Meeting finally closed	1929.
Location	Catawissa, Pa.

****

Catawissa's history in the record of Friends' Meetings is unique. It is old and its Meeting House, the only one the meeting ever had, is a log structure and still exists. An outline of the early story of Catawissa was given by "L. J. R." (Louisa J. Roberts) in the Friends' Intelligencer Seventh Mo. 24, 1886:-

"During a recent visit to the members of Fishing Creek Half Yearly Meeting who reside within the limits of Roaring Creek and Bear Gap Meetings, I came across the minute book used by Catawissa Monthly Meeting from the date of the application for the same, Eleventh month, 1795. Prior to this a meeting was held there by the indulgence of Exeter Monthly Meeting. Before 1770 the place was a wilderness. The earliest date given to the settlement of Friends is 1787, when the town was laid out, and a beautiful shady knoll selected for the site of the meeting-house, which was built the same year. It is of hewn logs, and is surrounded by ample

grounds. The house is in good repair, but has had no improvements since it was built. The same straight-backed seats, with cushions that are no longer soft or inviting, accommodate the worshipers, and the small windows suggest that the cold was more to be dreaded than the heat in those early times. It may be said to the credit of the new settlement that the first consideration after their families were provided for was the maintainance of public worship. Friends were concerned to settle near each other for this purpose, and that schools might be opened to meet the educational needs of their children, hence the school-house and the meeting-house usually stood within the same enclosure....The spirit of emigration soon invaded the meeting. Under date of Tenth month 27, 1804, Thomas Hillborn and family were granted a certificate to Pelham Monthly Meeting, Upper Canada. One family after another left the neighborhood, some going to Ohio and others farther west, and the meeting dwindled away till there were but few left. The Monthly Meeting was laid down in 1808, and Muncy became for a time the Monthly Meeting. Subsequently, (1814), Catawissa and Roaring Creek, in conjunction with Berwick, formed a Monthly Meeting."

In 1853 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting made a minute to the effect that "Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting informs that Catawissa Mid-week Meeting has been laid down," and again in 1856, "Catawissa Particular Meeting has been laid down."

Once again Catawissa's story was told in the Friends' Intelligencer, Fourth Mo. 4, 1896, when it was stated:- "In Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting are four meeting houses, but no recorded ministers. Five Friends sometimes have somewhat to communicate. The Half-Year Meeting was established in 1834 by the detachment of Roaring Creek and Muncy monthly meeting from Philadelphia Quarter. By the minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting we find that Fifth month 31, 1775, request was made in behalf of a few Friends residing on Catawissa Creek, in Northumberland county, for the privilege of holding a meeting for worship on First-day, and Joseph Penrose, Samuel Embree, Samuel Lee, John Hatton, Mordecai Lee, and Isaac Potts were appointed to visit and sit with them, and report their sense of the request. Tenth month 4, they reported in favor of granting it till the spring meeting, at which period it was continued six months longer and so on. In 1796 Catawissa Monthly Meeting was established, to include the members of the several meetings of Roaring Creek, Catawissa, Fishing Creek, and Muncy. The removal of many of their members prompted the merging of Catawissa Monthly Meeting into that of Muncy, in 1807, but in 1814 Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting was set up, comprised of Roaring Creek and Catawissa Preparative Meetings. Berwick Meeting, indulged in 1800, belonged to the last named.

"Catawissa meeting-house is built of logs, and is in the town of that name, which is reached by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. It is now used for the monthly meeting in Sixth month, on Third-day before the Half-Year's Meeting. This meeting was laid down, but lately a couple of Friends, one of them but recently a member, meet there (in the meeting-house) on First-days, thus setting an example worthy of imitation in other localities where Friends are few in number. Address Mary Emma Walter, Catawissa, Pa."

This re-opening the closed Meeting House at Catawissa has led to the religious romance of Mary Emma Walter's lone attendance, week after week and year after year, in the little log Meeting House of the town of

Catawissa on the banks of the Susquehanna River in Columbia County, Pa. Arabella Carter of Philadelphia wrote an account of the circumstance for the Philadelphia "North American" in 1909, from which the Friends' Intelligencer, Tenth Mo. 30, 1909, reissued the article, at least in substance, saying:- "The article tells us that the house was built of logs in 1774. The board shutters and window frames fit as closely as do those of more recent times. The window in the back of the house is exactly in the middle, so that half of it is on either side of the partition dividing the men from the women. The benches were taken from an rarlier house built perhaps as far back as 1740. The sheet iron stove stands on a brick and mortar foundation.- Soon after moving into the neighborhood Mary Emma Walter attended Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and there learned that Catawissa Meeting had been closed for twenty years; when she returned home she felt that it was her duty to open the house and hold meeting in it. She secured the key, had the roof mended, the grounds cleared of weeds and vines, and has since held meetings all alone, except for some chance visitor in the house where in earlier days Elias Hicks, John Comly and other visiting ministers preached to large congregations. Since this renovation notices of 'trespassing forbidden' adorn the massive oaks within the enclosure, and last winter the men of the town nailed a penalty notice on the fence during the absence of the meeting's faithful member. Once a year, in Sixth month, Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting is held here.

"For three summers a non-sectarian men's organization called the 'Brotherhood' has held weekly meetings in the meeting-house yard on First-day afternoons, when the benches are carried out of the house. This organization formerly met in one of the churches, but was requested to vacate when liberal discussion of religious matters became a part of the proceedings. The attendance at these meetings has grown from 78 to 200, nearly 300 names being now on the roll. Many railroad men are among the members, and these erected a footbridge and railing at the entrance of the yard, by way of showing their appreciation of the privilege accorded them. The weekly meetings are attended by prominent men from Catawissa and other points. After the morning meeting is over Mary Emma Walter remains until the four o'clock meeting, and during this interval she has many callers, including ministers of various denominations, the number in one day often ranging from 25 to 50. To quote her own words: 'I talk with hundreds as they come around asking of the way, the truth and the life, and if they begin on points of difference we get on points of unity before long, and find the gospel is the same no matter how we divide in sentiment.'"

Mary Emma Walter continued her lone attendance in Catawissa Meeting House during the passage of years, and again, on Dec. 10, 1923, an article was published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, this time in the Public Ledger, purporting to be a "Special Telegram." It read:-

"Catawissa, Pa., Dec. 9.— A life devoted to the continuance of service in the Friends' Meeting House, where for thirty-three years she has been the sole worshipper on about forty-five Sundays of each year, is being lived by Miss Mary Emma Walter, now in her eighty-second year.

"Since 1758, (error, should read 1774) 148 years ago, members of the Society of Friends have been meeting in the same structure in Catawissa, a building to-day preserved in the same form in which it was built.

"The small log building was the first home of members of the sect in Columbia County and is the oldest place of worship between Sunbury and Wyoming. It is severely plain in appearance and the fittings are plain and simple. All of the wooden furniture— benches, one table and one desk— as well as the partitions which separate the men from the women are hand made and have neither nail nor bolt to hold them together. For the most part the fittings are older than the building in which they are housed. The building had been erected some years when the Exeter (Berks County) meeting of the Society of Friends granted permission to the Catawissa Friends to have their meeting there. The services continued until about 1814 when the meeting house was closed and stood alone and neglected for years. This state of neglect was not to be the final fate of the historic building, however, for in 1890 there came to Catawissa from Elysburg Miss Walter, a member of the sect, who had determined to make the care of the old meeting house and the little cemetery beside it her especial labor of love during the remainder of her days. Her parents are buried in the little cemetery. She cleared away the weeds in the cemetery and cleaned the old building of the accumulation of years. She obtained the aid of other residents of the town and since then it has been maintained in a good state of repair.

"For twenty-five years Miss Walter missed only two Sabbaths in attending services, but this winter, owing to her advanced age, she plans not to venture to the meeting house when the walks are treacherous and the snow deep. Her solemn devotion during all those years, her lonely worship in the old meeting house, has made her more revered as the years have gone by and there is none in Catawissa held in higher esteem nor more greatly loved. She was a daughter of John Walter and Eliza Hicks, and was born near Elysburg September 4, 1841."

In September, 1929, Mary Emma Walter's 88th birthday was celebrated with another newspaper notice. But during the following winter her health declined and on March 24, 1930, she died in the Bloomsburg Hospital. She was buried in the cemetery by the Catawissa Meeting House where she had worshiped so solitary nearly forty years.

The following are a few interesting extracts from the minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting copied by Thomas H. Fawcett of Cheyney, Pa., who, in sending the same to the compiler of these Meeting Sketches, stated:- "I hope these extracts may be of some interest to you. It seems to me that they indicate the meeting house was not built as early as 1787, though probably very soon after that. The building of it is not mentioned at all, and it is first referred to at the time of the establishment of Catawissa Monthly Meeting. I do not know whether the unusual situation mentioned in the minute of 1780 was due to lack of enthusiasm for the Revolution or whether it had some connection with the Connecticut claim to the Wyoming Valley. A minute of 6 mo. 25, 1783, may give a clue to it, in which Job Webb made acknowledgment for going to the Indians at Wyoming 'to enquire whether they intended to let us remain in our Settlement or not,' 'as it furnished Occasion for the people to mistrust we hold a Confederacy with the Indians.'"

5 Mo. 31, 1775. "Request being made to this meeting on behalf of a few friends (who reside near Catawisin-Creek in Northumberland County) for the privilege of holding a meeting for worship on the first day of the week; friends taking the said request into consideration, appoints Joseph Penrose, Samuel Embree, Samuel Lee, John Hulton, Mordecai Lee [illegible]

Isaac Potts to Visit & sit with 'em, and report their sense of the request to next or a future monthly meeting."

7 Mo. 26, 1780. "The Meeting at Catawissen on the Frontiers (held by Permission of this Meeting) hath been lately dropt, some of those who attended being confined in Prison, and others drove from their Habitations by the White Inhabitants,"

4 Mo. 25, 1787. "Maiden Creek representatives inform that William Hughes of Cottowessey had proposed to convey a Lott of Ground to Friends for Use of a Burying place, & other Uses as Friends may see Occasion; Moses Roberts, John Mears, Job Hughes & Thomas Clayton are appointed to enquire into the Circumstances of said Lott and if nothing appears to obstruct, to accept a Deed & Execute a Declaration of Trust for the same and report to next Monthly Meeting."

7 Mo. 25, 1787. "The Meeting being informed sometime ago that Friends near Cottowessey requested the Liberty of holding a Meeting thereaway, on the First-days of the Week; which having been under Consideration of Friends, Samuel Lee, James Iddings, Thomas Wright, Amos Lee, Thomas Lee jur. Isaac Bonsall & Thomas Lightfoot are now appointed to join a Committee of the Women's Meeting in a Visit to Friends at that Place on the Occasion & report their Sense thereof to next or a future Mtg. as way may open."

10 Mo. 31, 1787. "We the Committee appointed to visit Friends near Cottowessey respecting their Request for Liberty to hold a Meeting thereaway have attended to the Service; and on Consideration of their Circumstances and present scattered Situation are of the Mind it may be well that they be allowed to hold a Meeting on the First-day of the Week, alternately at the House in which Job Hughes now resides near Cottowessey & at the House of Richard Penrose at Roaring Creek untill the next General Spring Meeting and from our present Prospect are united in Sentiment that it will not tend to the Promotion of the Cause of Truth, that it should continue to be held in different Places longer than the present approaching Winter Season, but that Friends may be advised to consider of some one Place as commodious to the Settlement of Friends thereaway as may be."

3 Mo. 25, 1789. "There appearing such Difficulties attendant on the Procurment of a proper & satisfactory Title for the Lott of Ground at Cottowessey proposed for a School house & Burying Ground, that the Meeting thinks best not to take further Trouble about it."

3 Mo. 24, 1790. "We of the Committee sometime past appointed to superintend the Meeting of Cottowessey & Roaring Creek have met, & after a time of Conference on the Subject, agree to report, That we think it right that Friends there be allowed to hold their said Meeting as usual; except that we are united in sentiment that it may be best, they hereafter meet at some suitable Place between Susquehanna & Cottowessey, & not alternately as heretofore."

3 Mo. 30, 1791. "Friends at Cottowessey & Roaringcreek request Liberty to hold their First day meetings alternately at Cottowessey & Roaring creek; and a Week day meeting at Cottowessey."

The liberty of holding a Preparative Meeting was asked for by both Catawissa and Roaring Creek on 8th Mo. 28, 1794. The request was granted on 10th Mo. 29, 1794, and established on 11th Mo. 26, 1794. Just previous to the request for a Preparative Meeting, the following minute was made by Exeter Monthly Meeting;-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting Held there the 30th Day of the 4th mo. 1794 The consideration of the request for the establishment of the meeting at Cottowefsey & Roaring-Creek Coming before the meeting it is agreed to propose to the Quarterly meeting that a firstday & weekday meeting be established at a suitable time at each of the aforesaid places— and it is Directed that an account thereof be forwarded to the next Quarterly Meeting in the report thereto "

In 1932, when the compiler of these notes visited the locality, the Catawissa Meeting House appeared in excellent condition. There are no windows at the front (which faces nearly to the south), but there are two at each end and one at the back, the last mentioned being divided by a quaint partition with the usual door opening from one room to the other. The seats are antique and very primitive in style, some being only slabs with inserted foot posts. Of course in its unused condition, the Meeting House within looks dark and dusty, but the benches are in good order, and the chair, possibly used by Mary Emma Walter, is conspicuous in front of the stiff upright facing benches.

Mary Emma Walter's funeral services were conducted in this Meeting House and some of the Millville Friends who attended, state they were very impressive. A sermon was preached by one of the ministers of Catawissa (not a Friend or Quaker by profession), and a number of Boy Scouts took part, displaying much dignity in holding an American flag beside the casket, transferring it almost imperceptibly from one to another during the entire ceremony. She had long been on very intimate terms with the Boy Scouts and they felt a warm regard for her. She was interred in the Burial Ground in front of the old log House, close to the graves of her parents, but no memorial stone marks the spot as late as April 29, 1932, the day when the compiler of these historic sketches was there.

The good-sized graveyard is separated by a long crumbling stone wall from the Meeting House Yard, and has many memorial stones bearing a variety of family names, among which are Ball, Bitler, Boone, Davis, Ellis, Gearhart, Groover, Guinn, Harder, Hartman, Hughes, John, Keiler, Lashell, Linvill, Margerum, Mears, Pancoast, Potter and Sharpless.

Catawissa Meeting House and its Burial Ground have become something in the nature of a Quaker shrine, embodying in the antique log House, the surrounding fine large trees, the picturesque stone wall and the many age-worn memorial marbles of varying height and shape, historic memories and sacred reminiscences of a Quaker community of early days.

NOTE. It has been reported that the borough of Catawissa has taken charge of the Friends' Meeting House and Cemetery, at least in part for the property belongs to Millville Half-Year Meeting, and has given attention to the care and up-keep of the place. A second visit to the place by the writer of this note, July 28, 1936, revealed a change. The air of partial neglect apparent in 1932 was entirely gone; the crumbling wall had been neatly repaired, and no misplaced or overturned gravestones were anywhere seen. Everything was in good condition and the grave of Mary Emma Walter was marked with a modest headstone bearing her name with dates of birth and death.

MILLVILLE.

The Meeting originally called Fishing Creek.
Meeting organized as early as.....1795.
Meeting established.....1799.
Monthly Meeting established.....1799.
Meeting House built.....1846.
Name changed to Millville.....1919.
Location.....Millville, Pa.

****

As the early Friends' Meetings almost universally took their names from the townships in which they were located, the name, "Greenwood", should have been, but never was, applied to Millville Meeting, the only active meeting of Hicksite Friends in Columbia County, Pa., in 1929. Millville, the town in which the Meeting House is situated, is on Little Fishing Creek, and the name of the stream, which at the time the meeting was organized was also the name of the township, has been applied to the Meeting during much of its existence. As a Monthly Meeting it was establishhed by the name of Muncy, a designation that was kept until 1855 when it was altered to Fishing Creek, the name which had been applied to the Preparative Meeting since 1799. The following extracts from Monthly Meeting minutes attest to this information:-

1799.- "We, the committee appointed to take the subject of dividing the Monthly Meeting into view, after having, &c., agree to report, that we are united in judgment that it will tend to the general benefit of society among us, that a new Monthly Meeting be established, to be held at Muncy, to be composed of that Preparative Meeting and Fishing Creek, &c. Which, being deliberately considered, is concurred with, and directed to be laid before the Quarterly Meeting, for the advice and concurrence thereof." -(Catawissa Monthly Meeting.)

1799.- "The proposal, brought up from Catawissa Monthly Meeting, to establish a new Monthly Meeting at Muncy, to be composed of the Preparative Meetings of Fishing Creek and Muncy, coming under renewed weighty consideration, is united with, and the following Friends appointed to attend the opening of said meeting, viz.: Arthur Howell, Samuel Smith, Cadwalader Foulke, David Evans, James Jones, Thomas Lee, and John Scarlet, Jr.

Extracted from the minutes.
Peter Barker, 'Clerk at the time.'"

4th Mo. 18, 1855.- "Muncy Monthly Meeting of Women Friends held at Fishing Creek."

6th Mo. 1855.- "Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting of Women Friends held at Millville, &c." -(Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting.)

1856.- "Fishing Creek reports that the name of 'Muncy Monthly Meeting' has been changed to 'Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting, held at Millville.'" -(Yearly Meeting.)

1799.- "At a Quarterly Meeting, held in Philadelphia, the 6th of the fifth month, 1799, the subject brought up from Catawissa, concerning the establishment of a meeting for worship, and a Preparative Meeting, at Fishing Creek, being carefully considered, it is believed it may be safe to concur with the prospect of the Monthly Meeting therein.

Extract from the minutes, Jonathan Evans. Clerk."
-(Catawissa Monthly Meeting.)

1833.- "We propose to the consideration of Muncy Friends the establishment of a Half-Year Meeting, to be held at Fishing Creek; and to be composed of Friends of that meeting and Roaring Creek," &c.
-(Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting.)

"The subject having claimed the attention of the Yearly Meeting, through a committee, they reported:

1834.- "That most of their number have attended said Monthly Meeting, and some of them have visited all the particular Meetings constituting them, since last year. On deliberate consideration, and with feelings of tenderness towards Friends of those meetings, we unite in proposing that their request be granted, and the said Half-Year Meeting established; at present under the care of a committee of the Yearly Meeting, and that it be called and known by the name of Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting, &c.

"Which, being read, was united with; and Women's Meeting also uniting therewith, a committee was appointed," &c. -(Yearly Meeting.)

The foregoing extracts are copied from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism". Michener frequently endeavored to relieve the monotony attached to minutes made by the clerk of a meeting, by substituting an "&c." in the place of the names of persons serving on committees, or other wording which he deemed of lesser importance to the subject he was illustrating.

One more minute made at a much later date, refers to the last alteration of the title of the Half-Year Meeting:-

"12th Mo. 1919.— The name of Fishing Creek Half-Yearly Meeting was changed to Half Yearly Meeting of Friends held at Millville, Pa."

The general outline of the story of Millville Meeting has been related in the "History of Columbia County, Pa.," by J. H. Battle, published in 1887:- "Six denominations of Evangelical Christians are represented in eleven different church organizations. The Society of Friends is first in order of time. A meeting house was built at Millville in 1795, and the indulgence of holding services at this place granted by Exeter (Berks County) monthly meeting. At a meeting of a body similarly constituted at Catawissa, May 21, 1796, Jesse Haines and Jacob Clayton, on behalf of Fishingcreek Friends, requested the continuance of this indulgence. It was granted, and William Ellis, Thomas Ellis and John Hughes were appointed to the supervision of affairs at that point. In 1799, at the instance of Catawissa Friends, the Philadelphia Quarterly established the Muncy monthly meeting, alternate sessions of which were held at Fishingcreek. In 1856 the name was changed to Fishingcreek monthly meeting of Friends, held at Millville. In 1832 Roaringcreek Friends suggested to Philadelphia yearly meeting the propriety of establishing a half-yearly meeting at Millville. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of John Foulk, Amos Basly, Ruth Pyle and Mary Pike, and on their recommendation Roaringcreek and Muncy were united into 'Fishingcreek half-yearly meeting.' October 18, 1834, this body convened for the first time. Thomas G. Rich was appointed clerk. William Watson, James Millard, James Stokes and Benjamin Kester were elected delegates to the ensuing yearly meeting in Philadelphia. In 1845 an effort was made to incorporate Fishingcreek and Centre Chester county into Centre yearly meeting, but this was never effected. Since 1795 it does not appear that Fishingcreek Friends have deviated from an established regularity in their appointments for religious serv-

ices. These have been attended and supported during this period by successive generations of the families by whom they were commenced. A record of this character, unbroken for nearly a century, cannot be claimed by any other religious organization in the county."

In the same county history the story of the educational interests of the Friends at Millville is given:- "With the Quaker settlers of Greenwood, schools and churches received an equal degree of attention. One end of their first meeting house was partitioned from the rest and used exclusively for school purposes. In 1798 Elizabeth Eves instructed the children of the vicinity in this room; Jesse Hains and John Shirely were among the successors.....If the Friends deserve honorable mention in connection with the early schools, much more should their later educational efforts receive favorable comment. In the year 1851 a number of citizens of Millville, influenced by a desire to provide for their children better educational advantages than the public schools could confer, erected a suitable building by their joint efforts and planned an institution known as the Millville High-School. In the following year William Burgess, a man of broad culture and liberal views, was called to the principalship of the school. He opened it in the autumn of 1852 with an enrollment of thirty and continued at its head for twelve years. During this period, although the school as such was a complete success, it became involved to an extent that threatened to result in its permanent suspension. To avert this impending danger, the Greenwood Seminary Company was organized March 30, 1861, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. It assumed the liabilities of the former management; made extensive improvemennts and additions to the buildings, and established the school on a firm financial basis. Professor T. W. Potts, of Chester county, took charge in 1865. July 17, 1866, the property was leased to C. W. Walker. Three years later William Burgess returned and remained until 1872, when he resigned to accept an appointment on an Indian reservation tendered him by President Grant. He was succeeded by R. H. Whitacre. During the winter of 1874-75 Florence Heacock of Benton, conducted the school. March 6, 1875, the trustees leased the property to the Fishing Creek monthly meeting of Friends."

The Friends' School at Millville was kept many years after this, but was finally closed and the building was torn down.

Greenwood Township was set off from Fishing Creek Township in 1799, and the Millville Meeting, having been established as an indulged meeting in 1795, took its name from the original township and retained it until it was altered to Millville, 1919.

Millville Friends' Meeting, known so many years of its more than a century's history as Fishing Creek, built its present Meeting House for worship in 1846, with its front facing the west, at the upper or eastern end of the town, on Main Street. It is a large brick edifice with no date on its walls, unpainted within, as is the case of the Friends' Meeting Houses in general, but the soft satin-finish that time has given to the woodwork has added more to its beauty than the finest paint could give it. There is no upstairs gallery in this building, and the old-time partition with dividing shutters is yet retained. Such was its state when the compiler of these notes visited the locality in April, 1932.

In front of the Meeting House is a spacious yard sloping gently to the westward with numerous fine trees giving shade to the grounds, one

being a grand old oak, evidently a remnant of the primeval forest, towering above its companions. The members of the Millville Meeting are justly proud of their Meeting House and keep it and the premises in the cleanest and best of order. At the back of the House is the old Burial Ground where Friends of the past interred their dead, usually in rows irrespective of kinship, yet keeping families together as much as possible. There are eighteen unmarked fieldstones, several, it is said, being placed at graves of Indians buried there. Not far from the Meeting House are two graves marked in recent years as the resting places of John Eves and his wife, Edith Yeatman Eves, the pioneer settlers at Millville and ancestors of those of the name of Eves now residing in and about the neighborhood. The name of Eves is the one most frequently seen in the graveyard; others are Hartman, Heacock, Heller, Hunter, John, Kester, Masters, Musgrave, Parker, Pilkington, Reece, Rote, Thomas, Weinman and Wilson. Beyond the Friends' Burial Ground is the large Millville Cemetery, in which many members of the Meeting who have purchased family lots there, have been buried.

Nearby the Meeting House, on the opposite side of Main Street, is the place where the Greenwood Seminary used to stand. The building was demolished in 1916 and the Millville Community Hall erected the same year at one corner of the grounds. The fine old trees still shade the grounds as they did in years gone by.

////////////////////////////

ROARING CREEK.

Meeting organized about.....1786.
Meeting House built.....1796.
Monthly Meeting established.....1814.
Meeting discontinued.....1915.
Location.....Slabtown, Pa.

****

Roaring Creek Friends' Meeting, located near Slabtown, a village in very recent years taking the name of the Meeting House, in Locust Township of Columbia County, Pa., to the south or southeastward of Catawissa, was established by permission of Exeter Monthly Meeting sometime near 1786. The story of this Meeting has been told concisely in J. H. Battle's "History of Columbia County, Pa.," 1887, in the following words:-

"The first church-building, as well as the first school-house, was erected by the Quakers. It was built in 1796 on land adjoining their school-building. The Exeter monthly meeting granted them permission to have weekly meetings at least ten years previous; subsequently a preparative meeting was established, which in 1796 became part of Catawissa monthly meeting, and was known as the Roaringcreek preparative. In 1802 Amos Armitage was appointed overseer of this meeting in place of Joseph

Hampton, who had held the office for some time. December 24, 1803, John Hughes and Thomas Linvill were appointed to assist Isaac Wiggins in the care and education of certain poor children of deceased Friends. December 12, 1804, Thomas Penrose succeeded Amos Armitage as overseer.....

"In 1808 the Roaring creek preparative meeting was attached to Muncy, the monthly meeting of Catawissa having been discontinued. In 1814, Muncy Friends having first made the request, the quarterly meeting of the society at Philadelphia established the Roaringcreek monthly meeting. This was a virtual re-establishment of the old Catawissa meeting under a new name, for it embraced Catawissa, Berwick and Roaringcreek, the original territory. Although much reduced in numbers the Friends of the vicinity have held regular meetings in the Roaringcreek meeting-house until a few years since. For ninety years it has been a place of worship. The quiet of the burial-ground, with its crumbling, moss-grown wall, and the quaint appearance of the house itself, suggest thoughts of a people whose peculiar religious ideas and customs were but the expression of a sincere and uncompromising regard for truth and virtue."

The Minute Books of Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The following is a copy of the first and the final minutes recorded by the Monthly Meeting, and one other minute, interesting from its connection with a valued member of Shamokin, later Bear Gap, Meeting:-

"Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting held the 15 Day of the 6th Mo. 1814, agreeably to the establishment thereof by the Quarterly Meeting.- The following minutes which relate to the establishment of this Meeting are directed to be inserted.-

1st. Muncy Monthly-Meeting 4th mo. 21st 1813; Cattawiſsa preparative meeting in Consideration of their great distance from Monthly meeting and the difficulty in attending the same, Requests that a Monthly meeting be established among them which is left under consideration till next month.-

2nd Muncy monthly meeting held at Fishing-Creek 5th mo. 19th 1813. The request from Cattawissa preparative meeting for the establishment of a monthly meeting within the verge thereof being now reviewed in solid consideration it is concluded to appoint a committee to take the Subject under consideration, to which service the following Friends are named viz. Reuben Lundy, Henry Battin, Joseph Battin, Joseph Millard, Chandlee Eves, James Paxson, Jos. Whitacre, Saml. Carpenter, Jno. Kester and William Watson who are requested to attend thereto and report to our next Monthly Meeting.- "

(That committee's report on 6m. 23, 1813, and further consideration on 6th mo. 17, 1813, are also recorded, and then,-)

5th Muncy Monthly meeting held at Fishing Creek 3rd mo. 23rd, 1814 A minute was produced to this meeting from the Quarterly meeting sanctioning the establishment of a monthly meeting to be held at Roaring creek— this meeting appoints Chandlee Eves, Abner Mendenhall, Henry Battin, Reuben Lundy Andw Eves, Aaron Roberts, James Paxson, Saml Carpenter and Thomas Wilson to take the neceſsary steps to forward the opening thereof.-"

"Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting held 1st mo. 12th 1845. Perry John opened in the Meeting a concern that has rested on his mind, to visit those subject to military duty and some others, within the limits of our Half Year Meeting, with which this meeting unites, and he is set at liberty to pursue his prospects. The clerk is directed to furnish him with a copy of this minute."

Last Minute of Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting:- "8mo. At the Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Roaring Creek 8-19-1917 It was the judgment of this Monthly Meeting that the Five Hundred Dollars in our hands be kept & applied to the purpose of caring for our Grave Yards."

Perhaps by reason of its quaintness as well as its interesting historic features, Roaring Creek Meeting House has had frequent mention and attention in the columns of the Friends' Intelligencer. Louisa J. Roberts a prominent and worthy minister of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, visited it in 1886 and wrote:-

"Roaring Creek meeting is directly south of, and some eight miles distant from Catawissa. The house is built of logs and similar to the one at Catawissa, but smaller; it stands in the edge of a fine grove, with the main road passing very near. I learned nothing of the origin of this meeting. In Michener's 'Retrospect of Quakerism', I find that it was made a Monthly Meeting in 1814, at the request of Muncy and was composed of Catawissa and Roaring Creek, which were separated so as to constitute two Preparatives, with Berwick joined to the former."

NOTE. Louisa J. Roberts made a mistake in stating the Meeting House of Roaring Creek as smaller than that at Catawissa. It is larger.

Quoting from Dr. Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we find the following references to Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting:- "At a Quarterly Meeting, held in Philadelphia, the 7th of second month, 1814, in considering the request from Muncy, for establishing a Monthly Meeting to be held at Roaring Creek, and the report of the committee appointed thereon, the meeting was brought into sympathy with Friends in those remote parts, and concluded to grant their request, &c.

Extracted from the minutes. Israel Morris, Clerk."

-(Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting.)

In the Friends' Intelligencer, Fourth Month 4, 1896, ten years after Louisa J. Roberts's visit, another little note appeared:-

"Roaring Creek is ten miles from Catawissa; a stage runs daily from the latter place to Millgrove, which is about one and a half miles from Ruth Anna Kester's, where the usual meeting is held; but the monthly meeting is held in the meeting-house, which is one hundred years old this year."

Again, fourteen years later, Ninth Month 24, 1910, the Friends' Intelligencer published the following article from the pen of G. J. (Griffith John.) — "Roaring Creek Reunion. A bright clear morning, fresh and cool dawned on the 27th, the day of our reunion [annually held at Roaring Creek Meeting House in Columbia Co., Pa.] But the temperature moderated to that degree favorable for and inviting to out-door exertion and travel Enjoying nature's genial mood and smiling appearance, we were soon on the way, crossing the intervening hills and valleys, and in due time reached our destination on the grounds fronting the venerable Meeting House. Though bearing the unmistakable marks of age, it is well preserved and can tell in a mute way its story of the past. Helped by the agency of repair, it has braved the snows, chilling blasts, and inclemencies of one hundred and fourteen winters. In the early days of the republic before Washington had finished his second term of presidency, Friends came here in considerable numbers to worship, giving promise of the long continuance of a prosperous meeting. But after the lapse of ten or twelve years, this promise upon which sanguine hopes were built, was doomed to disap-

pointment. The attraction of better lands and better opportunities in Ohio and the Dominion of Canada for securing a livelihood, drew many Friends to migrate to these localities. The result was a heavy blow to the meeting. And the influence of Friends declined before the influx of Pennsylvania Germans who purchased much of the property in the Valley. But amidst discouragement, a brave remnant held on, Keeping to the meetings at the Meeting House down to 1860. From that date it being impossible to hold the meeting any longer at this place, the interest and persevering effort of a faithful few kept it up at private houses until within the last year (1909) when it was discontinued for the time being.

"These walls once echoed to the preaching of Elias Hicks. Then later in 1828, John Comly came here on a religious mission and before leaving the neighborhood visited his relatives, the Hamptons, there being several families bearing the name. Now, John Hampton is the only one left. From 1848 to 1878 the visits of ministering Friends were more or less regular and frequent."

In 1915 Fishing Creek reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, "Roaring Creek has discontinued all meetings except once a month, and these are held at Roaring Creek except in the Sixth month, when they meet at Catawissa. The next Sixth month series of meetings will be held the 26th, 27th and 28th, instead of the usual time. The change applies to the present year."

To reach the Roaring Creek Meeting House from Catawissa, April 29, 1932, meant a pleasant ride through valley and over hills for some five or six miles, the good improved highways of the present time having very much shortened the former distance by carriage of upwards of eight miles as stated by Louisa J. Roberts. Only a matter of possibly a mile beyond the little village of Slabtown and more than that before reaching Numidia, is the old log Meeting House standing silent and unused close to the roadside, a ragged grove at the front and to the right of it. Just a peep through the trees, or a more open view at the back of the Burial Ground, shows a grand expanse of valley with the mountains beyond. The Meeting House faces the south and despite of its being unused, it is apparently in a good state of preservation, although it has been misused by a neighboring farmer, who, by so doing, roused the indignation of the Millville Half-Year Meeting. The House looks larger than the Catawissa Meeting House, has two doors in front between the windows, and windows at each end, whereas the older house has none in front. North of the Meeting House, and back of it, is the spacious Roaring Creek Burial Ground, inclosed in part by an iron fence and in part by a good stone wall halfway on the west side and a few feet on the north end. It is in good order and among the family names seen are Beaver, Case, Cherrington, Evans, Hampton, Hoagland, Hughes, Kester, Lee, Tietsworth, Myers, Perry, Swisher and Thomas. Some of those interred at Roaring Creek were not members of Friends' religious meeting, but the periwinkle running wild on the bank by the gateway, blooms equally in memory of the Quaker and the nonmember, and the little tufts of Houstonia, appropriately present their little "Quaker Ladies" blossoms here and there within the enclosure, as if suggesting the religious sect resting there.

NOTE. On the occasion of a second visit to Roaring Creek Meeting House on July 28, 1936, the compiler of these records gained admission

to the interior of the building. There was evidence of repairs being made, and the uneven condition of the floor, sunken at the back under the facing benches, showed that repairs were needed. The interior is primitive and quaint. Many of the benches are extremely rude in construction, having heavy slab planking without backs provided for the uncomfortable accommodation of the congregation; and an odd three-legged table for the clerk on one side of the crude dividing partition, was only a companion oddity to another clerk's table secured to the east wall by hinges and buttoned upright when not in service.

At the time of the "Separation" in 1827 in the Society of Friends, due to the teachings of Elias Hicks, with whom many were not in unity, all the meetings in the isolated districts of Columbia and other counties lying between the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River, were constituents of Philadelphia Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. A few years later, in 1833, those meetings following the Hicksite theory, being the Fishing Creek, Catawissa, Roaring Creek and Berwick Meetings, were set apart as Fishing Creek Half-Year Meeting and so continued. Muncy Monthly Meeting, with its subordinate branches, adhered to the Orthodox branch of the Society, made no change, and in 1937 still continues a part of the Philadelphia Quatter of the Yearly Meeting. Being isolated and geographically so near the Fishing Creek Half-Year's territory, the four meetings constitutions Muncy Monthly Meeting, that is, Muncy, Elklands, Greenwood and Pine Grove, formerly called Loyalsock, are taken into consideration in this section of the present story of the Yearly Meeting, on account of their location and their closely allied historical character.

ELKLANDS.

Meeting organized about.....1804.
Meeting established.....1804.
First Meeting House built.....1805.
Preparative Meeting established.....1833.
Second Meeting House built.....1853.
Location near.....Shunk, Pa.

****

Elklands, in Sullivan County, Pa., taking its name from the township of Elkland, is northward from Loyalsock Creek which is between it and Eagles Mere, eighteen miles distant. It is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Muncy Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. It was so scheduled in the "Book of Meetings" for 1858, 1905 and 1928. In the issue of 1905 the following remarks are made concerning it:-

"Elklands, Pennsylvania. Held on First and Fourth days at 11 o'-clock. Elklands, near the northern boundary of Sullivan County, is not on the railroad, but in summer is accessible by carriage eighteen miles from Eaglesmere. Write to W. Y. Warner (in Summer only), or Henry E. Kirk, Eaglesmere, for conveyance.

"The neighborhood is entirely rural; there is no village, nor other place of worship. Usually there is no speaking, and there is no resident minister. In the Second and Seventh months Muncy Monthly Meeting is held here, the latter usually well attended. To call for an appointed Meeting there may be a response of from 30 to 50 Friends, several of these being young people."

In 1928 the Muncy Monthly Meeting meets at Elklands in the Seventh and Tenth Months, the Second Month's meeting being held at Pennsdale. Although in 1928 its meetings, both on First and Fourth-days, are announced to convene at the appointed hour (11o'clock) those meetings, especially during the winter season, are irregular.

Elklands is an old meeting, its present house, located near the western bounds of the township of Elkland, not being the first, for it, dating possibly from 1859, replaced another which formerly stood in the adjoining township of Fox, about two miles further west, near Shunk. The following interesting communication, dated Wheelersville, Pa., 10 Mo. 5, 1930, from Clara M. Wilcox, gives very valuable information:-

"I had hoped to see Charles E. Ecroyd of Muncy and learn if any date was given in the old minutes of the Muncy Monthly Meeting at time of our Meeting House was built. No one here knows the date but it must have been not far from 1859. Our oldest member wrote out for me a little sketch of things she remembered about the Meeting House used before this one was built.....Mother found an old minute in regard to the building of the schoolhouse on the grounds here and I will enclose copy of this, along with certain brief facts in regard to the Meeting House now used by us."

The following are the enclosed "Items" collected by Clara M. Wilcox.

"My memory takes me back to my childhood days when I went with my parents to meeting in a little log house in Fox Township near Shunk. The house was heated with fireplace in one end and stove in the other end. The door had wooden hinges and oh how it squeaked when opened and shut! This meeting house was surrounded by the grounds which is the resting place of our dear departed ancestors. My dear grandmother, Ellen Roberts McCarty, used to walk seven miles to worship in this old Meeting House, often carrying a baby in her arms. Her remains and those of her husband, Joel McCarty rest in the old cemetery.

"But time passed on and a new Meeting House was built in Elkland Township near the boundary line of Fox. I am unable to say how many years since the present house was built but think between 70 and 75 years, and is in a good state of preservation. There was a large meeting at that time and in imagination I yet see the row of plain bonnets in the gallery and several broad brim hats on the other side of the dividing partition. But alas our once large gathering has dwindled to a few members and not a plain bonnet to be seen. A new cemetery has also taken the place of the old one and is already becoming thickly peopled."
-(As given by Elizabeth M. Heess.)

"As Ellen Roberts McCarty was a minister in the first Meeting House so her daughter, Sarah Schill, was in the new one until she was taken from our midst. Since her death there has been no acknowledged minister in our membership.

"Minute.— 'At Elkland Preparative Meeting held 8th Mo. 16th, 1865. The Friends nominated at last meeting to propose the names of persons for a Committee to have charge of a school to be under the care of Elkland Preparative Meeting of Friends, offered the following names, viz: Aaron McCarty, Martha McCarty, Sarah Schill, Caroline Blackburn, Mary E. Wilcox, Eleanor J. Battin, Samuel Battin, and Reuben Battin, who were agreed to by this Meeting and they are accordingly appointed to the service. Taken from the Minutes, Abel H. Blackburn, Clerk for the day."

"The schoolhouse was built during the next year— total expense of house and outbuildings $738.41. Abel Blackburn was the first teacher and was considered the best in the country. The school was discontinued after 1902-03 and the building later sold.

"During the last few years the sheds have been re-roofed, a new iron fence placed around the burying ground, a cement porch all across the front of the Meeting House, and we now have a library in one side which we seldom need since the Meeting is so much smaller. The Meeting House is painted white inside and out."

Bowden's "History of the Society of Friends" states "Meetings were established about 1790, on branches of the Susquehanna at Catawissa, Muncy, and Elklands, and some years after at Stroudsburg, near the Delaware. "

The Meeting House of Elklands was built facing northeast, the southeast end (having no window) being towards the road that extends from Lincoln Falls to Shunk. The situation is a fine one. In front is a goodly-sized open lawn, at the upper end of which the school-house once stood, a few trees on it giving shade to out-door lunches that sometimes are held on special occasions. The neatly kept Burial Ground, wherein every memorial is a granite stone, is at a little distance further back from the Meeting House. The wagon-sheds are at the north-west end of the Meeting House with no space intervening between them. The House is a frame structure presenting an old-fashioned Quaker interior, divided in two departments by a partition having upright sliding shutters on one side of the door and a single shutter on the other side opening laterally as a window shutter does, between the ministers' galleries.

It was a bright warm day, July 26, 1936, when the writer of this note, in company with Joseph R. and Elizabeth R. Lippincott of Riverton, N.J., attended the First-day meeting at Elklands. The gathering was a small one, numbering but a score of individuals, with no one occupying the facing benches, where, in past times, ministers and elders used to sit.

A later communication dated 7/31/1936, from Clara M. Wilcox, gives the following information:- "I have looked in the old papers we have and find that the date the Muncy Mo. Mtg. appointed a committee to have oversight of the building of our meeting house was 1-21-1853. We think the minutes of that date or a little later might state when the building was built, but if that year as we suppose the building is 83 years old."

Two miles beyond Elklands on the same public road and on the eastern limits of the village of Shunk, is the site of the Meeting House that was the predecessor of the present House. It stood near the road at one corner of the graveyard, nearly opposite the small church which now stands on the

other side of the highway. The graveyard where so many of the earlier members of Elklands were buried, is on a hillside sloping towards the village, and is much overgrown with a deep covering of vines and unmown grass which hide many of the memorial stones. However, one little monument reaches high above the grass, bearing the following inscription:- "John Sevelon Minard grandson of Perus & Anna Williams Jan. 11, 1851 May 2, 1851." It is the most conspicuous marker in the cemetery, excepting only the handsome large shade tree not far from that grave. The Meeting House that stood by this Burial Ground is the log-house to which Elizabeth M. Heess referred in the letter above quoted.

****

Some supplementary information about Elklands.

First Meeting House built....1805.
Second Meeting House built...1853.

Clara M. Wilcox, a member of Elklands Meeting, living near the Meeting House, supplied the following notes and valuable data concerning the Meeting and its Meeting House. On 8 Mo. 30, 1936, she wrote:-

"Some of the names on stones in our cemetery near the Meeting House are Snell, McCarty, Brackman, Battin, Schill (Sarah McCarty Schill was a minister and daughter of the minister, Ellen Roberts McCarty.) My father and an uncle of mine are the only Wilcox names there.....I want to enclose a tiny picture I have of our Meeting House taken by a friend of mine. For a small picture I think this is attractive. By the way we have just had it painted two coats of paint- a very good job. We had two Painters from Canton, and we boarded them. I felt it was a good deal for me to be responsible for along with other things just before leaving," (Clara M. Wilcox was about taking new work at Quaker Bridge, N.Y.) "but we are glad I went ahead and started it. It looks beautiful there, and is all mowed around the building and cemetery. We shall feel happy after we are away to think that much is at least in good condition.....I am copying off a few notes copied from some old minutes of our Monthly Meeting, from a book borrowed from the vault at Arch St."

The following are the notes sent.

"Elklands Preparative Meeting officially established 12th Mo. 8, 1833.

"5/23/1804. A request from the Friends of the new settlement in the Beechwoods, called the Elklands was produced expressive of their desire of being privileged to hold a meeting for divine worship on the first day of each week at the house of Jesse Haines, until a house is prepared for the purpose. The meeting fully uniting with the request, it is directed to be opened accordingly, on the first day preceeding our next Monthly Meeting and to be continued for six months.....

"1 Mo. 23, 1805. Jesse Haines states that James Ecroyd proposes granting a lott of land in the Elklands settlement, for the use of Friends there to build a meeting house on and requests that trustees may be appointed by this meeting to hold the same in trust for the aforesaid purposes, to this the meeting agrees and appoints Jesse Haines, Jacob Clayton and Benjamin Warner Jr. to that service.....Report of holding the meeting at Joseph Hoaglands and Joel McCarty's once in three weeks at the latter place.

"2 Mo..22, 1826. Request being made for the privilege of holding special meeting a special meeting in Elklands in the House formerly built for that purpose on the 5th of 4th Mo. next, with a view to the accommodation of Aaron McCarty and Elizabeth Pardoe in accomplishing their marriage .....(May refer to the first meeting house built about 1805)....

Clara M. Wilcox further adds:- "Old deed dated 4mo. 26th, 1831 just bro't to me by Andrew Battin of Elmira I believe covers the Shunk property. I expect to send all of the old deeds I have now in my possession to Friends Fiduciary Corporation soon."

"11 Mo. 22, 1826. The meeting is informed that the friends comprising the indulged meeting at Elklands are prepared to obtain a title for the lot of ground on which their meeting house stands. (We wonder if this does not refer to the meeting property at Shunk.)"

The second Meeting House at Elklands, the present building, was erected in 1853 and is about two miles from and to the eastward of the first house built presumably in 1805. The following copy of an Indenture never executed (on account of the death of Thomas McCarty, the grantor) and other statistics concerning the same subject, was also supplied by Clara M. Wilcox.

"This Indenture Made A.D. Eighteen hundred and fifty-six between Thomas McCarty and Chloe Gemima his wife of Elkland Township Sullivan County State of Pennsylvania of the first part. Joseph Masters of Columbia County, Aaron McCarty of Elkland Township Sullivan County, Anthony Kilmer and Henry Battin of Fox Township, Sullivan County Trustees, all of the State avoresaid of the second part— Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of two dollars to him in hand paid by the party of the second part Hath granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed released and by these presents doth grant, bargain sell aliened enfeoffed release unto the second party all that piece or parcel of land situated in Elkland Township Sullivan County state aforesaid being part of a tract surveyed in the name of William Comly. Beginning at a post by the publick Road adjoining land of Isaac Hoagland thence south sixty two degrees East along said road sixteen perches to a post thence north twenty eight degrees east fifteen perches to a post thence north sixteen degrees west sixteen perches to a post thence south twenty eight degrees west by land of Isaac Hoagland fifteen perches to the place of beginning containing. One and a half acres be the same more or less. Also all the estate right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Thomas McCarty and Chloe Jemima his wife in law or equity— Unto the said Trustees and their successors for the use of the Society of Friends. We the party of the first part bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and assigns. Unto the party of the first (?) part and their assigns for ever.

"By reference to the original deed dated the twentieth day of the fifth month A.D. eighteen hundred and forty seven. recorded in Lycoming County the office for recording Deeds in and for the said County in Deed Book E E. Page 644, the thirtieth day of eighth month A.D. eighteen hundred and forty seven it will more fully and larger appear.

"In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Seal

Seal

Received on the day of the date of the above written Indenture, of the above named Thomas McCarty the sum of two dollars in full of the consideration money for the above granted premises.

"Elkland 11 Mo. the 7th 1863

The undersigned the widow of the said Thomas McCarty hereby certifies that the foregoing statement is correct in all respects and that she was assenting and agreeing to the said intention of her husband and would have signed the within deed if her husband had executed it. and she hopes that her children when of legal age will make and execute a Deed for said lot and house to such Trustees as Muncy Monthly Meeting may appoint.

(Signed) Chloe J. McCarty

Witness

Wm J. Eldred) "

"In the year 1852 Elkland Preparative Meeting informed Muncy monthly meeting that they had concluded to build a new meeting house, and appointed Aaron McCarty, Henry Battin and Andrew Kilmer to have the care and oversight of building said house, Muncy Monthly Meeting approved and united with the conclusion and appointed a committee to bring forward the names of suitable Friends to act as trustees for said meeting house and property as will appear by a minute of said Monthly Meeting of 1st month 21st 1853. In the said mo. of said year that committee proposed and the meeting appointed Anthony Kilmer, Aaron McCarty and Henry Battin of Elkland and Joseph Masters of Greenwood trustees to receive the Deed for said property as appears. by minute of 5th mo. 24th of said year. Elkland Preparative Meeting came to the conclusion above stated with the distinct understanding and agreement with Thomas McCarty a member of that meeting and the grantor named in the within Deed, that if they would build said meeting house on the land described herein, he would execute to such Trustees as Muncy Monthly Meeting might appoint, a good and sufficient conveyance thereof. In accordance with this understanding the within Deed was prepered but from various causes was not executed, principally from Thomas's indisposition which resulted in his death not long after its preparation. He having died without a will the title to said land is vested by law in his three children, viz: Frederic, Lucetta and Martha McCarty.—

"Now we the undersigned being well acquainted with the promise and intention of said Thomas McCarty to convey the said lot of land as herein described and the circumstances which prevented the execution of it, have had this statement prepared in order that his said children when they respectively come to legal age may execute to said Trustees or such others as Muncy monthly meeting may appoint, a conveyance of said lot and thus carry out the intentions of their parent.

Witness present
at signing
Joseph Snell

Jesse McCarty
Martha X (her) McCarty
(Mark)
Joseph McCarty

With the original document is a chart of the grounds, another paper giving description of a later survey and deeds as follows:

Chloe Jemima McCarty to Abel H Blackburn Reuben Battin Joseph McCarty Joseph Snell	Trustees	Frederick McCarty and wife to Trustees of Society of Friends Frederick McCarty to Joseph McCarty and Abel McCarty et. al. 9/27/66

Anton Kilmer, of Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N.Y., the only surviving Trustee, mentioned in the deed of conveyance, given by Joseph Hoagland, to Aaron McCarty, Anthony Kilmer and John Hoagland Jr. Trustees of first part and Joseph McCarty, Abel McCarty, Reuben Battin and George Schill the parties of the second part March 21st, 1878."

From the Meeting records kept in the vault at Third and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, the following minute was copied from Muncy Monthly Meeting. It records the action of the Meeting in regard to the establishment of a Preparative Meeting at Elklands:-

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishingcreek 9th Mo 18th 1833 A communication was received from Elkland dated 9th Mo 18th 1833 and signed by most of the Members composing the indulged meeting at that place requesting the establishment of a Meeting for Worship on firstdays an also one near the middle of the Week and for Discipline— the one on first days to be opened on the 8th day of 12th mo next— the one for Dicipline — the one on the fourth day preceding Muncy Monthly Meeting and to be called Elkland Preparative meeting— and the one for Worship near the middle of the Week to be opened on the same day that the Meeting for Disiplin is held which claiming the solid deliberation of this meeting we unite with and the Clerk is directed to forward a Copy of the foregoing minute to the ensuing quarterly meeting of friends to be held in Philada for its consideration "

GREENWOOD.

Meeting organized about.....1820.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued.....1831.
Orthodox Meeting re-organized.....1833.
Orthodox Meeting established.....1834.

Orthodox Meeting House built.....1836.
Preparative Meeting established...1836.
Hicksite Meeting laid down.....1838.
Location near.....Millville, Pa.

****

During the last days of April, 1932, the compiler of these notes visited the Quaker localities in Columbia County, Pa., and while in Millville, on the 28th of the same month was taken by Clemuel R. Henrie, a citizen of that town, to the Greenwood Friends' Meeting House, less than two miles out of Millville to the eastward. The little frame Meeting House of Orthodox Friends was built facing the south and consequently has its back to the road. Open to the sun-light, in its sober gray and white coloring, it sets a little away from the peaceful little Burial Ground, wherein twenty-six graves, nine of which have unlettered fieldstones to designate the resting places of the dead, are grouped within the shade of four noble pine trees. There are a few more trees on the Meeting House grounds, but only one is near the House. Among the gravestones is a tall brown stone indicating the grave of Joel Parker who died 9th Mo. 26, 1849 aged 33 years.

The Meeting House is evidently quite old, for the woodwork seen in the dividing partition and the benches, has grown soft and satin-like in appearance, a sure indication of age. Still there is no date on the building, and the present members, a small congregation in 1932, do not know when the Meeting House was built.

Hoping to obtain some additional information concerning Greenwood Meeting, the compiler of these notes wrote to Clemuel R. Henrie in November, 1937. A response to the communication, written by his wife's sister, Feb. 7, 1938, contained the following information:- "All Fall my brother-in-law, Clemuel R. Henrie, seemed in failing health....he had been having a cold but had kept up. On Dec. 30th he suffered an embolism and on Jan. 13th passed away.....It is not from lack of interest that Clem did not answer thy questions. His death leaves only two members in our town who belong to the Greenwood Meeting. Not only the Meeting but the community will miss him. Sincerely, Myra M. Eves."

By these tidings it is observed that Greenwood Meeting in 1938 is very small. Thirty years previously it was not large, as this announcement in the "Book of Meetings" of Arch Street Friends in 1906 indicates:-

"Held on First and Fifth days at 10 o'clock. Greenwood is not on the railroad, but is about one and one-half miles out of Millville, Columbia County. To reach Millville take train on the short line out of Watsontown, north of Sunbury. Or, take stage from Bloomsburg on Reading R.R., about thirteen miles. There is a prospect of a trolley connection between Bloomsburg and Millville. There is also a large old Meeting House in Millville belonging to Race Street Friends. The population about Greenwood is scant, and the members of the Meeting are scattered. There is no minister."

Judged by the size of the Meeting House, the Greenwood Meeting, even in its most prosperous days, was never very large, yet it has had a holding in the Society of Friends for more than a century, the length of its history proving the sturdy and continued interest of its members. It was organized as an indulged meeting as early as 1820, seven years previous

to the unfortunate Separation of 1827. It made an unsuccessful effort to become a Preparative Meeting in 1824, and became divided in 1827, and in 1828 into two still more limited groups. The Separation was indeed regretful among the Friends in Columbia and Lycoming Counties. The Orthodox branch at Greenwood was discontinued in 1831 but revived in 1833 and soon became prosperous, was established as a meeting for worship by Muncy Monthly Meeting in 1834, built its Meeting House in 1836 and was granted a Preparative Meeting the same year. During the same period the Hicksite part of Greenwood, already weak, grew weaker and was permanently laid down in 1838.

In treating of the Greenwood Meeting, the "History of Columbia County" by J. H. Battle, 1887, evidently from lack of definite material, barely mentioned this Meeting as an independent organization, and simply gave the following general information of the Society of Friends:-

"In 1795 a meeting was established in Greenwood (Millville), and a year later in Locust. In 1814 a monthly meeting was established at the latter place (Roaring Creek) and is still continued (1887). A meeting was also established in 1800 at Berwick, which continued with gradually diminishing strength until about 1865, when it ceased to have an existence. The Society of Friends was more firmly established, however, in Greenwood, where there are now two well supported meetings."

Greenwood Township was set off from Fishing Creek Township in 1799, but the Millville Meeting, having been established in 1795, continued to retain its old name of Fishing Creek, whereas the later subordinate meeting organized in 1820, or thereabouts, adopted the name of the new township and was called Greenwood.

The Separation of 1827 among the Friends in Columbia and Lycoming Counties was very unequal. At Fishing Creek the Hicksites were in the majority, while in Muncy they were in a very small minority. Muncy Hicksite Meeting soon became extinct, while the Orthodox at Fishing Creek became soon merged into the Greenwood Meeting. In 1938 the minute books of the Hicksite Meeting of Muncy are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., and the early books of the Orthodox Meeting of Muncy from 1819 to 1870 are in the vault at Third and Arch Streets. By an examination of those records a very satisfactory outline of the history of Greenwood Meeting has been obtained. From the minute books at Arch Street the following is deribed:-

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 9th Mo 20th 1820 The Frds of Greenwood indulged meeting request the continuence thereof the committee having the care of the same reporting they have attended and believed the continuance would be beneficial to them, this meeting uniting therewith, continues the same till the time of the next yearly meeting under the care of the same frds "

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek, 5th mo 21st 1823 The Friends of Greenwood requesting the continuance of their indulged meeting the same obtained the solid consideration of Frds who feel easy to grant the continuance of the same till this time next year, David Masters, John Kester, John Walton, Henry Battin & Chandlee Eves are appointed to the care thereof and to report as the occasion may require."

"Muncy monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 5th month 19th 1824 The Friends of Greenwood request the continuance of their indulged meeting for the usual time— which on consideration the Meeting

grants under the care of the following friends viz Will[m] Mather, David Masters, Ezra Eves & Samuel Packer— who are to report as the occasion may require — they further request the establishment of their Meeting and the privilege of holding a preparative meeting, this meeting taking that part of the request also into solid consideration appoints the following friends viz Thos Wilson, Will[m] Watson Jacob Haines & Joseph Whitaker to visit that Meeting and report their view of their situation and fitness & our next Mo Meeting — "

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held 6th mo 23rd 1824 The Friends appointed to visit Greenwood Meeting on the subject of their request as minutes last month report they attended to the appointment & had a satisfactory opportunity with them — and were of the opinion it would be right to leave them at liberty to prepare a suitable building but were also united in believing it would be most safe that the meeting be continued under the care of the Monthly Meetings committee for the present — the Meeting in consideration of sd subject & report unites with the view of the Committee — " And so the indulgence continued and was renewed on 5th Mo. 18th, 1825, and again on 6th Mo. 23, 1830, still another year was granted to Greenwood.

"At Muncy Mo Meeting held 6mo 22nd 1831 — As the time of holding the indulg'd meeting for worship in the neighbourhood of Greenwood has expired, and no request been mad for the renewal thereof. the privilege of holding a Religious meeting of friends there cannot be longer extended by this meeting — It is the united Judgment of this meeting that it be regularly laid down and Abner Mendenhall is appointed to inform friends thereof — "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 4th Mo 17th 1833 One of the Friends from the Neighborhood of Greenwood inform that in accordance with a Minute of last month they have held a meeting for Worship in the House of Josiah Heacock on first day mornings since the 31st of third Month last."

"At muncy monthly meeting held at Fishingcreek 3d mo 19th 1834 The Committee appointed and continued to confer with Friends of Fishingcreek and Greenwood on the subject of their present situation. Report, that they attended to the appointment and had an opportunity with Friends of each neighbourhood togeather to a good degree of Satisfaction an that Friends as in the Neighbourhood of Greenwood requested the establishment of a meeting for Worship on Firstdays as also one near the middle of the Week to be held at the House occupied by them untill they can procure a House for that purpose and they were unitedly of the belief that it would tend most to the benefit of Society to grant their request. This meeting upon takeing the Subject into consideration with the report of the Committee feel easy to grant their request and direct a Copy of the foregoing minute to be forwarded to the ensuing quarterly meeting of Friends to be held in Philadelphia for its consideration — the Meeting on firstday to be opened on the last first day in the 6th mo next and the one near the middle of the week on the fourth day following each to be held at the 11th hour "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 8th mo 20th 1834 From a minute of our late quarterly meeting it appears that they unite with the judgement of this meeting in the establishment of the meetings for worship at Greenwood this meeting therefore appoints Jacob Haines David Masters Andrew Eves & John Warner to attend the opening sitting thereof the one on first day to be opened on the first first day in the

ninth month next ensuing and the one near the middle of the week on the fourth day following to be held at the House now occupied by Friends and at the usual Hour and to be called Greenwood meeting "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishingcreek 9th month 17th 1834 The Committee appointed to attend at the opening and setting of the meeting for worship at Greenwood. Report they attended the opening and sitting thereof on first day agreeably to appointment but as the fourth day following was on the same week on which Fishingcreek Preparative Meeting was held the meeting to be held at that time has not yet been opened. This meeting therefore directs that the meeting for worship to be held near the middle of the week be opened on fourth day next — "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 12th mo 23d 1835 Fishingcreek Preparative Meeting informs that takeing into consideration the Smallnefs of their numbers and the apparent weeknefs of the two particular meetings of which it is composed, namely Fishingcreek and Greenwood, and after Solid and deliberate conference being had with most of the members on the Subject have united in the belief that it would be for the benefit of each meeting as well as society at large for them to be attached togeather — and constitute but one meeting and in pursuance of the above consideration they have selected and purchased a lot of ground on which to build a Meeting House it being as nearby central between the two neighborhoods they believe as practicable and request of this meeting to appoint trustees to receive the title for said Lot— the Meeting upon taking the subject into solid deliberation are united therewith and appoint David Masters Thomas C Mendenhall to receive the title in trust for the use and benefit of ~~this~~ the members of Society of Friends comprising this Monthly Meeting "

At the next Monthly Meeting it was ordered that a copy of the minute should be sent to the Quarterly Meeting for approval.

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 2d mo 17th 1836. From the following minute it appears that the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia concur with the judgment of this meeting in the propriety of uniting the Two meetings of Fishingcreek & Greenwood so as to compose but one meeting to be held in a House now about to be erected for that purpose in a situation nearly central between the places where those meetings have formerly been held. and further have appropriated the Sum of two hundred dollars in aid of Said building and as our Representative informs that the above sum has been forwarded by them. this meeting directs him to pay it into the hands of Andrew Eves & Thomas Mendenhall for the use of said building — "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 8th Mo 24th 1836 Fishingcreek Preparative Meeting informs that the Meeting House directed to be built by a former minute of this meeting is now erected and Friends of that neighborhood and Greenwood requesting the liberty of holding a meeting for worship on the first day of the week next ensuing — this meeting upon due deliberation unites in granting their request and directs it to be held there accordingly — "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishingcreek 9th mo 20th 1836 Fishingcreek Preparative meeting informs that in pursuance of a request formermerly made by their meeting to this Monthly Meeting respecting the uniting of the two meetings Fishingcreek and Greenwood

building a Meeting House &C. We would Submit that the House as therein contemplated being built is now furnished and ready to be occupied as a Meeting House for Worship and Discipline. we do therefore desire that the meeting may be known by the name of Greenwood Meeting for worship — and that it may be hereafter held in Said House on the first and fifth days of every Week, except the week on which the Monthly Meeting is held — and we do also request that Fishingcreek Preparative Meeting and Muncy Monthly Meeting may be held in Said House on the same time of the Week and Month as heretofore This Meeting upon due deliberation feel easy to grant the former part of the request, to Wit, the holding of the meetings for Worship on the first and fifth days of every week except the Week on which the Monthly Meeting is held, as also the holding of the Preparative Meeting in Said House — and in the relation to the removal of the Monthly Meeting it is directed to be left for further consideration at our next meeting "

The proposition left for future consideration was later, on 12th Mo. 21, 1836, adopted. The first recorded minute of the Monthly Meeting, when held at Greenwood was on 7th Mo. 19th, 1837.

From the Minute Book of Muncy Monthly Meeting found at Swarthmore, the following information relating to the Hicksite Meeting at Greenwood was obtained:-

"At Muncey Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fishing Creek 7mo 19. 1831- The subject of the meeting at Greenwood, being now considered, we unite in granting their request for one year, in the usual manner under the care of Ezra Eves, Thomas Wilson, John G. Rich, Wm. Mather, Samuel Kester, Wm. Watson and George Webb."

"At Muncey Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fishing Creek 10mo. 23d 1832 The time for which a meeting was granted at Greenwood, being expired, and this meeting being informed that it was the wish of frends there, to continue it, they are accordingly indulged with holding their meeting as heretofore for the usual term — And Wm Mather, Samuel Kester, Chandlee Eves, Ezra Eves, John G. Rich and Thomas Eves are appointed to have the care and oversight thereof "

"At Muncey Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fishing Creek 9mo 17 1833 The subject of Greenwood meeting being under consideration, and their number representation is very small, this meeting concluded to unite with their proposition to hold a meeting on first days only until fifth month next, under the care of John G. Rich, Wm Mather, Ezra Eves and Samuel Kester "

On 1mo. 17, 1837, the following minute was recorded:- "The time for which, Greenwood Meeting was granted, having expired — and some of the members of that meeting, not being clear, whether it would be best to continue it, it is concluded to defer the subject another month "

On 2mo. 14th, 1837, the recorded minute was:- "The Friends of Greenwood request the continuance of their meeting to be held at the eleventh hour for one year with which this meeting concurs, Jefse Kester, Ezra Eves, John G Rich, Thomas Eves, Parven Eves and Reuben Wilson are appointed to have the oversight thereof "

"At Muncy Monthly meeting of frends held at Fishing Creek 7th month 18th, 1838 "The time for which Greenwood meeting was granted

having expired the freinds composing it request it to be discontinued for the present which is agreed upon by this meeting."

MUNCY.

Meeting organized.....1787.
Log Meeting House built .....1791.
Stone Meeting House built....1799.
Monthly Meeting established..1799.
Hicksite Meeting laid down...1841.
Location.....Pennsdale, Pa.

****

Muncy, sometimes called Pennsdale, but not officially, is an old Meeting, which, in 1938, is a Monthly Meeting composed of three Preparative Meetings, Muncy, Elklands and Greenwood, in the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. The Meeting was organized in 1787, the present stone Meeting House built in 1799, and, since the Separation in 1827, has by a very large majority been affiliated with the Orthodox division of the Society of Friends. Dr. Michener gave but little heed to Muncy Particular Meeting, merely recording this one short minute from Catawissa Monthly Meeting:-

"1796.- Benjamin Warner on behalf of Friends at and near Muncy, requests the continuance of their meeting on first and week-days, which is granted."

However, a long and unusually interesting detail of Muncy Friends and their Meeting, with an account of the derivation of the name, is given in the "History of Lycoming County, Pa.," 1892, by John F. Meginness, as here qouted:-

"Heckwelder, in his glossary of Indian names, says that the word Muncy is corrupted from Mins-ink, signifying 'where there are Minsies.' A colony of Monseys drifted up the stream and had a small town near the mouth of Orcutt's creek, in Athens township, Bradford county. They did not remain there long, but moved westward with their tribe. The Monsey Indians made their way finally to Indiana, and their name is perpetuated by the town of Muncie in that State, as well as by the borough of Muncy, and the creek and valley, in Lycoming county.

"Penn's Dale is the only village in the township. (of Muncy.) It was originally founded by Friends, many of whom settled in and around the place. They were attracted thither by early land transactions. The village was originally called Pennsville— then Hicksville. About 1829 Job Packer started an industry which he called the 'Elizabeth-Town Pottery,' but no one seemed to take kindly to the name. Packer died about half a century ago and was succeeded by a man named Fox. The pottery was finally abandoned. When the post-office was named Penn's Dale that

gave it an official character and the title now seems to be permanently fixed.....

"The Friends' meeting house at Penn's Dale was founded in 1799, and is one of the oldest places of worship in the county. It succeeded a log building which had been used several years for a church and school house, and occupied nearly the same site. The first meetings of the Friends in the township were held at the house of Samuel Wallis, and it is said that he built the log meeting house. William Ellis, father of Hon. William Cox Ellis, was active in promoting the erection of the Penn's Dale house of worship. The names of some of the earliest members are yet recalled. Jesse Haines, a minister of that meeting, was frequently heard in preaching and prayer to the close of his long life, which was only six days short of a century. Mercy Ellis, who. according to the belief of Friends, that women as well as men are commissioned to preach the Gospel, was also a minister, and continued to exercise her gift up to the eighty-seventh year of her age. One of the first marriages in that house was William Watson and Hanna Walton in 1800; Job McCarty and Jane Walton, in 1808; Jacob Haines and Rachel Ellis, in 1815; John Warner and Louisa Atkinson, in 1821; Henry Ecroyd and Catharine Whitacre, in 1823. Many others of later date have followed. The simple yet solemn ceremony of the Friends and their care previous to allowing a marriage to be performed, seem to have been blessed, and rarely has a vow to be 'loving and faithful unto death' been broken in the history of their church.

"Meetings were held here as early as 1791 or 1792, according to the journal of James Kiteley, the old time schoolmaster. On the 11th of April, 1793, he enters in his journal: 'This day week-day meeting opened. James Cresson and Abraham Yarnal, from Philadelphia, and Ruth Ann Rutter, attended said meeting'.....May 5th he notes: 'Joseph Moore, John Parish, and John Elliot sat in meeting with us, being on their way to an Indian treaty'.....They returned in September, and on the 8th of that month 'sat in meeting with us'. Other extracts from the journal read: '10mo 6.- Jesse Haines, from Wilmington, sat with us and appeared in a short, sound testimony'.....'17.- Thomas Nickers sat with us'....11mo. 7.- Attended week-day meeting. Our esteemed friend and able minister, John Simpson, attended also, and appeared in a large, clear, sound testimony'.....'20.- Opened evening school; a number of young men attended, whose education appears deplorable'.....

"'1795, 10mo. 26.- Set out on foot for Philadelphia, and was extremely fatigued by the time I reached it. Attended quarterly meeting' .....'11mo. 12.- Deborah Darby and Rebekah Young attended our Fifth-day meeting. They had two meetings before at S. Wallis's on First and Second days. Deborah remarked that there were many of other societies who were nearer to the Kingdom than many of our own members were'..... '13.- This dey I was called on to serve as juryman in the mournful case of Robert Reynolds, who was accidentally shot in the wilderness by one of the company whom he set out with on a hunting diversion. He greatly deplored his mournful situation, saying that he was but a thief in the night'.....'1796, 1mo. 11.- Opened school again'.....'21.- Being week-day meeting we had the company of the eminent minister of Christ Jesus, John Wigham, of Aberdeen, Scotland, accompanied by Ebenezer Cresson, of Philadelphia— who appeared in a clear, sound, and living testimony,

and was large therein'.....'24.- Being First-day we had the company of our self-denying friend, Joshua Evans, from the Jerseys'.....'10mo. 16.- At meeting we had the company of James Wilson and Samuel Pennock. James told us that it was dangerous to build a large superstructure of religion upon a small foundation'.....'1799, 10mo. 12.- Being First day we had the company of Abel Thomas and Amos Lew. Abel expressed the hypocrisy of such as confine their religion to sitting demurely in meeting for an hour or two, once or twice a week. Although his ministry was lively, yet it was not powerful enough to keep several of our members on the foremost seats from sleeping most of the time.'

"Many eminent Quakers visited the settlement at that early date. The James Wilson alluded to was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a judge of the Supreme court. He was heavily interested with Samuel Wallis in land transactions and was largely the cause of financial ruin.

"Father Kiteley, the quaint old Quaker schoolmaster, was an Englishman by birth, but came to Muncy from York in 1790. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and one of the earliest schoolmasters in the valley. The humble log structure in which he taught was on his little farm of fifty acres, directly north of the fine farm of the late B. Morris Ellis, near Hughesville. James Kiteley died in 1827, aged nearly ninety-three years, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Penn's Dale. Elizabeth, his wife, died in 1839, aged nearly ninety-seven years, and was buried by his side. They had three children-— Deborah, Isaac, and Tamar, Deborah, the mother of John Warner, died at the age of eighty-three, Isaac at about eighty, and Tamar (Eves) reached the great age of her father.

"It is said of the twenty-five or more boys who composed his school some eight or ten lived far beyond the limit of three score and ten, as their ages ranged from eighty to ninety years each. John Warner, who was born July 17, 1797, lived to the great age of ninety years, three months, and twenty-five days, dying November 12, 1887, at Penn's Dale."

In the "Book of Meetings" for 1905 is the following:- "Muncy Meeting is held in Pennsdale, which is on the Williamsport and North Branch R.R., connecting with the Philadelphia & Reading R.R. at Hall's Station, nine miles east of Williamsport. (Hall's Station is less than two miles from the Meeting House.) The trains make connections. Time from Philadelphia by rail is six and one-half to seven and one-half hours."

By very recent investigation made by the compiler of these Meeting notes concerning the Society of Friends, during February, 1938, considerable interesting information has been found in the early books of Muncy Monthly Meeting, both at the Third and Arch Street vault, and at the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. At the latter named place was found mention of the organization of Muncy Meeting and some other items of worth in the Exeter Monthly Meeting Minute Books. The minutes copied from that source of information are as follows:-

"Exeter Monthlymeeting held there the 31st. of the 10th month 1787: The Meeting is informed that Friends near Munsey request Liberty to hold a Meeting thereaway on the first-day of the week, which claiming the solid Attention of this Mtg, Amos Lee, Isaac Bonsall,

Samuel Jackson & Moses Roberts are appointed to join a Committee of Women friends in a Visit to them, & report their Sense of their Situation & Weight to next or a future Monthly meeting."

"Exeter Monthlymeeting held at Maiden Creek the 28th. of the 11th. mo: 1787 The Committee appointed to visit Friends near Munsey, not having generally attended there, they are continued to the Service and James Embree & Isaac Wright are added, and desired to report as way may open "

"Exeter Monthlymeeting held there the 30th. Day of the 4mo 1788: The mtg. is informed that several of the Friends appointed to visit Friends at Munsey have been there: but are of the mind it may be best the others should attend previous to their making a Report to the Meeting; they are therefore continued to the Service."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 28th. of 5th. mo: 1788 The Committee appointed to visit Friends near Munsey respecting their Request for Liberty to hold a Meeting near that Place, reported in Writing nearly as follows.

'We of the Committee appointed to weigh and consider the Request of Friends about Munsey for Liberty to meet on the First Day of the week in order for Divine Worship, have attended to the Service, and at different times visited them on the Occasion; and on comparing Sentiments and maturely weighing & considering their present Situation, are united in a Belief, That it may be well they be allowed to meet accordingly & think it may be best that for the present they hold their said Meeting if granted, in a Schoolhouse near Carpenter's, but are unanimously of the Mind, if the Monthly meeting should concur with this Report, & be likely to continue that Privilege to them, that a Place for Meeting more central & convenient to Friends who are settled thereaway may be sought for. All which we submit to the Meeting

James Embree	Isaac Wright	Eunice Starr
Amos Lee	Isaac Bonsall	Deborah Lee
	Moses Roberts	Eleanor Wright
		Mary Iddings '

Which it is agreed be granted untill our next Yearly Mtg. & Friends thereaway are left at their Liberty to meet as early as may be: The Clerk is directed to forward a Copy of this Minute, & the Committee's Report to Friends of that Place. The Committee is continued & Abel Thomas is added to have the Care & Oversight thereof, and desired to attend the Opening of said Meeting, or as many of their Number as conveniently can."

"Exeter Monthly meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th of 5th month 1795 Thomas Lightfoot informs he has enquired respecting the Title for the Land on which it is proposed to Build a meeting House at Munsey has received an exemplification of the patent on a part of which it is propofed to build and has no doubt but the Title is safe any further movement is left under care of the meeting and the Committee appointed to superintend that meeting "

The Separation of 1827 affected the Friends settled in Columbia and Lycoming Counties, and for several years produced much discontent in the meetings, both at Fishing Creek and Muncy. At Muncy the Hicksite branch was but a small minority and as a meeting for worship erected no Meeting House for themselves, and finally was discontinued in 1841. As

a Monthly Meeting the Hicksites opened their business meetings at Fishing Creek (Millville) in 1830, continuing under the name of Muncy Monthly Meeting until 1853 when it was altered to Fishing Creek Monthly Meeting. From the first Minute Book of that Meeting, now at Swarthmore, Pa., the following extracts have been taken, beginning with the introductory words written in 1830:-

"1. At a meeting of conference held at Fishing Creek the 19th of 10 month, 1830 — Several friends from Muncey and Pine Grove being present —

2. John G. Rich was appointed clerk for the day.—

3. On consideration of the difficulty we have experienced in our meetings of discipline, arising from the present divided state of society, it now appears right for us to look towards holding a Monthly Meeting as Muncey Monthly Meeting of friends, and to make application to the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street, to be received under their care —

4. The following minute was received from friends of Pine Grove particular meeting apprehending ourselves agrieved in the laying down our Meeting for Worship, and being desirous of resuming and maintaining it in the order of Society, we agree to unite with such friends of Muncey and Fishing Creek, as are willing to acknowledge us in religious communion, and unite with us in a Monthly Meeting capacity — Elihu Wilson, Jonathan Wilson, Saml Carpenter, William Star, Jonathan Wilson Jnr., John Wilson Moses Wilson, Moses Star — Esther Star, Martha Star, Margaret Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Hannah Wilson, Mary Wilson, Sarah Carpenter, Amy Oliver, Mery Wheelin — Joseph Carpenter, Enoch Wilson— 10 mo. 17. 1830 "

On 2nd Mo. 15, 1831, the following letter was prepared in behalf of the Friends constituting Muncy Particular Meeting:-

"To the monthly meeting of friends called orthodox, to be held at Muncey 2mo. 10, 1831 —

Dear Friends, Believing that we, or some of us have a just right to occupy the meeting house of friends at Muncey, we now request that we may be accommodated by holding our meetings of buſineſs in the same — We are willing to hold them at such times as shall not interfere with any of your established meetings — We also wish to have the opportunity of holding meetings there at other times, especially when it should be necessary on account of having travelling friend's among us— These privileges we consider our right, and request you to take the subject under your serious consideration, and inform this meeting of the result as early as practicable — The clerk is directed to forward a copy of this minute to said meeting; and sign it on behalf of this meeting."

At the next Monthly Meeting it was recorded by the clerk that "The minute prepared at our last meeting, and addreſsed to the monthly meeting of friends called orthodox, having miſsed of getting to said meeting, the clerk is directed to copy it anew and eddreſs it to their meeting to be held at this house tomorrow."

The next Monthly Meeting was held 4th Mo. 19, 1831. "The clerk informed the meeting, that the minute with respect to property was forwarded as directed at last meeting, but that he was told by one of their members that it was read in the meeting to which it was addreſs-

ed. The subject is deferred untill next meeting." Evidently it was laid aside, for no further mention is noticed in the minutes of the meeting.

"At Muncey Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fishing Creek 10mo 18 1833 -- Friends at Muncey being unpleasantly situated with regard to their meeting for worship, now request the privilege to hold a meeting on first days at the house of George Webb. This meeting, in consideration of the subject unites therewith, and appoints Chandlee Eves, Thos. Wilson in conjunction with women friends, to the care and oversight thereof — and they are requested to attend the meeting on first day next at 11 o'clock, and to report to this meeting when occasion may require "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fising Creek 5th month 19th 1841 The following friends are appointed to pay a visit to Friends in the neighbourhood of Muncy — in company with woman if they should appoint on acount of their meeting being discontinued — and report of their care to our next meeting to wit Reuben Wilson John K Eves Parvin Eves and John G Rich."

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 10th month 20th 1841. The committee appointed to visit friends — at muncy report some of them attended to the appointment and believed it was not likely in their scatered situation that they would keep up their meeting it is therefore concluded by this meeting that it be discontinued for the present and the committee released. the clerk is directed to forward a copy of this minute to the next Half Years Meeting "

"At Muncy monthly meeting of friends held at Fishing creek 5th mo. 23rd 1853 The committee to consider the propriety of changing the name of our monthly meeting report they all met (except one) and agreed to propose an alteration from the present name to that of Fishing creek Monthly meeting of friends held at Millville which was united with in a joint meeting of men and women friends, The clerk is directed to forward a copy of this minute to the Halfyearly meeting "

Two interesting minutes, one made in 1864, the other two years later in 1866, were found in the Muncy Monthly Meeting records now kept in thw vault at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The first concerns an isolated group of Friends located in McKean County, Pa. These Friends had been under the notice of the meeting for several months and the committee who visited them made a long report in writing, giving the names of the various members of the group. Only an extract from the report is here given. The second minute, made in 1866, concerns the estimated value of property which interested the Muncy Monthly Meeting at that time.

7th Mo. 20, 1864.- There are twenty-three "individuals who are members of the Monthly Meeting to wit thirteen males and ten females twenty of these reside within about three miles of Ceres one resides at Tylers Clearfield County Pennsylvania one at Bolivar Allegany County state of New York and the residence of the other is not known all those residing near Ceres were visited three two of whom were absent from their homes and the other a female owing to mental affliction was not in a condition to be seen — nine are over seventy three years..... we were received kindly by those we visited but were pained to find so little interest manifested by them in the Subject of religion.....

Joseph Elkinton
Joseph Scattergood Committee "
Thomas Mendenhall

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting of Friends held 12th mo. 19th 1866. The committee appointed to make an estimate of the Property taken or withheld from the Society at the time of the Seperation in 1827 made the following report which was read and approved and directed to be forwarded to the Meetings for Sufferings —

The report is as follows

To the Monthly Meeting — The committee appointed to make an estimate of the Value of the Meeting Houses and School property. &.&. taken from Friends at the time of the Hicksite Seperation report as follows.

Fishing creek Meeting House & School House ground	Valued at	400.00
Pine Grove &c. &c.		200.00
The above within the verge of Muncy Monthly Meeting.		
Also Berwick Meeting House and Lot & burrying ground	valued at	600.00
Cattawifsa Meeting House and lot		300.00
Roaring Creek Do Do		100.00
		1600.00

These last belonged to Roaring Creek Monthly Meeting and that Meeting went off in the Seperation with the Hicksites and retained the reckords of the Meeting —.

Thomas Mendenhall
Joseph Heacock
John Warner
Joseph Masters "

The special value of the foregoing record is its reference to the Pine Grove and Berwick Meetings. The Berwick property was valued at the highest figure of all the locations, and just at the time when the Meeting was laid down. Doubtless its location within the precincts of a thriving town enhanced its value, while meetings in the rural districts like Roaring Creek and Pine Grove were considered of inferior worth to those within borough limits. Also the minute proves how Friends between the branches of the Susquehanna were religiously settled by the Separation of 1827.

The compiler of these historical notes, in company with Joseph R. and Elizabeth R. Lippincott of Riverton, N.J., during the morning of July 29, 1936, enjoyed the satisfaction of a visit to Muncy Meeting House on the western outskirts of the village of Pennsdale, Pa. The stone Meeting House, built in 1799 and having the date cut on a stone at the southwest corner of the building near the eaves, sits back from the road with a grove of trees occupying the sloping ground between. One fine large oak near the eastern end of the House has a spread of 108 feet, as measured by Charles E. Ecroyd. One of its branches gracefully reaches over the driveway in front of the wagon-sheds that quaintly adjoin the eastern wall of the House. Another row of sheds formerly stood at right angles with the present row, on the eastern confines of the Meeting House Yard. A porch built on the south side of the House from corner to corner protects the two doors of entrance giving access to the two assembly-rooms separated from each other by a handsome par-

tition with sliding shutters provided with a door at each end. The eastern assembly-room, now used for Monthly Meeting purposes and called the Community Club Room, has an antique open-fireplace with its iron crane still ready for use. In the western assembly-room, where at the present time the meeting congregates, the old fireplace has been closed-up, the room being heated by a stove.

At the back of the Meeting House is the Burial Ground, kept in the neatest order, an album of family names and records. Here in the middle of the wall-inclosed "City of the Silent" is the grave of James Kiteley. Its marker is a low, thin brown stone inscribed "J. Kiteley 1827 aged 92yrs." Not far from it are the resting places of William Ellis 1751-1806 and Mercy Cox Ellis 1761-1848, early Quaker pioneers of the Muncy settlement, with modern marble headstones to show where they lie. Still further off is the grave of Benjamin Warner with the inscription "First Warner in Muncy. B. Warner Sr. Died 1813 Aged 77y " Among the various family names on the tombstones in the Muncy Friends' Graveyard are Clayton, Ecroyd, Ellis, Evans, Eves, Fry, Funston, Haines, Hollingsworth, Hughes, Huston, Kirk, Kiteley, Masters, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Parker, Powers, Reed, Simpson, Trappe, Warner and Wright.

The Muncy Friends' School-house is some distance from the Meeting House, at the eastern side of Pennsdale. Muncy Friends' Meeting, at the time of the deplorable "Separation" of 1827, almost entirely became of the Orthodox Branch, and the later Gurneyite Separation in this branch produced no noticeable trouble, for the strong influence of Henry Ecroyd kept the ranks unbroken throughout the entire scope of the subordinate Preparative Meetings belonging to Muncy Monthly Meeting.

PINE GROVE.

Meeting originally called.....Loyalsock.
Meeting organized.....1797.
Name changed to Pine Grove before...1812.
Meeting House built.....
Meeting discontinued.....
Location near.....Warrensville, Pa.

****

During the first years of the Pine Grove Meeting it was known by the name of Loyalsock, and is so called in the minutes of Catawissa Monthly Meeting.

Loyalsock is the name of a township in Lycoming County, Pa., on the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, bordering on and surrounding the thriving city of Williamsport. It is also the name of a lengthy tributary of the West Branch which rises in Sullivan County and flows generally southwestward entering the larger stream of water midway between the Muncy Creek on the east and the Lycoming Creek

to the westward. In the "History of Lycoming County, Pa.," by John F. Meginness, is the following note explaining the derivation of the name Loyalsock:-

"The next great affluent of the river from the north is what is known as Loyalsock. It rises in Sullivan county, and after receiving the waters of numerous tributaries, flows past the borough of Montoursville and falls into the river. It is a large stream and drains a wide scope of country. According to Heckwelder the name is corrupted from Lawi-saquick, signifying the middle creek — that is, a creek flowing between two others. The name, therefore, is singularly appropriate, as it lies midway between Muncy and Lycoming creeks, the distance both ways being about six miles."

In the same History is this reminiscence of the township of Loyalsock:- "There are (1892) three churches in the township, and a chapel, (but the latter is so near the city limits that reference has been made to it in the chapter on church organizations.) Near the Union school house are two churches, one of which is Evangelical Lutheran, and the other Methodist Episcopal. They are plain, unostentatious brick buildings."

"The oldest burial place in the present township was known as the Harris graveyard, at Loyalsock. When it was founded is unknown, but it must have been during the time of the Indian troubles. It is very likely some of the early settlers who lost their lives at the hands of the savages were buried there. Samuel Harris was settled there very early. The graveyard was started on his farm and was therefore, private ground, but others outside of his family were permitted to be buried there. John Kidd, the first prothonotary of Lycoming county, and the member of the bar, died September 9, 1813, and was buried in this ground. He was a relative or close friend of the Harris family, which accounts for his place of interment. The old graveyard was disturbed by the building of the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, which passed through it. The friends of many who were buried there removed their remains to what is now known as the Sand Hill cemetery, which was laid out on the hillside near by. It has been made a very beautiful place for burial purposes."

There is no mention of Friends being in Loyalsock in Meginness's history, yet in the early days there were some Quakers settled there, and they held a meeting among themselves by permission of the Monthly Meeting of Catawissa. Here is the minute from the Catawissa records which makes the fact certain:-

"1797.- The committee on the request of Friends at Loyal Sock, reported, &c., and after deliberately considering the subject, are of the opinion that it may be right to indulge them with the privilege of holding a meeting of worship on the first day of the week, at the house of Nathaniel Pearson; which being considered, the meeting concurs with," &c.- (Catawissa Monthly Meeting.)

This has been quoted from Dr. Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" in which no mention is made of the discontinuance of Loyalsock Meeting. It is not named among the subordinate meetings in the schedule of Meetings in 1813, so apparently seems to have been of brief duration.

An examination of the Catawissa Monthly Meeting books now preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, discloses some of

the early history of Loyalsock Meeting as gathered from the minutes.

"Reported from the preparative meeting of Muncey that — Friends of Loyalsock, Request the privilege of holding a meeting of worship on the first day of the week at the houſe of Nathaniel Pearſon on which occasion the meeting appoints Isaac Wiggins, Thomas Clayton, John Keaſter, and John Lloyd, to Viſit them and Report their Sense thereon to next monthly meeting." -(Catawissa Monthly Meeting 4th Mo. 22, 1797.)

The Monthly Meeting gave its permission on 5th Mo. 27, 1797.

6th Mo. 24, 1797.- "The friends appointed to the overſight of the meeting to be held at Loyalsock Reported that they attended and that it was opened agreeable to the Concluſion of the last monthly meeting."

9th Mo. 23, 1797.- "The friends of Loyalsock alſo Requesting the Continuance of their first day meeting to be held at the houſe of Nathaniel Pearſon untill a more Convenient place is provided and to be Continued untill the time of the general spring meeting in the third month under the care and overſight of the friends formerly appointed."

3rd Mo. 24, 1798.- "Friends of Fishing creek and Loyalsock, Requesting the Continuence of their meetings as usual, and Several friends of the Committee appointed to the overſight. thereof, informing that Nothing appears to them to obſtruct, they are allow'd to be Continu'd untill the time of of our yearly meeting in the Ninth month next."

9th Mo. 25, 1798.- "One of the friends appointed to the overſight of the meeting at Loyalstock, Reported that most of them have lately attended there, and friends of that meeting are Deſirous of further indulgence, and upon Deliberate Conſideration thereof they unite with them therein, believing it safest that their meeting be Continued as heretofore."

3rd Mo. 23, 1799.- "The meeting being inform'd that friends at Loyalstock. Request the Continuence of their meetings as heretofore, which is agreed to, to be Continu'd untill the latter end of the Ninth month Next, under the care of the friends formerly appointed,"

No further mention of Loyalsock is made in Catawissa minutes. The Meeting then fell to the care of Muncy Monthly Meeting which was established in 1799.

Before 1812 the name of Loyalsock Meeting was changed to Pine Grove, and later investigation has revealed that the meeting was located near the present hamlet of Warrensville, a few miles westward from the village of Loyalsock in Lycoming County, Pa. The story of this Meeting is later taken up from the minutes of Muncy Monthly Meeting now preserved in the vault at No. 302, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 11th mo 20th, 1820 — This meeting is informed that the ~~request~~ report on the subject of request from Pine Grove was unintentionally omitted being forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting, this meeting taking their situation in view and that part of their request for a week day meeting does feel easy to grant them that indulgence til the case is more fully remitted, the said meeting to be opened on the 5th day succeeding our next M. Meeting. at the 11th hour, and Jas. Ecroyd John Kester Jr. Thos Wilson Joseph Whitaker & John Watson are appointed in connection with women frds. to attend the opening thereof and report of their care to the succeeding monthly meeting."

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 1st mo 24th 1821 The Clerk having represented to this meeting that the minute made in the

9th mo last respecting the request from Pine Grove was not forwarded, the subject being now revised and their request for the establishment of their meeting to be held on the 1st and 5th days of the week as also the privilege of holding a Preparative meeting being continued and the same meeting the unity of this and women meeting they direct a copy of this minute to be forwarded to the approaching Quarterly Meeting for their consideration."

The request was evidently granted for by 3rd Mo. 20, 1821, Pine Grove was acknowledged as a Preparative Meeting.

"Muncy Monthly Meeting held at Fishing Creek 1st mo 21st 1824 Pine Grove preparative meeting reports that Isaac Palmer has joined another religious Society attended a military training and has since accomplished his marriage with a woman not in membership. James Ecroyd and Samuel Carpenter are appointed to the care in this case and report thereof to our next mo meeting "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting 2nd mo 20th 1828 — Some friends Report as follows viz. We of the Comtee appointed to sit with friends of Pine Grove in their Preparative meeting attended thereto and after a ~~little~~ opening the object of an appointment an explanation was given of the Causes which had led to the deficiencies apparent; from which it appeared the busineſs of the meeting has been regularly gone through, but owing to the Smallneſs of their number, generally, they frequently labored under great difficulty in getting representatives. It also appeared they were under considerable discouragement respecting their ability to hold a Preparative Meeting -- This Subject was likewise a little gone into by the Comte & left for the further consideration of friends of that meeting — "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 6mo. 18th 1828 Pine Grove Preparative meeting informs that in Consideration of the reduced State into which it has fallen friends are united in the belief, that that meeting Cannot be longer continued to advantage of Society — This meeting in taking the Subject under Consideration in Connexion with a report from a Committee appointed to attend that meeting, now reviv'd, believes it would be best to grant their request — The Clerk is directed to forward the Substance of this minute to our Quarterly meeting of friends in Philada for its concurrence "

"At a Quarterly meeting of friends held in Philada 2nd month 2nd 1829. A minute of Muncy monthly meeting States that the order of Friends meeting at Pine Grove & our Religious testimonies as relates to Gospel ministry have been much interrupted by Persons intruding there that are not in membership with us, and who have improperly received Countenance from Some of our members, and that on deliberation that monthly meeting believes it would be right that the meeting at that place should be discontinued for the present — on consideration this meeting concurs therewith Extracted from the Minutes

Robert L Pitfield Clerk "

"At Muncy Monthly Meeting held 2mo. 18th 1829 From the following minute (the foregoing minute here recorded) it appears that the Quarterly Meeting of friends of Philada concurs with the Judgment of this meeting respecting the laying down of friends meeting at Pine Grove — we therefore appoint Jacob Clayton, Joseph Whitacre & Henry Parker to give friends of that place regular information thereof to place the

Meeting House & the property appertaining thereto under the Care of Some Suitable friend there, as also the title papers for the property, and report to our next meeting.— "

This case of Pine Grove's inclination to be on the Hicksite side in the Separation, occupied the attention of Muncy Monthly Meeting for many months.

"At Muncy Mo. Meeting held at Fishing creek 9mo 22, 1830 The Comtee in the Case of Pine Grove report they called upon Jonathan Wilson and informed him that they were instructed by this meeting to endeavor to obtain the title Papers for the property in Pine Grove belonging to friends — He (Jonathan Wilson) told them they were in his pofefsion and that he was not willing to give them up."

On 11th Mo. 17th, 1830, a minute was recorded by which Jonathan Wilson was disowned by the Muncy Monthly Meeting.

"At Muncy monthly meeting held at Greenwood 5mo. 23rd 1838 — The friends residing at Pine Grove Through our quarterly meeting's Committee made a request of holding an indulged meeting in that neighbourhood Henry Battin, Andrew Eves, Thos. Mendenhall and Henry Ecroyd, in connection with women friends, are appointed to visit them on the occasion and report of their care to our next meeting — "

At the next meeting on 7th Mo. 18, 1838, the Pine Grove branch of Orthodox Friends was granted the request of an indulged meeting, for a period of one year. It continued and the permission was renewed also on 3rd Mo. 18, 1840.

In the Muncy Monthly Meeting of Hicksite Friends in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., the following three minutes are recorded concerning Pine Grove:-

"At a meeting of conference held at Fishing Creek the 19th of 10 month 1830— Several friends from Muncy and Pine Grove being present — The following minute was received from friends of Pine Grove particular meeting — We, the Subscribers, members of Pine Grove particular meeting apprehending ourselves agrieved in the laying down our meeting for Worship, and being desirous of resuming and maintaining it in the order of Society, we agree to unite with such friends of muncey and Fishing Creek, as are willing to acknowledge us in religious communion, and unite with us in a Monthly Meeting capacity — Elihu Wilson, Jonatham Wilson, Saml. Carpenter, William Star, Jonathan Wilson Jnr, John Wilson, Moses Wilson, Moses Star, — Esther Star, Martha Star, Margaret Webster, Elizabeth Wilson, Hannah Wilson, Mary Wilson, Sarah Carpenter, Amy Oliver, Mary Wheelin — Joseph Carpenter, Enoch Wilson— 10 mo. 17, 1830 "

"At Muncey Monthly meeting of friends held at Fishing Creek 3 mo. 22, 1831 The committee appointed to visit friends at Pine Grove report, that a part of them attended their meeting, and tho' small, they considered it a solid meeting — The committee are continued, and Ezra Eves added thereto."

"Muncy Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Fishing Creek 6 mo. 21. 1831 — The committee appointed to visit Friends at Pine Grove are continued — Friends of Greenwood now make request for a continuance of their meeting — The subject is refered for consideration at our next meeting, until that time, they are encouraged to continue to meet as usual."

On July 29, 1936, Joseph R. and Elizabeth R. Lippincott of Riverton, N.J., took the compiler of these notes appertaining to Friends' Meetings, to the Quaker sections of Lycoming County, Pa. This pilgrimage included a visit to the Pine Grove locality, early known as the Loyalsock Meeting. This was established on the summit of what is now called Quaker Hill, two or three miles westward of Warrensville, a village situated between the Loyalsock and Lycoming Creeks, nearer the former and the village of the same name. A Meeting House was built at the top of the hill and ground set apart for a graveyard. When the Meeting was finally discontinued, or when the Meeting House disappeared, the writer of this note did not ascertain at the time of his visit. The Burial Ground is still the property of Muncy Monthly Meeting, but at the date of the visit, the property was under action of being transferred to another religious denomination. The Meeting House, which, according to the foregoing quoted minutes, was in existence before 1820, is now no more, but it is said to have been destroyed by fire. This part of its history was asserted by a neighboring farmer, Mr. William H. Moseler, whose mother, well advanced in years, was formerly a member of the Society of Friends, one of the Mansell family of Chester County, Pa.

Like many other Meeting Houses, the situation of this one of Pine Grove was on elevated ground, occupying a most imposing position that overlooked a wide expanse of valley and beautiful country on both sides of Quaker Hill. A school-house and a frame church now occupy the summit of the hill, the former on the further side of the road from the goodly-sized graveyard adjoining the little church on the other side.

The Burial Ground is in a much neglected condition. There are many stones, none with inscriptions in noticeable Quaker style, but many with names known among the Friends of that section of the State:- Collins, Fry, Griggs, Lundy, Reeder, Weisel, Willson and Winner. There are a number of old brown or field-stones; one, a tall headstone without name, initials or date; another bearing the modest inscription of "S - S d died August 6th 1838"; others similarly marked; and others modestly small and Friend-like, nearly covered by trailing vines, wild flowers and tall grass. The place where the Meeting House is said to have stood near the gateway of the iron fence inclosing the graveyard, is already occupied by several graves indicated by large stones and monumental markers. The road construction of the highway passing by the graveyard has taken away the soil so close to the iron fence that neither entrance nor exit to or from the Ground is possible through the gate originally intended for such a purpose.

A D D E N D A

FISHING CREEK HALF-YEAR.

H A D D O N F I E L D

Q U A R T E R

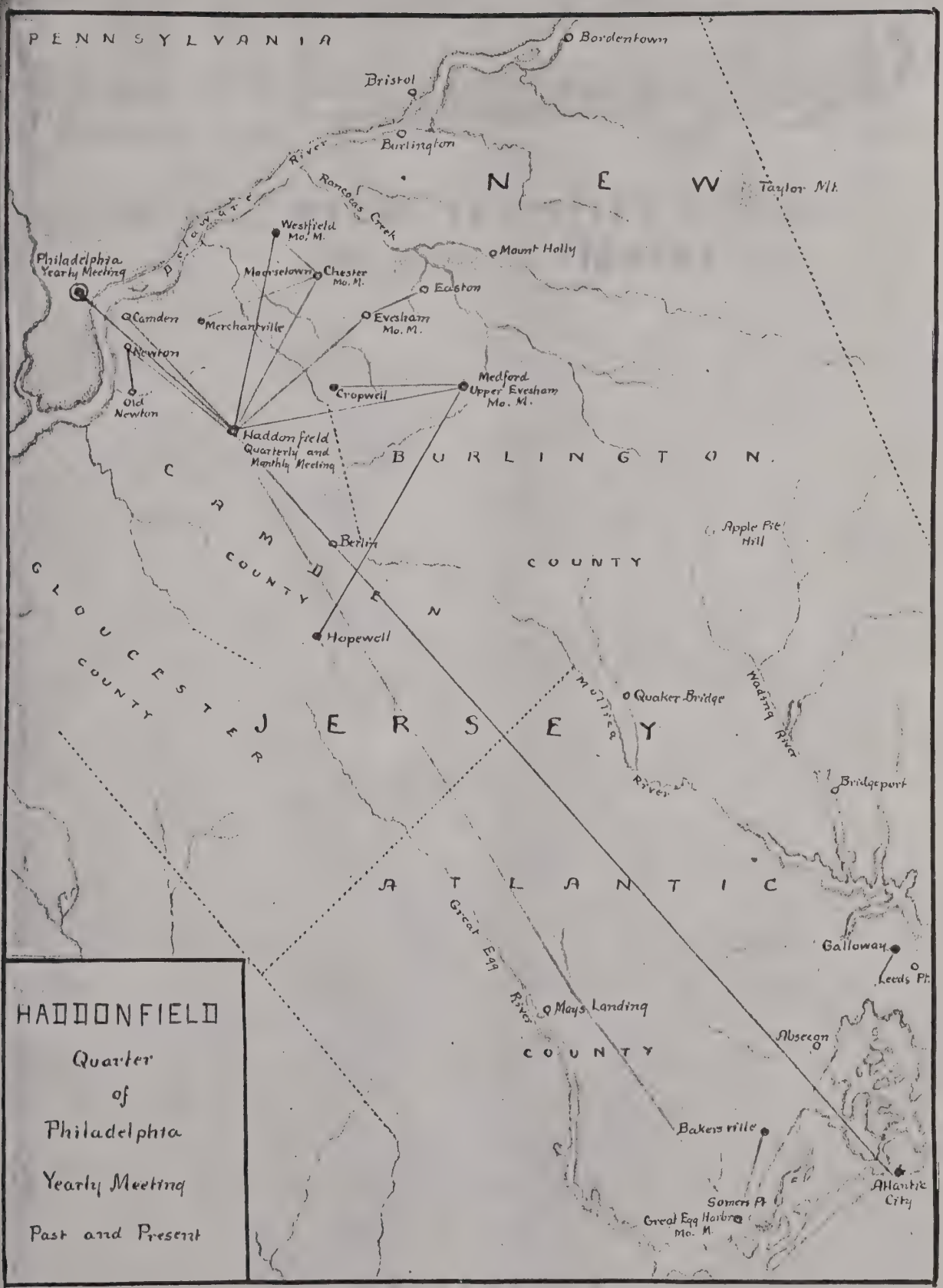
of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends





HADDONFIELD

Quarter

of

Philadelphia

Yearly Meeting

Past and Present



HADDONFIELD QUARTER.

****

Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting was established in 1794:- "By a minute of the Quarterly Meeting of Gloucester and Salem, it appears that meeting agreed to propose to the Yearly Meeting to constitute two Quarterly Meetings within our limits. One to be composed of the Monthly Meetings of Evesham, Haddonfield, Great Egg Harbor, and Cape May, to be distinguished by the name of Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting, to be held at Haddonfield in the third and ninth months, and at Evesham in the sixth and twelfth months," &c. &c. "Which being united with and confirmed, a committee was appointed," &c.- (Yearly Meeting.) -From Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism."

At the time of its establishment it was composed of four Monthly Meetings, but later two more came into existence:-

1. Haddonfield Monthly Meeting established.....1697.
2. Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting established.....1726.
3. Evesham Monthly Meeting established.....1760.
4. Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting established.....1794.
5. Chester Monthly Meeting established.....1803.
6. Westfield Monthly Meeting established.....1921.

Until 1831 Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting met regularly at Haddonfield and Evesham, then it began to circulate to Chester (Moorestown), and again, in 1930, it was extended to Westfield.

Great Egg Harbor and Cape May, forming together one Monthly Meeting, were transferred to Salem Quarter in 1803. Both of these Meetings were ultimately discontinued, but Cape May was in more recent years revived, and, since 1931 regular meetings have been held during the summer season.

There are a number of subordinate meetings in this Quarter, Bakersville, Cropwell, Easton, Galloway or Leeds Point, Hopewell, Newton and Merchantville.

With the Separation of 1827 the Orthodox branch of the Society kept the Meeting Houses at Cropwell, Easton, Galloway, Newton, Upper Evesham and Haddonfield, but built new Houses both at Haddonfield and Westfield. The Hicksites also built a new House at Haddonfield at the same time as the Orthodox, in 1851, and the old building was demolished. The Hicksite meeting at Evesham (Mount Laurel) was laid down, and in 1924, the Newton Meeting of Orthodox Friends was also discontinued. Bakersville, Galloway and Hopewell have all been discontinued, but Galloway, generally called Leeds Point, survived in occasional meetings to later days.

In 1937 Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting of Orthodox Friends is held alternately at Moorestown, Haddonfield, Evesham and Upper Evesham; and the Quarterly Meeting of Hicksite Friends meets at Moorestown, Haddonfield, Medford and Westfield.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
H A D D O N F I E L D Q U A R T E R
in the Past and Present.

1. Atlantic City, O. . . . . Active.
2. Bakersville, O. . . . . Discontinued.
3. Cape May, H. . . . . Summer season.
4. Cropwell, O. . . . . Active.
5. Easton, O. . . . . Active.
6. Evesham, H. . . . . Discontinued.
7. Evesham, O. . . . . Active.
8. Galloway or Leeds point, O. . Discontinued.
9. Great Egg Harbor, H. & O. . . Discontinued.
10. Haddonfield, H. & O. . . . . Active.
11. Hopewell, ... Discontinued.
12. Medford or Upper Evesham, H & O . . Active.
13. Merchantville, H. & O. . . . Discontinued.
14. Moorestown or Chester, H. & O. . . Active.
15. Newton or Camden, H. . . . . Active.
16. Newton or Camden, O. . . . . Discontinued.
17. Old Newton, ... Discontinued.
18. Westfield, H. & O. . . . . Active.

H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.





Moorestown Meeting House



Medford Meeting House

HADDONFIELD QUARTER of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends holds the Quarterly Meeting on the Fifth-day following the first Second-day in Third Month (March) at Moorestown; in Sixth Month (June) at Medford; in Ninth Month (September) at Haddonfield; and in Twelfth Month (December) at Westfield.



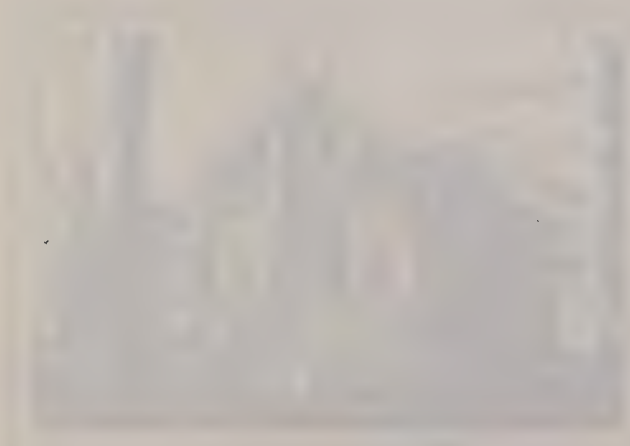
Haddonfield Meeting House



Westfield Meeting House



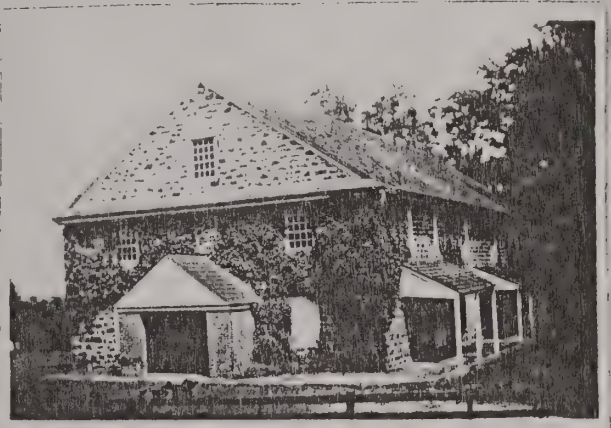








Haddonfield Meeting House



Evesham Meeting House

HADDONFIELD AND SALEM QUARTER of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends holds the Quarterly Meeting on Fifth-day following the second Second-day in Third Month (March) at Haddonfield; in Sixth Month (June) at Mount Laurel; in Ninth Month (September) at Medford; and in Twelfth Month (December) at Moorestown.



Upper Evesham Meeting House



Moorestown Meeting House

ATLANTIC CITY.

Established about.....1872.
First Meeting House built.....1872.
Day School organized.....1900.
Second Meeting House built.....1926.
Location, Pacific and South Carolina Avenues,
Atlantic City.

****

The Friends' Meeting House and School, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, are as a single building at the intersection of Pacific and South Carolina Avenues, the school occupying that part of the structure which corners to the two streets, while the Meeting House faces the first named avenue. Built of bricks and trimmed with white wood-work and having attractive doorways, the entire aspect of the building is Friend-like and quite different from the frame Meeting House, built in 1872, which stood on the same spot till 1926 when the present House was erected.

On the two posts on either side of the gateway in front of the Meeting House door, are these notices:-

Friends' Meeting House 1872.
New Building 1926.

Friends' Meeting House
Meeting for Divine Worship
First Day 11 A.M.
All Welcome.

This Meeting is in charge of Arch Street Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, being an indulged meeting reporting to Haddonfield and Salem Quarter. It is liberal, and being the only Friends' Meeting in Atlantic City, is attended by any who desire to worship within its walls. The present structure was completed and ready for use in 1927, and dedication exercises were held in it Sixth Month 1st, at 4 P.M. On that occasion J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton, stated:- "In 1872, or before 1872, when the Friends found that they could no longer accommodate the people of Atlantic City in their private parlors for Friends' Meeting they wished to have a meeting house in which to do it, so they applied to Meetings across New Jersey to face that responsibility and build a house, but in the characteristic Quaker method of caution the report came 'The way did not open,' and that report came to Atlantic City twice and then the Friends in Atlantic City did this unique thing. They bought this property and they chose a Board of Trustees, what in legal terms now is called a close corporation, and they gave the property into their hands. It is a self-perpetuating corporation and no meeting anywhere at any time can ever put a dead hand upon this property if it wished to. I don't think any Meeting would wish to..... So here this beautiful meeting house is set with all that great freedom as its foundation principle. It invites everyone of you in Atlantic City who has the least tincture of Quaker feeling in your hearts,

to come here once a year, twice a year, as often as you will, and join in that fellowship which makes of the meetings the very highest type of worship."

The Friends' School at Atlantic City was established in 1900. It is an elementary school under the direction of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. Its annual circular declares:- "Designed in the beginning for children of Friends, it is no longer so restricted, but, others are admitted upon compliance with the regulations, and upon giving satisfactory reference."

CAPE MAY.

Meeting sometimes called.....Seaville.
Meeting established about.....1700.
Monthly Meeting established.....1726.
Meeting House erected about.....1727.
Meeting transferred to Salem Quarter.....1803.
Meeting discontinued before.....1900.
Meeting re-opened.....1931.
Location,.....Seaville, Cape May County, New Jersey.

****

Cape May Friends' Meeting was established early. In "Historic Roadsides in New Jersey," published in 1923, occurs this brief paragraph:- "Early Friends' Meeting House. On road from Court House to Seaville, just before reaching the latter place. Meeting organized about 1700 by the Leaming and Townsend families. Meeting House built in 1716 is well preserved."

Originally Cape May Meeting formed a part of Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, but later became a part of Maurice River Monthly Meeting and hence of Salem Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. For several years it held a Preparative Meeting, the minutes of which date from 1794 to 1817 and, in 1937, are preserved in the fireproof of the Friends' Meeting House at Woodstown, N. J.

In 1930 Cape May was practically a "closed meeting," for, at that time, only an annual gathering was held in the Meeting House on the last First-day in the Eighth Month, but in 1931 it was regularly revived to hold services during the summer season.

An examination of the minutes of Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting shows that Cape May was very intimately associated with it, in fact the history of one is practically the story of the other. The following extracts from the minutes of the Meeting are interesting in themselves besides casting some light upon a Meeting, which, in earlier times, was important for many years.

"Agreeable to the Constitution of our Discipline in the Erection of Meetings of Business &c. by our Yearly Meeting Several Friends of Great Egg Harbour and Cape May having for some time been under considerable Inconveniencies for want of a Monthly Meeting of Men & Women being Erected amongst them for the well managing the afairs of the church in the good & wholesome Disapline have Endeavoured in an Expostulatory Letter Directed to the Quarterly Meeting of Gloucester and Salem Signed under several of their Hands both Men & Women to sett forth ye same to s'd meetings consideration Which accordingly was laid before the Quarterly Meeting held at Haddonfield in ye County of Gloucester for Friends of Gloucester & Salem this 16th of the 7th mo. 1726. Who.....didd Condesend their Request Should be granted And that it should be held and begin at Richard Somerses on Great Egg Harbour side in the ninth month next and in the tenth mo. at Rebeckah Garretson's on Cape May Side and so on Interchangable untill Frds there See Cause to make any Alteration for their Own Conveniency.....Pursuent to which Conclusion the Friends of Great Egg Harbour and Cape May mett at Richard Somerses the 7th day of the ninth mo. 1726 And Proceeded to the Business of the meeting."

"3rd mo. 29th, 1727. at Rebeckah Garetsons.....it is concluded to build a Meeting House by Jacob Garretsons and Jacob Garretson agrees to give one acre of land for the servis of s'd meeting, which house is to be built this fall."

By the wording of the Meeting's minutes it seems the meetings continued to convene at the houses of Richard Somers and Rebeckah Garretson for some length of time. On 10th mo. 1st, 1729, one is headed "Cape May" and on 2nd mo. 5, 1731, "At the Meeting House at Jacob Garretsons." But it was not until 1740 that the name of "Egg Harbour" was substituted for Richard Somers, or others of the Somers family.

"Cape May 10th mo. 3, 1768. We Received six Papers Containing Advice and Caution gainst Horse Raceing & Stage playing from the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia.....Isaac Townsend, Gideon Scull and Evi Smith are appointed to Read Each one at their Respective Meetings on a first day."

On 11th Mo. 7th, 1803 "a prosition from the preparative meeting of Cape May....that the preparative meeting of Cape May be joined to the preparative meeting of Morris river to Constitute a new monthly mtg. which....was united with and agreed to go forward to next Quarterly Mtg."

Hence it is manifest that after 1803 Cape May Meeting became a constituent of Salem Quarter, in conjunction with Maurice River. As a Preparative Meeting it evidently was laid down about 1817 when its last entries were made. The foregoing extracts were copied from a copy of the Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting records in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Library, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. The original Minute Books of Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting are preserved in the Fireproof at No. 302 Arch Street by Orthodox Friends. An early entry in the original books is as follows:-

"At Our Monthly Meeting held at Rebecah Garretſons The 29th of ye 3d mo 1727 At sd meeting no buſineſs return'd by the overſeers At sd meeting it is Concluded to Build a meeting Houſe by Jacob Garretſons and Jacob Garretson agrees to give one acre of Land for the servis of

the Sd meeting which Houfe is to be Built this fall the meeting adjourns to ye usual time and place "

"At our monthly meeting held at ye meeting House at Jacob Garretfons the 2nd day of ye 12th mo 1729/30 The two Overfeers of Eggharbour not appeared nor sent ye reafon why ye Overfeer of Cape May Returns no bufinefs to the meeting No Bufinefs lying before this meeting The meeting adjourns to the ufual time and place "

By the first of the foregoing minutes it is plainly evident the Cape May Meeting House was erected in 1727 and not earlier as it seems to be considered by some now living in Cape May County. The compiler of these notes was once told that it was thought the Cape May Meeting House was removed from Beesley's Point to the present location at Seaville. Probably the following minute has reference to a Meeting House at or near Beesley's Point:-

"At A Monthly Meeting held at Eggharbour for Eggharbour and Cape May the 5 Day of the 9 Month 1763 One new Meeting house built in the upper precinct of Cape May.-"

As a meeting for worship Cape May continued many years. On Second Mo. 15, 1896, the following short note appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer:-

"Cape May meeting-house is now only occasionally used. The meeting was established in 1720. It is one and a quarter miles from Ocean View Station on the Sea Isle branch of the West Jersey railroad. Appointed and circular meetings are largely attended and appreciated."

In 1930 the historic little Cape May Meeting House, located on the southern outskirts of the small village of Seaville, Cape May County, N.J., takes upon itself a rather modern appearance outwardly, for it was newly weather-boarded about 1890 with uniform-sized horizontal boards placed directly over the ancient shingling of the original structure. An interior glimpse of the building turns the mind of the antiquarian visitor backward and establishes him in the days of the long ago. Totally without the sign of paint, the cedar wood-work still gratifies the senses of the individual with the odor of the fragrant wood already, and for many years in the past, made satin-like and smooth by the passage of time, for it carries a couple of centuries to its age. Nothing hides the posts and braces of the frame-work of the Meeting House, although there is a show of upright boards for a lining or wainscoting, and the straight-backed benches of early Quaker Meeting style of architecture, the wooden buttons and door-latches of the inner portals, the heads of hand-made wrought-iron nails, showing noticeably in the benches and wainscoting, add much to the antique effect. On the western wall of the assembly-room is a door now entirely closed, for the weather-boarding of the outside completely covers it. It formerly, so it is said, led to another room or part of the house long since taken away. The floor-boards were partly replaced by modern narrow boards in repairs made some forty years ago (1890) when the original flooring, close to the ground, gave way, but there are still a number of wide old-fashioned specimens of the original flooring left to restrain the too near intrusion of modern up-to-date influence.

The outer environment of the little Cape May Meeting House, with a few beautiful old oaks sparsely scattered about the grounds, is pleasing. The good-sized Meeting House Yard is irregular in shape and is enclosed by a slat fence all kept generally in good order. There are two small bu-

rial plots, one in the eastern part, the other under the trees in the western section. The one in the eastern corner was originally the plantation burial ground of the Gandy family. One of the graves there is the resting place of John Gandy who was born July 15, 1740. He served in the American Revolution and the place has been marked with a flag and an iron standard commemorating the fact. The date of his death does not appear on the marble headstone. One of his descendants, Zebulon T. Gandy, a carpenter by trade, is the man who made the repairs to the Meeting House in 1890, and now, in 1930, at the age of seventy-eight years, lives close by the place. His cousin, Mrs. Eliza Smith, lives in the dwelling on the opposite side of the road passing the Meeting House, and has the care of the House and the key to the door of this place of worship.

In the opposite extremity of the grounds, under the shade of the over-spreading branches of one of the oaks, are the graves of several of the Cape May Friends of former days and their descendants, but chiefly, so far as the markers reveal, of the Bener family. The names of Smith and Reeves also are seen on the memorial stones, and one very old stone with illegible date is marked T. G.

Inside the gate to the Meeting House Yard is a tablet with this announcement, "Friends Meeting Estb. 1702." The compiler of these "Historical Sketches" was taken to the Cape May Meeting House on the occasion of his first visit, June 1, 1930, by Charles H. Parsons of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

##########

CROPWELL.

First School established.....1760.
Meeting established.....1786.
Pine Grove School established.....1792.
Meeting House built.....1809.
Location, one mile from.....Marlton, N.J.

****

Cropwell Meeting House belongs to Orthodox Friends and is situated, with its Burial Ground, about a mile westward of Marlton in the township of Evesham in Burlington County, New Jersey. It is close by the side of the Camden and Marlton Pike and not far distant from Cropwell Run or Brook. During 1786, using the authority of Friends' Meeting records:-

"A request by direction of the Preparative Meeting of Evesham, in favor of holding a meeting for worship in a schoolhouse, lately erected near Cropwell Creek, agreed by the principal part of men and women Friends that are likely to constitute the seme, being produced, and several times read, the meeting unites in deferring the further consideration thereof to next meeting." This request, however, was finally granted by Haddonfield Monthly Meeting.

In the "History of Burlington County, N.J.," by E. M. Woodward and John F. Hageman, mention is made of Cropwell Meeting in the following

words:- "The meeting-house of this Society of Friends is located about three quarters of a mile west of the village of Marlton, and named no doubt from a meeting of the same name in England. This society was organized, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1760, when a meeting-house suitable for a small congregation was built. Among the original members we find the names Enoch Evans, William Reeve, Thomas Lippincott, John Haines, Jacob Evans, John Roberts, Joseph Evans, Thomas Stokes, Samuel Lippincott, and Amos Asherd. The first preacher or minister was Martha Allinson. The present brick meeting-house, thirty-five by sixty feet was built in 1816. A school house was built when the society was organized, and for many years was the only schoolhouse in the vicinity, and school kept there till 1870."

According to the same history, which was published in 1883,- "The first school in this township (Evesham) was that connected with the Friends Meeting at Cropwell. As in all other instances at that early date, 1760, the Friends organized a school and built a schoolhouse wherever they built a meeting-house or organized a society. Their schoolhouse stood where their schoolhouse now stands, near the meeting-house. This was the only school in this vicinity for a long time, and a school was kept here till 1840, when the Friends embraced the popular idea of free schools." (1840 should read 1870.)

There us an error in the foregoing statements quoted from the "History of Burlington County," for Cropwell Meeting House, according to the meeting records, was built in 1809. It celebrated its centennial anniversary in 1909 when William H. Zelley of Marlton, N.J., prepared a lengthy paper detailing its history. Previous to the erection of the Meeting House, the Friends of that neighborhood held their meetings in the "School House near Cropwell Creek."

Cropwell Preparative Meeting had two schools under its care. The second, called Pine Grove School, is located east of the village of Marlton, a little more than a mile. Quoting from William H. Zelley's carefully written paper,- "Friends being pioneers in the cause of education, under a concern of the Yearly Meeting a number of Friends in the neighborhood contiguous to what was then and is still known as Pine Grove, consisting of Enoch Evans, Sam'l Darnell, William Rogers Junr., Wm. Troth Senr., William Evans, Moses Lippincott and Jacob Evans, met at the house of Sam'l Darnell 'to consider the necessity of Building School Houses and for the establishing schools for the education of youth' in the spring of 1791. After considerable discussion it was decided that 'Enoch Evans should lay the matter of a school at Pine Grove before the Preparative Meeting of Evesham for their advice.' This he did at the Preparative Meeting held at Evesham the 9th of 6mo., 1791, which united with the concern and appointed Sam'l Darnell, Wm. Evans Junr., and Jacob Evans to take a deed for the land and execute a declaration of Trust therefore, which was accomplished the 2nd day of 4mo., 1792, and the building reported 'Now Built' 8th of 11th mo., 1792, and opened on the 3rd of 12th mo., 1792 under the care of John Atkinson, teacher' with 23 scholars. By a minute of Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting held 12th of 12th mo., 1795, it appears that through a united action of Evesham and Upper Evesham Monthly Meetings this school came under the care of and became the property of Cropwell Preparative Meeting at that time."

Regarding the "School House near Cropwell Creek", Elizabeth L. Evens wrote in a paper she prepared for the centennial celebration of Cropwell Meeting in 1909:- "To the south-west, where the sturdy oak now stands on the brink of the hill, in the field, is the site of the first Cropwell School building. This was a frame building surrounded by many forest trees and the school was always under the care of Friends. In its earlier days one Martin Woolsey, an Englishman, taught school here and on attending the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia, took the Yellow Fever and died in this house; however, years and years have passed since the building was moved to its present site, and school was held here until about twenty-five years ago, when it was changed into a dwelling house. The care-taker of the Meeting House and Grounds now lives in the present house."

In the Burial Ground hardby the Cropwell Meeting House are interred many of the Evens, Evens, Lippincott, Barton, Bellinger, Darnell, Kirkbride, Gardiner, Vinecomb, Atkinson, Haines, Saunders, Collins and Venable families, as well as others whose graves are unmarked by memorial stones. The premises about Cropwell Meeting House are neat and well cared-for, the caretaker living in the old schoolhouse on the grounds. There is no date-stone shown on the Meeting House.

EASTON.

Meeting organized.....1803.
Meeting established.....1810.
Preparative Meeting established.....1810.
Meeting House built.....1811.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....1859.
Location near.....Masonville, N.J.

****

One and a half miles southeast from Masonville, in Lumberton Township of Burlington County, New Jersey, is a locality known by the name of Easton. It consists of but two or three houses, a small church, and a Friends' Meeting House, being practically a farming district and only a village in name. The Meeting House, a view of which is hidden from the Masonville approach by a small piece of woodland chiefly of evergreen trees, sits as quietly by the roadside as the little burial ground alongside of it appears to the passer-by. There is no date of erection visible on its walls, but it can boast of considerable age, for the following extracts from Evesham Monthly Meeting records, with an intervening comment by Dr. Michener, attest to the early establishment of the Meeting:-

"1803. Friends who live within the vicinity of Easton schoolhouse request that two meetings in a month, for three months, may be held at that place, &c., which claiming the consideration of the meeting, was granted."

"The meeting was continued by indulgence till 1810, when it was established, with the privilege of a Preparative Meeting. The Preparative Meeting was discontinued in 1827, and in the present year (1859):-

"Friends were united in believing that there was such a small number of Friends there that it would be best to discontinue the meeting for worship at that place,- which was accordingly done."

But Ezra Michener confines his notes of Easton Meeting to their connection with the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. The Easton Meeting has been continued by the Orthodox branch to the present time, 1937, and as an indulged meeting of Haddonfield and Salem Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, is held, though small, on First-days from Fifth to Tenth Months inclusive.

From the Evesham Monthly Meeting records, now at No. 302, Arch Strret, the following extracts have been obtained relative to the organization and establishment of Easton Meeting:-

"12th Mo 1803 The preparative meeting of Evesham inform that Friends who live within the vicinity of Easton School House request that two Meetings for worship in a month, for three months, may be held at that place, ſaid meetings to be held on the first & third first days following our Monthly Meetings in the 12th 1st and 2nd months, beginning at the 11th hour Which claiming the ſolid attention of the Meeting, there appeared a concurrence in the appointment of the following Committee to unite with the Friends making said request in holding two Meetings at the proposed place, and at the times first mentioned, endeavour to feel after their state and report their sense thereon to next Meeting— Viz. Samuel Lippincott, Thomas Lippincott, Robert French, William Rogers, Gabriel Davis and John Roberts — "

This indulgence was continued and was reported eight successive times to Evesham Monthly Meeting, and then on

"5th mo. 1808. They further request, that this meeting would take into conſideration the propriety of having meetings established with a preparative meeting at Easton School Houſe aforeſaid.- To have all their week Day meetings held on fifth Days, and the preparative meetings to be held the fifth Day preceeding Evesham preparative Meetings: Which claiming the ſolid attention of the meeting were refered for the conſideration of next meeting.- "

"6th Mo. 1808 Agreeable to the concluſion of last Meeting, the further Conſideration of the Establishing of Meetings at Easton School Houſe, being weightily Deliberated upon; at appeared the Sense of the Meeting that the following friends be appointed, to take the weighty Subject under their care, proceed therein as way may open, and report to next Meeting; Vizt.- Job Haines, Hinchman Haines, William Rogers, Gabriel Davis, Jacob Borton and John Maxel.-"

"8th Mo 1808. The friends continued in the caſe of Establishing of Meetings at Easton school houſe, reported that they have several times met, and weightily Deliberated thereon; and believed that the time was not fully come for the Establishment of Meetings there:- with which this meeting concurs."

Three more times it was reported as an indulged meeting to the Monthly Meeting of Evesham, and then

"4th Mo. 1810 The minute of our last quarterly meeting relative to our request respecting the Establishment of meetings at Easton, being produced and read, importing as follows viz.- That our said request was

concured with: And said meetings are established accordingly:- With a request that this monthly meeting appoint a Committee to attend the opening of the preparative meeting,- Job Haines, Hinchman Haines, Gabriel Davis, William Rogers Senr. and Stephen Morris are appointed to attend the opening said meeting, and report to next meeting.- "

The neat little Burial Ground belonging to Easton Friends' Meeting, lies between the House and the strip of woodland, and is inclosed by an unpretentious wire fence. There are but comparatively few memorial stones to be seen, all of which conform to the modest requirements of the regulations of the Society of Friends, protruding only a few inches above the surface of the soil. The names of Albright, Engle, Stiles and Woolman are among those to be read on the headstones.

Traditionally, in the memory of some of the oldest members of Easton and Evesham Meetings, the Meeting House at Easton was built immediately after the establishment of a Preparative Meeting there, and it is generally and reasonably believed to have been erected in 1811.

The Friends' School at Easton was kept for many years. It was open in 1872 for nine months, but there is no mention of it in the minutes of the meeting from 1872 to 1878. The building in which it was held was finally sold to Ezra Engle who demolished it about 1879.

##########

EVESHAM.

Frequently called.....Mount Laurel Meeting.
Meeting organized as early as.....1694.
First Meeting House built.....1698.
Second Meeting House built.....1760.
Preparative Meeting established.....1760.
Monthly Meeting established.....1760.
Meeting House enlarged.....1798.
Hicksite Meeting discontinued.....
Location.....Mount Laurel, N.J.

****

Evesham or Mount Laurel Meeting House is situated about three miles southeast of Moorestown in Burlington County, New Jersey. In Evesham Meeting House after the Separation of 1827 and 1828, the two branches of Friends in that neighborhood continued to hold their meetings side by side in the same building, with the dividing shutters closed, until the Hicksite branch so dwindled in numbers as to cause their meetings to be discontinued, after which the House was used by the Orthodox. In 1938 Evesham is a Monthly Meeting of the Haddonfield and Salem Quarter of the Orthodox Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, just as it had been Haddonfield Quarter of Hicksite Friends. Formerly it was sometimes called Lower Evesham, but is now usually known, but not officially, as Mount Laurel, a name derived from the hill beside which the Meeting House is

built. This elevation of land has, since the early settlement of that portion of Burlington County, been variously designated as Mount Pray, Mount Evans, Evesham Mount and Mount Laurel. Traditionally the last name was given to it by Hannah Gillingham, a teacher in the schoolhouse that used to stand opposite the Meeting House on the east side of Evesham Mount. She suggested the name by reason of the profuse growth of laurel (Kalmia latifolia) found on the hill, a suggestion which met popular approval. Hence, since 1849, when a post-office was established in the village, the name has been Mount Laurel. Quoting from William R. Lippincott's "Traditions of Old Evesham Township", a pamphlet written in 1911, the following extract applies to this Meeting:-

"William Evens and Elizabeth, his wife, came from Wales about 1685. They landed at Burlington, and walked to Mount Laurel, mostly through unbroken forests, inhabited only by Indians. Their first habitation was a cave to the east of what is now Mount Laurel village, near a small swift-flowing stream.....William Evans was evidently a man who did justly and loved mercy; he treated with the Indians in the spirit of truth and justice and not with a sword and fire water; no wonder his descendants have cherished his memory, for he helped to plant the Province of West Jersey with liberty and law. We have a record of a Friends' Meeting being held at his house in 1694, which Meeting was probably continued until the first Meeting House was built at Mount Laurel, about 1698. The old part of the present Meeting House was built in 1760 and one record says enlarged in 1790, but the date on the west end is 1798. On the 10th of the 1st month, 1717, William Evans and wife conveyed one acre and 32 perches of land to John Haines, John Sharp, Francis Austin, and Samuel Lippincott trustees appointed at a Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Newton in the County of Gloucester, West New Jersey to be held by them in trust, for the benefit, use and behoof of the said people, called Quakers, at Evesham and thereabouts, 'and for a place to bury their dead'. Several purchases were made subsequently. Evesham Monthly was established by Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting in 1760, and the Preparative Meeting the same year. Whoever will take a view of the old Meeting House on the north side where the ivy grows luxuriantly will see that a wing must at some time run out at right angles to the present building; there is a depression in the ground near where this wing must have stood which tradition says was where an old well was filled up. Both the British troops and the Colonial Militia are said to have occupied the old Meeting House at different times during the Revolutionary War. It is said that the wing that has been torn away was used by the British as a commissary department for a short time."

During a hundred years of its history Evesham Monthly Meeting "fostered several schools within its limits." But the one located nearest the Meeting House, known as the Lower Evesham School, was at first held in the Meeting House, which, in 1792, "being very inconvenient for that purpose, a lot of ground was procured near the meeting house whereon a house was to be built, and a number were named to secure deed for the property." This lot was situated on the side of Evesham Mount directly opposite the Meeting House and on the further side of the road from the Master's House which was erected near and back of the Meeting House by the side of the public road. The Master's dwelling is still standing in 1937, being occupied by the care-taker of the Meeting House property, but the schoolhouse has long ago disappeared. Another structure at the

intersection of the roads in front of the Meeting House served for a schoolhouse under the charge of the Meeting; but it, too, is no longer used for such purposes.

Lower Evesham School was in operation as early as 1796, when "it concluded from under the care of James Griffiths." Among those who taught in it may be mentioned William Wood, John Jones, Abigail Hunt (1798), James Heminway (1799-1805), Benjamin Lippincott, Edward Bullock (1817), Joshua Stevenson (1818-1820), Elizabeth Borton, Abigail G. Bedford, Benjamin Buckman (1825-1826), David Hunt, Joshua Haines, Mary H. Cooper, Benjamin M. Haines (1833), Hannah Gillingham (summer of 1833), William R. Lippincott, Phebe Williams, Samuel Haines, Amy Borton, Mary Ann Lippincott, and Jacob Roberts (1840).

The records show that Hannah Gillingham taught seven months of the same year, 1838, that Benjamin M. Haines taught four. The Lower Evesham School became defunct in 1864, and the records or minutes of the Meeting state:- "There has been no school taught since last report, and there is no prospect of any; We therefore recommend the sale of the property. There is a balance in the treasurer's hands of eight dollars and ninety-five cents.....which was satisfactory to the meeting."

There are three graveyards at Mount Laurel with which Friends have had connection during the past or in the present. One of these is at the eastern end of the Meeting House and has long been abandoned as a burial place; only a very few gravestones are in it. Another, Eldridge's Ground, kept in the best of order, is about half a mile from the Meeting House near the road to Evesboro; and the third is somewhat nearer at Colemantown on the way to Cox's Corner. In the last there are few memorial stones, those seen being chiefly of the Borton, Gardiner, Haines, Darnell and Normart families. In Eldridge's Ground many people of the past, both Friends and other denominations, have been interred. Among the names seen there are Ballinger, Crispin, Eves, Evens, French, Hewlings, Marple, Moore, Shreve, Slimm, Vinecomb and Wills. Probably the oldest date found is 1764, the grave of one of the Ballinger family.

See Addenda, Page 445, for further information.

GALLOWAY.

Frequently but not officially called
LEEDS POINT.

Meeting organized about.....1700.
Meeting established about.....1728.
Meeting House built.....1744.
Second Meeting House built.....
Business Meetings laid down.....1843.
Meeting discontinued about.....1872.
House made into a dwelling.....1874.
Meeting House burnt.....1932.
Location.....Leeds Point, N.J.

Leeds Point is situated in the eastern part of the mainland of Atlantic County, N.J., close to the Great Bay, in Galloway Township, near the full width of the county from Great Egg Harbor. Atlantic County, which was set off from Gloucester County in 1837, was early settled by members of the Society of Friends.

"In 1676 the province of West Jersey (the Mullica river was the dividing line between East and West Jersey) passed under the control of William Penn. The liberal code of laws instituted by Penn induced four hundred families of Friends to settle in the Province the first year. Many families in Atlantic County trace their lineage to those first Quaker families. The Leeds were Quakers. A Friends Society was organized and a meeting house built about this time near Leeds Point. This old meeting house has since been converted into a store and dwelling." So it is stated by John F. Hall in his "History of Atlantic County" in 1900. He also writes:- "The house recently occupied by Absolom Higbee at Leeds Point, since the services were discontinued in 1843, was the second and better Friends' Meeting House that succeeded the first crude small building which stood for many years adjacent to the present Smithville M. E. church."

The following minute from the Great Egg Harbour Monthly Meeting sets the date of erection of the Meeting House of Galloway Friends:-

9mo. 4th 1744.- "At said meeting our Friend Japhet Leeds was receiv'd as a member of this meeting. At Sd meeting the Friends of the uper End of the Shore requests leave to build a Meeting House The meeting adjo-s to the usual time and place."

Mrs. Leah Blackman, in her "History of Little Egg Harbor Township", 1879, makes note:- "About 1728, a meeting for worship was established at the 'widow' Deborah Leeds' house, near Leeds' Point, which was continued until a few years past, when the meeting was laid down and the records removed."

These seem to be the meager items of printed history concerning the Leeds Point Friends' Meeting, which, in its days of active existence, belonged to Haddonfield and Salem Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends.

The following communication, dated Sixth Month 3rd, 1929, from J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton, N.J., gives a few interesting facts about this Meeting locality:- "The original Leeds Point Meeting house stood where the Emmaus Chapel now stands at Smithville (one mile from Leeds Pt.) The graveyard adjoining is the meeting graveyard but was surrendered to the community by Haddonfield Monthly Meeting probably near 1870. My grandfather Japhet Leeds is buried there. This (Galloway) meeting was probably 17th century, certainly not later than 1700 when the first Japhet Leeds settled at Leeds Point. The burial ground on the old Leeds plantation at the Point was a family ground. Felix Leeds is buried there."

By this communication it is to be noticed that the term Galloway, the name of the township in which Leeds Point is situated, is applied to the Meeting.

In response to inquiries made of Mr. Fred Higbee, who, in 1929, lives near the location of the former Friends' Meeting House, the following answer was forwarded, May 27, 1929:- "I will do my best to tell you what I can about the Friends Meeting house. I myself can not remember anything of it but have heard the old folks speak of it. I have in-

quired of the old folks around here what they could remember of it or knew. I find two old ladies who said they had attended meetings there when they were young girls and as near as I could find out there had been no meetings in the meeting house for around 60 years, as it has been made a dwelling for around 55 years. The back part of the house was the meeting house with the front part built later. I myself can remember when the Friends from away came here a number of times and sometimes held meetings in the Methodist Church and sometimes in the Presbyterian Church, but I should say the last of these was held 15 or 20 years ago. As to the age of the building I can give no idea of it but was talking to a lady eighty-three years old to-day and she said it was built before she could remember and she said it stood idle a number of years after there were no meetings in it before it was sold for a dwelling. I find the cemetery at the corner of the Atlantic Coast Highway and the Moss Mill Road was the Friends' graveyard and was turned over to the Methodist Church for the upkeep of it. This is said to be a very old graveyard."

A visit to the Leeds Point locality in 1929, the pleasure of the visit being due to Charles H. Parsons of Atlantic City on July 27th, brings to light the present condition of the Quaker remains in that section of the county and state. On the Moss Mill Road eastward from the Atlantic Coast Highway, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Fred Higbee, is the dwelling house, the rear portion of which formerly was the Friends' Meeting House. The weather-boarding attests to the uncertain age of the structure, for the boards are irregular in their width and all are wider than those used during the last fifty years or more of the eighteenth century. Of course no date was put on the building, for it was not customary to put the date of erection on frame buil ings.

Not far beyond the dwelling, at the intersection of the Moss Mill Road with the Atlantic Coast Highway, is the Methodist Church named Emmaus, on the site of the former Friends' Meeting House. There is the graveyard in which the Friends of Leeds Point or Galloway, buried their dead.

The Methodist Church, called Emmaus, with its adjoining Burial Ground, marks the original site of the Quaker Meeting House. There are a large number of old graves in the cemetery marked with rude unlettered field-stones, and among the many marble and granite headstones for later generations are records concerning the families of Bowen, Higbee, Leeds, Mowlds, Risley, Sooy, Strickland and others. On the same Moss Mill Road, about half a mile beyond the crossing of the highways, is another interesting graveyard by the edge of the woods, unkempt and neglected in appearance, being over-run by wild dewberry vines, blooming cinquefoil and young huckleberry bushes. There are many graves marked with unlettered, dateless, rough iron-stone memorial tablets, doubtless the resting places of early inhabitants of the neighborhood, while other headstones record the names of Blackman, Bowen, Clark, Higbee, Nixon, Scull, Somers, Sooy and others, of which some are Quaker names of Atlantic County. But this was not a Friends' burial ground. In one extreme corner of the cemetery is the grave of Job Conover. The head stone bears this inscription:- "Sacred to the Memory of Job Conover who

died February 8th, 1859 aged 68 years and 5 months." In the southwestern part of the yard is a family lot in which the graves are, with one exception, indicated by unmarked head and foot-stones of crude fieldstones; the one marked headstone bears the name of Clark. This ground is an old cemetery of the Methodist persuasion.

Leeds Point Friends' Meeting was officially known as Galloway, from the township in which it is located, and is so designated in the minutes of Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. The following minute was made 4th Mo. 3, 1843:- "Ebenezer Roberts, Joseph Evans, Elizabeth Readman, and Amy Jones, a part of the committee appointed to take into consideration the Expediency of discontinuing the Monthly and preparative meeting attended this meeting with a meeting of their appointment (the other members being Hinchman Haines, Henry Warrington, Ebenezer Roberts, Joseph Eves, John M. Kaighn and Samuel Nicholson.) "

Business meetings at Galloway ceased after 6th Mo. 15, 1843, and only meetings for worship were afterwards allowed and "So ordered by Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting at Evesham. David Roberts Clerk."

The following communication from Richard D. Longworth, Insurance Adjuster of Camden, N.J., dated September 2nd, 1938, gives the final picture of the Galloway Friends' Meeting House at Leeds Point:- "In acknowledgment of your inquiry of September 1st, 1938, concerning the destruction by fire of a dwelling house near Leeds Point, which had been previously used as a Friends' Meeting House, please be advised that the structure was totally destroyed by fire on May 10th, 1932, about 11.30 o'clock P.M. The property was situated on the Moss Mill Road, Leeds Point, being the main road from Leeds Point to Smithville, Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey, and was directly opposite the dwelling of Mr. Fred Higbee, and is undoubtedly the property to which you refer. For sometime prior to the fire, the building had been used for dwelling purposes, however, at the time of the fire, it was vacant."

GREAT EGG HARBOR.

Meeting established about.....1702.
Early Meetings held in.....Somers Mansion.
Monthly Meeting established.....1726.
Monthly Meeting discontinued.....1843.
A subordinate Meeting at.....Bakersville.
Location at...Somers Point, Atlantic Co. N.J.

****

In the past and early history of the Society of Friends in America, Great Egg Harbor Meeting was an important one. It was established early, for, wrote Samuel Smith,- "The first convincement of Friends about Great Egg Harbor, was about the year 1702; since which, meetings have been set-

tled there, and two meeting-houses built." Ezra Michener stated in 1859:- "It is probable that one of the houses referred to, was that of Cape May. The meeting at Great Egg Harbor has been discontinued, and the few remaining members attached to Greenwich."

Great Egg Harbor , with Cape May, was a Monthly Meeting established in 1726, the year in which the first minutes of the Meeting were recorded, and continued until 1843, a period of one hundred and seventeen years. The original Minute Books of the Meeting are preserved in the Fireproof vault at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The first page of the records records the statement the "Great Egg Harbour" Monthly Meeting was granted at Haddonfield "this tenth Day of ye 8th mo 1726 "

The Meeting belonged to the Salem Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but, upon the setting off of Haddonfield from Salem in 1794, it was attached to Haddonfield with which Quarter it remained until its meetings were discontinued at a date somewhat uncertain, although as a Monthly Meeting it was laid down in 1843, and its minutes were then no longer kept up. The record of the births and deaths in the Great Egg Harbor Meeting began in 1693, showing the Meeting was in existence much earlier than 1702, the time of its establishment according to Samuel Smith. That record was kept up until 1841, two years previous to the discontinuance of the Monthly Meeting. In 1812 Great Egg Harbor embraced two meetings called Upper and Lower Great Egg Harbor, which doubtles were the Meetings held at Galloway and at Somers Point.

In 1929 this Meeting has become so much like a dream of the past that even the identical location of its places of worship are a little puzzling, but it is reasonable to believe they were near Great Egg Harbor Bay, the Lower Great Egg Harbor Meeting at Somers Point and at Bakersville. In the "History of Atlantic County" by John F. Hall, 1900, the following note occurs:- "In 1676 William Penn and his associate Friends brought 400 families to settle in West Jersey. Some of these located on lands now included in Atlantic County. As early as 1728 there were three selected places for holding Friends' meetings; at Leeds Point, at Absecon and at Somers' Point. The old Richard Somers' mansion at the latter place is still standing where Friends' meetings were held. Persons still living (1900) can remember the old Friends Meeting House at Bakersville, opposite Central M. E. Church."

In Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor" is found this assertion:- "These pioneers (of Atlantic County) were mostly members of the religious Society of Friends, and established meetings in several places along the shore. Perhaps the first in Atlantic County was at Somers Point, by John Somers, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine and Peter Conover, about the year 1695. The oldest preserved records show that in the year 1726 a monthly meeting of Friends was held at Richard Somers' house, on the Egg Harbor side, and at Rebecca Garretson'n hous on the Cape May side, alternately, and week day meetings for worship, were also held, perhaps from the date first named."

The early Somers family were members of Friends. The progenitor, John Somers, was born in Worcester, England, in 1640 and died in 1723 and was buried in the old Somers Burial Ground at Somers Point. His oldest son, Richard Somers, built the Somers Mansion in which Friends meetings were once held. His son, Col. Richard Somers was an active Whig in the American Revolution, while Capt. Richard Somers, born Sept. 15, 1778, son of

Col. Richard, was the daring commander of the Intrepid who lost his life, Sept. 4, 1804, in the harbor of Tripoli.

A visit to Somers Point in July, 1929, brings to light some interesting remains of local Friends history. The old Somers Mansion, built in 1712 by Richard Somesr, now close to the railroad station, is in excellent state of repair, standing on a high elevation of ground, and is attractive with its quaintness and its historic worth. About a quarter of a mile distant from it is the Somers Burial Ground, a small enclosure in the center of which is an old field-stone bearing the initials "R. S." All the stones in this burial plot, excepting two, bear the family name of Somers, the exceptions being in memory of two infant sons of W. E. and M. B. Braddock. There is an air of neglect about the place, and the tall marbles marking Mark Somers' grave lie prone on the ground. Not so those of Jesse Somers who died Jan. 24, 1858, aged 94yrs. 3mo. and 25 days, and of Dr. Job Braddock Somers, born June 17, 1840, died Apr. 8, 1895.

Further research in the story of Great Egg Harbor Friends' Meeting uncovers a few interesting facts and definitely locates the Meeting House at Somers Point. Frank H. Stewart of Woodbury, N. J., President of the Gloucester County Historical Society, on July 31, 1918, visited Somers Point where he interviewed a certain Mrs. Anderson who remembered the old Meeting House and recalled its appearance so accurately that he made a drawing of the building from her description. Quoting Mr. Stewart's own words:- "The most important recollections of Mrs. Anderson is her knowledge of the old Quaker meeting-house of Somers Point, in which she played as a child, of which I made a sketch, following her description. She said it looked exactly like it. It was a one-and-a-half-story affair, the one-half story being the attic. It had a central door with windows each side. At one end, towards the west, was a large brick chimney from the ground to the peak of the roof. At the eastern end of the building was a window. It had cedar shingles and weather-board sides and ends. It faced Ocean City and stood at what is now the southwest corner of New York Avenue and Main Street. It was inherited by her uncle, Jesse Somers, who cut it in half as a tenant dwelling and moved the other half to the hollow next to Captain Sooy's house, north side, and used it as a blacksmith shop. The meeting-house stood on a knoll within a long stone's throw of the grave of Colonel Richard Somers, who died October 22, 1794."

At Bakersville, north of Somers Point, is the site of another Meeting House of the Society of Friends, now long ago passed away; the remains of its Burial Ground in the middle of the Methodist Graveyard having been marked by the Society of Friends in recent years to retain its historical sanctity. Marble corner posts and a prostrate slab bearing the words

FRIENDS BURYING GROUND

mark the place. In the oblong space are very few memorial stones, but close about it a great many tall headstones bear the names of the Somers family.

NOTE. From the original Minute Books of Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting now kept in the fireproof vault at No. 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, the following information was obtained by research made by the compiler of these notes during the summer of 1938.

Under date of "10m 3 1785" this minute may have reference possibly to the Meeting property at Bakersville.

"The Friends Appointed to ufe there indeavours to precure a lot of ground for the purpofe of Building a meetinghouse on, Reported, that they had a lot of Ground Granted by word of mouth- for that purpofe, therefcre it is Continued Under the care of the Same Friends to get the lot Run out, And make way for to precure, A Deed for the Same, the Meeting Adjournes ontil the Ufual time and place "

The final page of the Great Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting Minutes gives this closing information:-

"Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting held at Evesham 6 Mo 15th 1843 The Committee appointed at last meeting on the proposition from Egg Harbour produced the following report; which on deliberate consideration is united with and Adopted, women friends concurring therein viz.

To Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting The joint Committee appointed on the proposition brought up from Egg Harbour Monthly Meeting &c. report that part of their number attended said meeting and visited all the families comprising it; and having twice met upon solid consideration and free exprefsion of Sentiment, do with much unanimity agree to propose the discontinuance of their Monthly Meeting and attach the remaining members to Haddonfield Monthly meeting retaining the meeting for Worship at Galloway on first and fifth day as heretofore also the preparative meeting to be held jointly by men and women friends. The change to take place from this time

Signed on behalf of the Committee 6 Mo 14th 1843 by
Henry Warrington
Elizabeth L Redman

Extracted from the minutes
David Roberts Clk "

HADDONFIELD.

Meeting established .....1695.
Monthly Meeting established about.....1697.
Friends' School began as early as.....1715.
First Meeting House built.....1721.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1794.
Second Meeting House built.....1851.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1851.
Location, Hicksite,.....Ellis Street.
Location, Orthodox,.....Friends Avenue.
Haddonfield, N. J.

****

Haddonfield Friends' Meeting gives its name to one of the Quarters of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for both branches of the Society. For the Hicksites it includes the Monthly Meetings of Haddonfield, Chester or

Moorestown as it is usually designated, Medford and Westfield, the last being added to the list in 1921. The Preparative Meetings of the Hicksite branch were Haddonfield, Moorestown, Evesham, Medford, Newton (Camden) and Westfield. In the Orthodox branch of the Society the Monthly Meetings embraced in the Quarter are Haddonfield, Chester (Moorestown), Evesham (Mount Laurel), Upper Evesham (Medford), Salem and Woodbury, while the Particular or Indulged Meetings include Westfield, Easton, Cropwell, Atlantic City, Woodstown, Woodbury, Salem and formerly Galloway or Leeds Point, long since discontinued.

From 1695 when a meeting was first established at Haddonfield, to 1721, when a house was built on ground given by John Estaugh, meetings for worship were held alternately at Newton and in the private home of Thomas Shackles (probably near Haddonfield) and were a part of Gloucester and Salem. So it appears to have continued until 1794 when , according to the following minute of one of the business meetings, an important change was made:-

"By minute of the Quarterly Meeting of Gloucester and Salem, it appears that meeting agreed to propose to the Yearly Meeting to constitute two Quarterly Meetings within its limits. One to be comprised of the Monthly Meetings of Evesham, Haddonfield, Great Egg Harbor, and Cape May, to be distinguished by the name of Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting." This Quarterly Meeting seems to have been held alternately at Haddonfield and Evesham until 1831 when it circulated also to Moorestown and Medford. This information is obtained from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism."

The two Friends' Meeting Houses in Haddonfield of the present time, 1937, were both built in 1851. The Hicksite Meeting House with the date on the front wall under the eaves, is located on Ellis Street, which it faces, and Walnut Street. It is built of bricks and is planned from the general style of the old-time meeting houses. It is about twice as long as it is deep, has two windows in the rear, back of the facing benches or ministers' galleries, and plenty of others at the front and ends, two small covered porches in front and one at either end. Closing shutters divide the assembly-room in two equal parts, one side being for women Friends in the days of the past, the other for the male members, until the congregation, in later years, became so reduced in numbers as to warrent only a half of the house being heated and used for the usual First-day meetings for worship. With that change it was customary to use the eastern end of the house during the winter season and the western end during the remainder of the year.

Formerly there was an elementary day school belonging to this Meeting of the Hicksite branch which was conducted in a small frame structure, erected at the time the Meeting House was built, at the western side of the yard. The school was laid down many years ago and the little schoolhouse, demolished, now exists only in the memory of a few individuals.

The Orthodox Friends' Meeting House at Lake Street and Friends Avenue has the date 1851 in the eastern gable. It is built near where the old Meeting House used to stand and faces the picturesque Burial Ground. Its style of architecture is very similar to that of the Meeting House on Ellis Street and it is also constructed of bricks. Its meeting, however, is far more flourishing in 1937 than the Hicksite meeting in the same town, yet the latter has gained much in strength during the passing of the last ten years.

An elementary school is connected with the Orthodox Meeting at Haddonfield, which, excepting the Kindergarten which convenes in an apartment at the rear of the Meeting House, occupies a building, No. 47, Haddon Avenue, a short distance from the place of worship. This schoolhouse, strongly resembling a private residence, has been in use, off and on, for its present purposes, since 1790. Quoting from the school circular issued in 1928, the following is interesting:- "As early as 1667 the Society of Friends was forming its educational policy. At the time George Fox urged Friends to establish schools, William Penn was also a forceful advocate of education in the Friends' settlements in America. In 1715 Haddonfield had a school at the home of Jonathan Bolton, and by 1720 a school was established near the meeting house and has been continued ever since. The present interesting colonial brick building has been remodeled and modernized from time to time, but still retains a homelike atmosphere, which is reflected in the attitude of the whole school family."

The large picturesque Friends' Burial Ground between the Meeting House on Friends Avenue and Haddon Avenue on the south side, being separated from the larger thoroughfare by a substantial wall, is used by both branches of the Society for their cemetery. It has many memorial stones, all neatly similar and inconspicuous, as in Friendly custom, telling of various members of the Nicholson, Clement, Bell, Albertson, Rulon, Haines, Burrough and other families, who for times past and gone have figured in the annals of Haddonfield Friends Meeting. Through the graveyard from east to west extends a very perceptible little glen or valley, which, with its border of ancient trees, adds greatly to the beauty of the spot. Within the precincts of this graveyard, Elizabeth Haddon, from whom Haddonfield derived its name, lies buried in an unmarked grave. But the fact is commemorated in a tablet attached to one of the ancient buttonwood trees by the wall. This is the statement:- "In memory of Elizabeth Haddon daughter of John Haddon wife of John Estaugh. She was founder and proprietor of Haddonfield, N. J. Born 1680- Emigrated 1701 Married 1702 Died 1762. Buried near this tablet. Originator of the Friends Meeting here established in 1721. A woman remarkable for resolution, prudence, charity."

\#

HOPEWELL.

Meeting sometimes called....New Hopewell.
Meeting organized.....1792.
Meeting House built.....1799.
Meeting established.....1805.
Preparative Meeting established.....1806.
Meeting laid down.....1816.
Meeting House sold.....1827.
Location near.....Tansboro, N.J.

****

Hopewell Friends' Meeting, established in 1805, was a Preparative Meeting under the care of Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting, and hence belonged to the Haddonfield Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. How long it continued in existence seems to be unknown in 1929, while its house of worship has long ago disappeared, yet its Burial Ground proves its location to the interested antiquarian searching for Quaker Meeting history. But its location, close to the little railroad station called Florence, in Winslow Township of Camden County, rather points to the idea that it was not given the name of the township as was usually the custom in naming meetings and meeting houses. By its location, as suggested by a visit to the place during the summer of 1929, shows that Hopewell Meeting, though only a matter of a dozen miles from Medford, New Jersey, the parent Meeting, was surely in the wilderness, for even now it is isolated, surrounded by the wild growth of stunted scrub oaks and other trees of the New Jersey forest tracts.

Approached by a sandy road in the woods, the Hopewell Graveyard is quite out of sight until the visitor comes within a few yards of it. It is an oblong shaped enclosure surrounded by a neat iron fence and is well filled with graves, many of which are unmarked, or only indicated by rude field stones or little bricks. In one instance a wooden headstone about two feet high showed indications of having had a lengthy inscription neatly cut upon its smooth surface, all of which has become illegible by the wear of the weather and time. Some family lots are inclosed with railings of different patterns, and one with the graves unmarked is made conspicuous by a primitive cross constructed of birchwood, or a close imitation.

The light sandy soil is not conducive to a growth of grass, excepting that wiry dull green variety of the pine woods; so in parts of the ground the graves are clear of all vegetation; but generally there is plenty of sweet fern (Myrica asplenifolia), low-running dewberry (Rubus canadensus), small huckleberry bushes and wild weeds, such as prevail in sandy regions. Attempts have been made to transplant blossoming plants to this graveyard and with notable success in the case of a root of the Spanish bayonet (Yucca filamentosa) which flourishes luxuriantly in a Norcross family lot.

There are several indications of care on the part of the living for the sepulchres of their dead and the memorial stones show to advantage recording that members of the families of Braddock, Brown, Duble, Husted, Kirchenbower, Norcross, Paul, Peacock, Penn, Sharp, Stoy, Wells, and others sleep here. In the Kirchenbower (spelt also Kirkenbower) family row are six little graves each carefully marked with name, age, and date of death; Elnora 4 days, Apr. 2, 1855; Charles 1 day Nov. 18, 1857; Laura 12 days, May 14, 1859; Rosella 8 days, Dec. 11, 1860; Ann M. 7 weeks, Feb. 5, 1862; and Emma, 4 months 8 days, June 25, 1863. Close to these is another similar row of little graves with christian names only, and without either ages or dates.

In the extreme corner of the grounds is a row of graves of the Penn family; Thomas Penn who died December 20, 1831, his wife Ruth and others of the household. The name sounds Friendly, so do a few others, but there are no inscriptions in the cemetery put in Quaker fashion. The name most frequently seen is that of Norcross. Two prominent marbles indicate the resting places of Crofty Kirchenbower who died June

17, 1886 aged 65 years and 10 months, and Hannah Norcross, wife of Crofty Kirchenbower, born October 11, 1823, died July 8, 1897. Both headstones are marked "In Memory of", and on that of Crofty Kirchenbower are several lines of verse asserting his virtues and detailing his family's esteem and love for him.

At the time of the Centennial Anniversary of the Medford Friends' Meeting House in 1914, Joshua S. Wills, in his historical sketch, mentions Hopewell Meeting, saying:- "There was once a meeting under the care of Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting, called Hopewell. As we find from the minutes of women Friends at Upper Evesham, dated Eighth-day, Twelfth Month, 1804, where men's meeting informs women's meeting that the Friends of New Hopewell request liberty of holding meetings of worship and a preparative meeting there. It was left with a committee for consideration. The next Monthly Meeting, the twelfth day of First Month, 1805, the committee reported favorably, and the meeting was established subject to the approval of the Quarterly Meeting. A minute of this meeting, dated Seventh Month 2, 1806, states that a minute was received from the Quarterly Meeting, establishing a meeting at Hopewell.

"After inquiry and some research of old papers, which said it was on the road from Great Egg Harbor to Philadelphia, we have succeeded in locating the spot where this meeting-house stood. We found it near Florence Station, on the Atlantic City division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about four miles southeast from Berlin, and twelve miles from Medford. I suppose the Hopewell road from Taunton received its name from Friends traveling over it to meeting.

"The burial-ground was all there was to mark the place. The field stones at some of the graves were undoubtedly the marks of Friends' graves. The yard is now appreciated by people in the neighborhood, and is used by them for burial purposes, and is kept in good condition. I have not been able to ascertain when this meeting was discontinued. The first deed of conveyance for this property of two acres was made by Jonathan Jones and Mary his wife, dated the fifth day of Twelfth Month, 1798, to trustees appointed by this meeting."

Later Information.

Under the name of "New Hopewell", Hopewell Friends' Meeting received longthy note in Prowell's "History of Camden County," in 1886. Though embracing some of those chronic errors that are bound to attach themselves to such local historical sketches, it is interesting. The following is the article as copied by Mr. Harry Marvin, President of the Camden County Historical Society in 1938:-

"New Hopewell (Friends) Meeting House.- About the middle of the last century (1750 +) a number of Friends settled in what is now the upper part of Winslow township, where they soon established a meeting. For this purpose several acres of land were secured from William Norcross, on the old Egg Harbor road, about two miles from Wilton Station, and below the main line of the Phila. and Atlantic City R.R. Upon this was built a small, plain, one-story frame meeting-house, and a graveyard was opened on the same ground, which was occupied about 50 years. The principal founders and members of the meeting were William Norcross

and his sons, Uriah and Job, Thomas Penn, George Sloan, Jonathan Jones, John Brown, Abraham Watson, Abraham Brown, John Shinn, James Thornton, William Peacock, David Tice, William Boulton, Isaiah Clutch, John Duble, and Joseph Peacock. Of these John Shinn was a speaker of power and eloquence, who took up his residence in this locality to escape the praise of those who admired his preaching in the older meetings. In his own words this purpose was expressed: 'I came to these wilds to avoid the praise of men, lest I became vain and forget the fear of the Lord.' The natural sterility of the soil and the location of the meeting-house on a road which was seldom traveled, after more direct thoroughfares were opened, was unfavorable to the prosperity of the meeting, which was now only irregularly held, under the direction of the Evesham Monthly Meeting. This relation is shown from a minute of the latter meeting, Second Month 8, 1794:

'Friends appointed in 11 Mo. last, to have the oversight of the meeting held at a place called New Hopewell, reported their attention thereto, and that Friends there were careful in the attendance thereof. And the Friends who constitute that meeting request liberty to hold meetings as heretofore for three months, which the meeting taking into consideration unites in the continuance thereof, for two months, and Enoch Evans, Isaac Boulton, Joshua Stokes and Ephraim Stratton are appointed to have the oversight thereof and to report to this meeting in 4th Mo. next.'

The arrangement was continued some years, when the death of some of the older Friends and the removal of others has so much diminished the membership that the meeting was finally 'laid Down' in 1819, and the later business records removed to Evesham, Burlington County, where they now remain, in charge of the clerk of that meeting. From them may be obtained in regard to families, now wholly extinct, which would assist in unraveling many genealogical difficulties connected with the first settlers of this part of the country. After 1820 the old meeting-house was moved by Job Norcross, and rebuilt as a two-story dwelling, on the Blue Anchor road, not quite a mile from its old site, where it is now occupied (1886) as the home of William Norcross. The graveyard was preserved by the Friends, and burials of their descendants have since been made there. It is the only reminder of the once familiar landmark, which was the centre of a populous settlement of professing Christians, who have long since passed away. Although the name of many are no longer remembered, the impress of their consistent lives may yet be seen in the best traditions of the neighborhood. Their influence for truth and justice continues to this day.

In 1882 the Friends relinquished their interest in the graveyard in favor of the people of Winslow, who selected a board of trustees to control the same. The members were Samuel T. Peacock, Job Eldridge, Matthias Simmerman, George Norcross and George Peacock. Under their direction the cemetery was substantially inclosed, and though in a spot isolated from any other kind of improvement it shows the care which is bestowed on it. In the ground are the following marked graves:

Job Norcross died in 1854 aged 75 years
Rev. Benj. Y. Thackara died 1864 aged 74 years
Ann Thackara died 1857 aged 73 years

Elizabeth Thackara died 1847 aged 44 years.
Thomas Penn died 1831 aged 80 years
Ruth Penn died 1837 aged 81 years
George Penn died 1863 aged 73 years
Sarah Penn died 1795 aged 3 years
Joseph Peacock died 1855 aged 71 years
Tamar Peacock died 1869 aged 81 years
James Ware died 1865 aged 65 years
Ruth Ware died 1855 aged 57 years
Joshua Eldridge died 1851 aged 87 years
Amy Eldridge died 1846 aged 72 years
James Githens died 1864 aged 52 years "

During the early part of the year 1938, George DeCou of Moorestown, N.J., examined the Minute Books of Evesham and Upper Evesham Monthly Meetings, and from them obtained the following information relating to Hopewell Meeting. These notes give an authentic story of Hopewell, readjusts some of the statements in the foregoing account in the "History of Camden County" and corroborates others.

Evesham Monthly Meeting, 11mo. 9, 1792.- "Friends from the preparative meeting from Upper Evesham (reported) that divers of their members residing at a distance from said meeting, have requested the liberty of holding a meeting for worship at a house of Jonathan Jones every other first day during the 12th, 1st and 3rd months next ensuing, beginning at the eleventh Hour, which after being weightily deliberated upon, united the Meeting in the nomination of John Collins (and others) to meet with them at the time and place proposed, the first day preceeding our next Mo Meeting to feel after their situation and report their sense thereon to next Meeting."

12mo. 7, 1792.- The committee reported, recommending holding the meeting proposed under the care of a committee of this meeting.

11mo. 8, 1793. Permission granted to continue the meeting for three months. The minute reads in part: "Friends at New Hopewell requested liberty to hold meetings for worship at a house of Jonathan Jones." This is the first time the meeting is called New Hopewell. (The request came from Upper Evesham Preperative Meeting.)

10mo. 6, 1798.- At Upper Evesham. "Friends at New Hopewell informing that they have a prospect of Securing a Lot of Land for a meeting house and Burying ground and this meeting taking the matter into consideration appoints Enoch Evans (and others) to view the ground and propose a suitable place at next meeting."

11mo. 10, 1798. The Committee reported that they were united in proposing purchasing a lot from Jonathan Jones, two acres of which J. J. agreed to give for the purpose. This plan was approved by the meeting and John Brown (and others) were named as a committee "to take deed to the property in trust for the use of Friends."

12mo. 6, 1798. Above committee reported that a deed for the lot had been executed and proposed a meeting house 24 feet square and friends residing there were left at liberty to proceed.

12mo. 2, 1804. Upper Evesham Preparative Meeting informs that New Hopewell friends request that a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting may be established at that place. Committee appointed "to sit with Friends and report to next meeting."

1mo. 12, 1805. Above committee reported, uniting in advocating establishing a meeting for worship with a preparative meeting. Proposal united with and Clerk directed to forward report to the ensuing Quarterly Meeting.

Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting held on 6mo. 12, 1806, approved of establishing a preparative meeting at New Hopewell.

The meeting house was apparently erected in about 1799 under authority of the minute of 12mo. 6, 1798. This is shown by the following Quarterly Meeting minute dated 3mo. 26, 1802, viz. "A new meeting house has been built at New Hopewell, within the compass of Upper Evesham Preparative and Monthly Meeting."

(This indicates clearly that in this case, at least, the meeting house was built before the Preparative Meeting was established.)

From Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting.

11mo. 6, 1819. "It being Represented to this Meeting that there appears to be no further use for the meeting house of Friends at Hopewell; which being considered, John Evans (and others) are appointed as a Committee to Dispose of the House and Report thereon when performed."

Apparently no action was taken at this time as a new committee was appointed at a Monthly Meeting held on 4mo. 7, 1827, from which I quote the following minute:

"John Evans (and others) are appointed to take into consideration the propriety of disposing of the Meeting house at New Hopewell; and if way opened to dispose thereof to the best advantage and report when performed."

5mo. 12, 1827. The above committee reported that the meeting house was in very bad condition— windows broken — shutters on ground — roof leaking etc. "We therefore disposed of the said Meeting House to Job Norcross for the sum of Forty Dollars and and gave him liberty to to remove the same from the said lot and apply it to his own use."

From Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting.

1mo. 7, 1882. "The Meeting was informed that persons having an interest in the Burial Ground at Hopewell were desirous that some action Should be taken by this meeting by which they would be atherized (as in the minute) to take charge of it." Charles Stokes and others were appointed to consider the subject and report to this meeting when prepared.

2mo 1, 1882. "The committee to take into consideration the request of the persons interested in the Burial Grounds at Hopewell allowing them to take charge of it, reported that they were united in recommending that the request be granted, with which the Meeting unites, the committee are continued to prepare a minute conferring that authority upon Trustees appointed by those interested for the purpose."

3mo. 11, 1882. "Application having been made to this Meeting by a number of persons interested in and residing in the vicinity of of the property owned by it, known as the New Hopewell mtg. property, for liberty to enlarge and use the Grave Yard at that place, the Meeting was upon consideration united in granting the request and Joshua

Peacock, Joseph Norcross, George Brown, Obediah Eldridge, Adam P. Ware, Thomas Wills and Mathias Summerman and their successors in trust herein report Are authorized to Enlarge the yard, to rebuild and keep in repair the fence and ground at their own Expence and at all times to allow persons interested in and living in the vicinity to use the yard as a burial place with the understanding that friends and their descendants shall have liberty at all times to use it for that purpose, anything herein contained to the contrary."

"5mo. 9, 1914. William H. Zelley, Joshua S. Wills and Joseph H. Haines were appointed as a committee "to look into the trusteeship of Hopewell Burying Ground."

"The above committee made a full and clear report, reviewing the history of New Hopewell Meeting and Burying Ground from the beginning. The Com. recommended that a new deed of trust be executed and also a new declaration of trust, renewing the agreement of 3-11-1882 with the people of the neighborhood for the use and care of the grounds.

"John B. Evans, Jay Wilkins, Everett H. Haines, Howard Evans and Joseph S. Evans were named as trustees to hold title to the B. G. and Joseph B. Norcross and others to have care of grounds and use of same by the neighborhood people.

"It is quite evident from the above that Upper Evesham M. M. hold title to the B. G. unless it has been sold since 1919, which is hardly likely.

"The minute book from 1919 to date is in the hands of Albert Forsythe and I hope to have an opportunity of examining it in the new (sic) future.

"The minute of 1914 state that the meeting was laid down in 1816 and the house sold."

##########

MEDFORD or UPPER EVESHAM.

Meeting established.....1760.
First Meeting House built.....1762.
Preparative Meeting established.....1783.
Monthly Meeting established.....1794.
Second Meeting House built.....1814.
Hicksite Meeting House built.....1843.
Hicksites adopt name of Medford.....1850.
Location.....Medford, N.J.

****

Medford Friends' Meeting was originally called Upper Evesham, a name it held until 1850 when to the Yearly Meeting "Haddonfield Quarter reported that Medford Monthly Meeting had changed their title from Upper Evesham to Medford." It is a Monthly Meeting of Haddonfield Quar-

ter for both branches of Friends, and, it is worthy of notice that the original name of Upper Evesham is still retained officially by the Orthodox Friends. As a Monthly Meeting it was set off from Evesham in 1794 and then comprised the Preparative Meetings of Cropwell and Upper Evesham.

In "Quaker Education in New Jersey" by Thomas Woody, 1923, the rise of this Meeting is thus set forth:- "In 1760, upon request of Friends situated at Upper Evesham, it was permitted by the Evesham Meeting that a meeting for worship be held 'at the school house near Robert Braddock's.' This was an indulged meeting until 1774, when they requested advice concerning the 'enlargement of their meeting place.' Upon advice of Evesham it was enlarged, and the Preparative Meeting of Upper Evesham erected in 1784. Ten years later the Monthly Meeting of Upper Evesham was created, comprised of the preparative meeting just mentioned and that of Cropwell."

The following minute from Evesham Monthly Meeting in 1774 refers to the establishment of the Preparative Meeting:- In 1774 "the Friends belonging to the school-house meeting requests some advice and assistance with respect to building or enlarging their meeting-place; therefore, Thomas Evans, Thomas Wilkins, William Forster, William Rogers, or any other Friends that are free to attend, are appointed to go and sit with them, and give them what advice and assistance they find needful."

"The meeting-place was enlarged in the following year, and obtained the name of 'Upper Evesham'. In 1783, the meeting was established with a Preparative Meeting." -(From Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism.")

In the "History of Burlington County, N. J.," 1883, the story of the erection of the Hicksite Friends' Meeting House, which stands near the Main Street, Medford, is briefly told.- "In the controversy between the followers of George Fox and Elias Hicks, those who adhered to Hicks' theological views withdrew from the body, and in 1842-43 built their present brick meeting-house. Benjamin Davis donated the land upon which it stands, and a large part of the funds for the erection of the house. Caleb Shreve and others were prominently identified with the movement. Mr. Davis died in the meeting-house before it was finished. He had started for Philadelphia for some hardware with which to finish the house, and while looking around in the meeting-house to see what was wanted he dropped dead upon the floor. The church property is valued at fifty-five hundred dollars. Joseph Horner is the present minister (1883). Medford Meeting is small, yet Quarterly Meetings are held there in the Sixth month of each year. The larger part of Friends, at the time of separation in 1827, were of the Orthodox faith, and retained the larger portion of the property."

Both branches of Friends at Medford have had their private schools under charge of the meeting. These began early, and in 1783, "The following Friends were appointed to have oversight of the schools kept by Friends within this Preparative Meeting, to wit: Joshua Owen, Joseph Wilcox, John Haines, and Jobe Collins, who are desired to attend to that service, and report their care therein to a future Meeting." So it is recorded in the minutes of Upper Evesham, 4th of 6th month, 1783.

There were four schools, one at the Meeting House, one near Joshua Peacock's, called the Northampton School, and two belonging to Cropwell, that were under the care of Upper Evesham, and in 1802 all four were reported to the Meeting as "purty well conducted."

After the "Separation" in 1827 Upper Evesham had difficulties about the control of the schools. In 1828 the new meeting, Hicksite Branch, in its minutes, stated:- "Two of the trustees appointed last year to have the care of Hampton School produced a written report, which being read, appeared, in a degree satisfactory, the other two schools have been generally under the care of our opposing Friends so that there can be no particular account given thereof. The treasurer of the school funds and the settlement of his accounts is wholly confined within the power at this time of our opposing Friends, the treasurer being one of their number. The following Friends are appointed to have the care of schools the ensuing year and make report thereof to our Preparative Meeting in the second month to be held next year; For Medford School, Joshua Sharp, George Craft, Edward Bolton, and Isaac Haines; Northern School, Charles Wilkins and Josiah Thorn: Hampton School, Benjamin Davis, and George Roberts." But, three months later, it was reported of the schools, "none are immediately under our control."

Regarding the first meeting-house built in Medford, the following extract from a paper prepared for the Centennial Anniversary of Medford Meeting House, held Eighth Month 1st, 1914, provides some knowledge:- "I have not been able to ascertain the exact time the first meeting-house was built, and the first meeting for worship held, but think it must have been about 1762. As a subscription entered into by Evesham Preparative Meeting in 1760 to raise money to build the north end of the Meeting-house at that place, I find the names of many Friends who were among the first members of this meeting. I have been informed by persons who attended meetings in the old frame meeting-house, that it was situated about fifty yards southwest of the present house, and it was the only meeting-house in this section of the country from that time, 1761, until 1805, when the Baptists built their meeting at what was called Eve's Causeway, one mile east of Marlton. And the first Methodist meeting-house in this place was built about 1824. The old frame house appears to have accommodated Friends satisfactory until 1812, when, at a Preparative Meeting held Seventh Month 30, 1812, a committee consisting of John Haines, Job Haines, Benjamin Davis, Josiah Reeve, Joshua Stokes, Joseph Haines, William Page, William Stockton, and Japhet Garwood, were appointed to consider the propriety of enlarging the present house— or building a new one; and if it was thought best to build a new one, propose the size and form of the house and estimated cost to a future meeting. At a Preparative Meeting, held Ninth Month 3, 1812, the committee at last meeting report: that they were united in believing that it would be best to build a new meeting-house rather than enlarge the old one, and propose that the building should be seventy-six by thirty-eight feet; the estimated cost of which is thirty-six hundred dollars. The proposition was united with by the meeting; and Job Collins, Josiah Reeve, Brazilla Braddock, Core Haines, and William Reeve were appointed to take subscriptions for the same.....At Upper Evesham Preparative Meeting held Ninth Month 30, 1813, the Committee to whom was referred the subject of considering and proposing to the meeting the size of the new meeting-house,

report that they were generally united in proposing that the building be forty-two by seventy-four feet and were united in proposing that the building be commenced the ensuing summer."

The proposal was united with by the meeting and the new house was built. The old frame house was an L-shaped structure and the house "was built to face the south, the then prevailing mode of building, and to face the road or lane leading down to Landing Bridge,- thus it stands back to the public road."

In 1929 the two school-houses of the two branches of the Society are yet standing by the Meeting Houses and both are now used for lunch-rooms on Quarterly Meeting days and on other especial occasions.

The Meeting House belonging to Orthodox Friends is a large brick edifice in excellent state of preservation. It has the date, 1814, in its western gable facing the graveyard. In the Burial Ground are many marked graves where the name of Haines is very frequently read on the headstones. Other families interred there were of the names of Allen, Branin, Evans, Lippincott, Matlack, Stokes, Sharp, Reeve and Zelley, as also various others. In the oldest section are a number of small brick markers bearing initials and dates, some ante-dating the American Revolution, the oldest of them being "M. S. 1759" which is believed to indicate the grave of Mark Strattan.

In the Hicksite burial-ground, back of the Meeting House on South Street, Medford, are interred persons who had the names of Bates, Braddock, Budd, Coles, Cowperthwait, Darnell, Davis, Dudley, Engle, Ferguson, Fortiner, Garwood, Glover, Griscom, Haines, Hollinshead, Horner, Jones, Kirkbride, Lippincott, Loper, Middleton, Prickitt, Rogers, Scott, Shinn, Shreve, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Wilkins, Wills and Zelley. The yard is enclosed by a rough-cast wall and is nearly oblong in shape, having a small offset at one corner. Near the middle of the ground is the grave of Joseph Horner (born 1-21-1809, died 5-24-1890), an old man who was one of the principal ministers of the Society during his life-time. The Hicksite Meeting House is a few rods from Main Street, has no date of erection on its walls, and its brighter colored bricks show more traces of the wearing of years than the duller bricks of the older Meeting House on Union Street.

The compiler of these "Historical Sketches" was taken to the Medford Meeting locality by John R. Matlack of Evesboro, N.J., on April 4, 1929.

MERCHANTVILLE.

Unofficial Meeting organized.....1901.
Meeting House built.....1901.
Meeting discontinued .....
Meeting House demolished.....1925.
Location.....Merchantville, N.J.

****

Merchantville Friends' Meeting was ephemeral in its character. It originated rather suddenly in consequence of dissatisfaction and dissentions arising in the Hicksite Friends' Meeting at Moorestown, N. J. These troubles were consequent to the interference of one member, Edgar Conrow, who, differing in religious views from the teachings of some others in the meeting, took frequent occasion to show and express his antagonism. Finally Edwin L. Peirce and Franklin T. Haines, both ministers of force and popularity, formed the plan of establishing an independent meeting at Merchantville in Camden County, near Camden, N. J. The Meeting House was built in 1901. It was a bright, cheerful looking little brick building which stood somewhat back from the sidewalk on East Maple Avenue, a short distance from Center Street. Photographs of this Meeting House were taken by Watson W. Dewees of Haverford, Pa., fortunately preserving for interested persons the outward appearance of the House, which was demolished in 1925, twenty-four years after its erection. The negatives and prints of Dewees pictures are preserved in Roberts Hall, Haverford College, Pa.

The meetings held at Merchantville were for a while very good and were well attended, for the leading ministers were popular and speakers of power and ability, and the place was central and convenient to several families of both Orthodox and Hicksite Friends. Yet the period of the meeting's continuance was quite brief, owing to the death and the declining health of the leading ministers. Edwin L. Peirce, who was born 12th 25, 1858, died 2nd Mo. 1, 1904, three years after the Meeting House was erected. He was buried in the Greenlawn Friends' Burial Ground at Moorestown. His companion in the good work, Franklin T. Haines, born 8th Mo. 10, 1843, was the victim of a long and tedious but fatal illness which prevented his attending or holding the meetings at Merchantville. This unfortunate turn of affairs resulted in the discontinuance of all meetings there, and the property ultimately came into the possession of the Bell Telephone Company, who demolished the little Meeting House and erected their central office in its place. This change took place in 1925, the company entering in service there on January 3, 1926.

Merchantville Meeting was never recognized as a member of either of the Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, being independent of both, but was sanctioned by both for the good work it temporarily did. Its greatly interested organizer, Franklin T. Haines, died 6th Mo. 12, 1925, and was buried at the Upper Dublin Friends' Graveyard in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

MOORESTOWN.

Officially called CHESTER Monthly Meeting.
Meeting organized about.....1685.
First or ADAMS MEETING House built.....1700.
Second Meeting House built.....1721.
Preparative Meeting established.....1760.

Third Meeting House built.....1802..
Monthly Meeting established.....1803.
Centennial Celebration .....1902.
Location.....Moorestown, N.J.

****

The story of the Friends' Meeting at Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, begins with the settlement of the township of Chester, in which the village or town is located. In fact the meeting takes its name from the township and is actually known as Chester Monthly Meeting. The earliest meetings were held in the homes of the settlers until, and even after the first Meeting House, called "Adams Meeting", was erected in 1700. Quoting from Catherine B. Lippincott's paper prepared for the centennial celebration of Moorestown Meeting House in 1902, "according to the records of Burlington Monthly Meeting, on 9th Mo. 9th, 1685, a request was granted them to hold meetings at the houses of John Kay and Timothy Hancock at Penisauken, alternately on First days, to accommodate Friends in Evesham, and about Penisauken and Cooper's Creek. Timothy Hancock's house stood a short distance from the buildings on the farm now owned by Charles C. Haines. They continued to hold meetings there as late as 1707, at least the records show marriages to have taken place there at that time. William Clark and Mary Heritage were married there in 1696. Benjamin Wood and Elizabeth Hay and Benjamin Thackara and Mary Cooper were married there in 1707, as were doubtless many others, the records of whose marriages have been lost. This meeting seems to have been the predecessor of the 'Adams Meeting' at Moorestown or Chestertown as the eastern end of Moorestown was then called, the western end being designated Rodmantown. Moorestown, however, took its name from Thomas Moore, who settled here about 1722."

Adams Meeting derived its name from James and Esther Adams who deeded the ground, 9th of 4th Month, 1700, on which the house was built. It stood near where the old sycamore now stands at the corner of the graveyard, and it was burnt in 1720, a stone building being erected in its place in 1721.

In the early minutes of Chesterfield (Crosswicks) Monthly Meeting occurs this interesting item of history:- "At a Monthly Meeting of Friends held at their Meeting-house in Chesterfield the 6th of the 8mo. 1720— The Friends of Chester, being the lower part of this county acquainted Friends of this Meeting sometime past that by an accident of fire their meeting house was burnt: Therefore requested some assistance of this Meeting that such as were free to contribute to so good a work whereupon several Friends subscribed to pay as soon as they could to Richard French & William Murfen the sums contained therein to be applyed to the use aforesaid."

Sixty years after the Adams Meeting House was destroyed and its successor built in its place, land was bought, Twelfth Month 27, 1781, for a new meeting-house, but it was not built until 1802. However a school-house was erected on the land four or five years after the purchase, and a portion of the wall of that building, which was of stone, was used in the west wall of the present Chester Meeting House in Moorestown, the third Meeting House, built in 1802.

Another paper, written by Martha H. Hollinshead, read at the Centennial Celebration in 1902, states:- "The work of construction must have been a labor of love, judging from the records of the personal share in it. Elizabeth Stokes boarded the masons. The men must have been familiar with the use of hammer, saw and trowel. Robert French, who was the 'manager', made the bricks. The clay for these was taken from near the Bispham Road. Reuben Matlack did the blacksmith work. Others furnished work, lumber, or stone. Thomas Thorn is credited with 2000 ft. of cedar boards. The head-carpenter was Joseph Haines. His bill was $706. 45. Until the first of Eleventh month, 1802, he Abraham, and Clayton Haines each get paid seven shillings per day, and Joseph's 'boys' Thomas and Caleb each get five shillings. After that time as the days shortened, the men received five shillings, six pence, and the boys three shillings, six pence apiece. There is a bill of board for these carpenters which itemizes— '2009 Meals @ 8d. and 570 Meals @ 7d. apiece.' The treasurer was John Matlack. Small amounts were borrowed from individuals and from 'The Moorestown School Fund.' These were only partly paid off previous to 7th mo. 15th, 1804. 'The Sash Cords, Pulley brass wheels, and screws, etc., bought in Town for the partition' cost $16.85. The smithwork for the same amounted to $17.45 — and as there is an item of $1 for mending the stove-foot, they may have brought the stove as well as the benches from the old house across the street, but these suppositions are not authenticated. Much of the many contributions of lumber went into the generous rows of horse-sheds which appear to have been built at the same time as the house. After all the work with its pleasures, trials, and discouragements, no doubt, was ended, Evesham Monthly Meeting concisely records in 1803— 'One new meeting-house erected for the accommodation of Chester Particular Meeting, in lieu and near the place of the old one.'

The first meeting was held in the new house on First Month 10th, 1804. As a Preparative Meeting, Chester or Moorestown dates from 1760, and as a Monthly Meeting from 1803. It belongs to the Haddonfield Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of both branches of Friends, and is called "Chester" by both Orthodox and Hicksites, though in ordinary parlance it is generally spoken of and known as Moorestown.

In the local sketch of "Moorestown Old and New" by James C. Purdy, 1886, the writer tells us:- "In 1802 the large brick meeting house which now stands in the eastern portion of the enclosure was completed and the Friends occupied it as a place of worship, forsaking the little building across the way which had served them so long. The new building was of proportions beyond the needs of the society as it existed then; but the future was wisely kept in view, and time vindicated the good judgment exercised. In after years it proved none too large. The old building they had heretofore occupied was torn down and the stone from it used in the construction of a school house in the meeting house enclosure across the street. After its removal the lot on which it had stood was devoted exclusively to the purpose of a burying ground, which use it still serves. The ground purchased from Ephraim and Hannah Haines affords space for two Friends' meeting houses. The frame building on the western side of the lot was erected in 1829, soon after the division in the society. It was built by the members of the original society as their meeting place, and is still occupied by them. The separ-

atists took the brick building as their meeting house, and it is still their place of worship. It is larger than the newer building, and the other branch of the society freely use it for their meetings on all extra occasions. A good state of feeling exists between the members of the two branches, and they are very harmonious neighbors."

The frame Meeting House of the Orthodox members ultimately proving too small for their increasing congregation, a new brick building was erected in its place in 1897.

Between the two Meeting Houses at Moorestown, in 1929, stands the Friends' Academy. It belongs to Orthodox Friends and was opened in the autumn of 1878 with Richard Cadbury as its first Principal. From the beginning of their settlement in Chester Township the Society of Friends have interested themselves in education and have established schools. At the corner of Second Street and Chester Avenue is located the Friends High School which belongs to the Hicksite branch. In 1928 these two schools, the Academy and High School, are conjointly under the supervision of both Meetings and have but one Principal.

NOTE. The Chester Brick School, about two and a half miles from Moorestown, was built about 1785 and was under the care of Friends for a great many years. It ceased to be used for school purposes in 1917, being converted into a tenant house for Italian farm laborers. This old landmark of local history was destroyed by fire, said to have been accidental, on April 18, 1934.

The two Friends' Schools of Moorestown, the High School and the Academy, by mutual agreement of the Orthodox and Hicksite Meetings, were consolidated into one institution in 1920, and, by the name of the Moorestown Friends' School, was placed under the joint control of both branches of the Society. In 1929 a new school building for the accommodation of the institution, was erected near to and southwestward from the Meeting Houses, and school was opened therein, September 29, 1929. The dedication of the new building took place on the evening of November 21, when Professor Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University, gave the address for the occasion.

The Friends' Boarding Home for Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting of the Hicksites, was established in 1896 and is located at No. 28, East Main Street in Moorestown. It is in the building, which, in early years of its history, was the residence of Mr. Edward Harris and his family, who were influential in their association with the moorestown community. The Harris family were not members of the Society of Friends but were in fellowship with the Episcopal Church.

Between Second Street and Main, facing Chester Avenue, is the Friends' Burial Ground, sometimes, in part, called Greenlawn Cemetery. John M. Lippincott of Moorestown, in a paper prepared for the Centennial Celebration of Moorestown Meeting House, tells us:- "On the 18th of 5th mo. 1782, Chester Preparative Meeting appointed John Warrington, Joshua Hunt, Hugh Cowperthwait, Reuben French, Edmund Hollinshead and William Roberts as Trustees to have the care of the real estate then to the said meeting belonging, namely; the acre of ground for Graveyard and Meeting House purposes bought in 1700. The lot of ground for School House and other purposes bought of Ephraim Haines in 1715, and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of ground for burying strangers in, bought of Ephraim Haines in 1770."

This indicates that the Friends' Burying Ground, now called Green Lawn Cemetery, dates well back in the history of Moorestown. According to early customs of Friends, few or no memorial stones were used to mark the graves of the dead, but, in later times, many of the resting places are indicated by plain stones."As time passed on," wrote John M. Lippincott, "Friends felt it wise to relax from the rigid custom that prevailed, and so adopted a middle course, and now permit a monument, as most of you know, 18 inches in width, 9 inches thick, and 10 inches high. By this means, if Friends exercise the care they are admonished to, there will be no excuse for using the ground over a second time. It is impossible to give any correct account of the number buried here, but it is natural to suppose that the ancestry of the Friends living in this neighborhood is well represented here, with many besides."

Among the many graves unmarked by memorial stones is the resting place of Tamar Matlack, daughter-in-law to Reuben Matlack, the blacksmith who made the hinges, door-latches, and other smith-work of the Meeting House built in 1802. She was buried close to the Chester Avenue side of the cemetery, but her grave is well marked, for her two sons, Mordecai and Asa Matlack Jr., planted an evergree tree on her grave. This tree grew and is now one of the old trees of the graveyard, for it is about eighty years of age at the time of this writing, for Tamar Matlack died Ninth Month 2nd, 1850, and the tree was planted soon after. Tamar Matlack was the grandmother of the compiler of these "Historical Sketches of Friends' Meetings" . She died eight years before his birth, so the compiler never saw her, but he has been told that the tree referred to in this paragraph, is the "crooked tree" near the sidewalk in the cemetery.

##########

NEWTON.

Generally known, but not officially,

as

CAMDEN.

Organized.....1682.
First Meeting House built.....1687.
Present Meeting House built.....1801.
Hicksite Meeting House built....1828.
Orthodox Meeting discontinued...1024.
Location, Orthodox on Mt. Vernon St.
Location, Hicksite 7th & Market Sts.

****

On Mount Vernon Street near its junction with Haddon Avenue, now within the limits of the City of Camden, New Jersey, stands the old building which was once known as Newton Friends' Meeting House. At the

present time, 1928, it is noticeably bleak and unprotected in appearance, back from the street in a spacious uncared-for lawn, opening directly to the rather ancient burial ground at the back of the House. There are no shade trees near it and the building presents visible evidence of the destructive passage of years. Yet it is now used, not as a place of worship, but as headquarters for one of the troops of Boy Scouts, as a placard on one of the doors announces:-



BOY SCOUTS
of
America
Headquarters
Troop No.21
Meeting Wednesday

There are four doors to this Meeting House, one at either end and two in front. High in the gable of the western end is a stone bearing the date 1801, the time of the erection of the building. The House is constructed of bricks and has but two windows in the rear towards the graveyard, but is plentifully supplied at the front and the ends. The horse-sheds nearby were razed to the ground during the passage of the year 1928, having become very dilapidated by reason of age and disuse.

The Burial Ground, where for many generations of the Meeting's history, its members were interred, is contiguous with the Camden Cemetery, and has now no boundary fence to separate them. In it are memorial stones, low and modest, in Friendly fashion, marking the graves of many of the Cooper family, of the Brownings, Bettles, Sheppards and others whose names have long since been in close association with the Meeting and community from colonial times. Within a few paces of the western entrance door of the Meeting House are three graves bearing birth and death records as follows:-

Jehu Burrough Born June 11, 1803 Died Sept. 24, 1836.
Abigail W. Burrough Born Feb. 22, 1799 Died Feb. 10, 1826.
Anne Burrough Born March 25, 1772 Died Oct. 7, 1846.

Newton Meeting originated in very early times. The subjoined note from Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" casts some light upon its beginning:- "It appears, from a statement recorded by the junior member of a company, that in the year 1682, Mark Newby, Thomas Thackara, William Bates, with their families, and George Goldsmith and Thomas Sharp, the latter a young man, settled at Newton, where they were joined by Robert Zane. 'And immediately,' says Sharp, 'there was a meeting set up and kept at the house of Mark Newby, and in a short time it grew and increased.' The meeting-house was built on land bought of Thomas Thackara, in 1687."

Further history of the meeting may be noted from the following extracts from the Burlington Monthly Meeting records as gathered by Ezra Michener:- "At a Monthly Meeting at the house of Thomas Gardner, in Burlington, the 5th of seventh month, 1681, it is ordered that Friends of Pine Point have a meeting on every fourth day, and to begin at the second hour, at Richard Arnold's house."

"At a General Meeting held at Salem, in the province of West New

Jersey, the 11th of the second month, 1682, it was ordered that Friends at Arwanus and those at Shackamaxon do meet together once a month..... The first meeting to be at William Cooper's at Pine Point, at Arwanus &c."

To these extracts Ezra Michener annexed these comments:- "Although the meeting at Arwanus had for many years ceased to exist, it seems natural to consider the present Camden Meeting as the phoenix from its ashes. Subsequent to the division of Society in 1827, Friends belonging to Newton held their meetings at Camden, soon after which time the meeting-house was built, on land given for the purpose by Joseph W. Cooper."

The Meeting House for the Hicksite Branch, an Indulged or Particular Meeting of Haddonfield Quarter, is located on Market Street near Seventh, in Camden, New Jersey, and, although really Newton by name, is almost universally called Camden Friends' Meeting. It is a frame building which was erected in 1828, in later years enlarged, and is kept in most excellent repair.

The following minutes and notes concerning Newton Meeting of Hicksite Friends were collected by Howard M. Cooper of Camden, N. J.

"Newton, 2m. 7, 1828. 'Information was received that a proposition had been made to the trustees of camden school for the privilege of holding meetings for worship on the first and fifth days of the week in said school house and that the trustees had appointed William Bates one of their number to give information that they had taken the subject into consideration and were united in granting the request upon condition. the preparative m paying them one dollar. and 25¢ per month the case being considered was agreed to & Francis Boggs John ward George M Ward were appointed a committee to confer with the teacher of said school & make arrangement for opening the meeting on first Day the 10 of this month at 10 O clock in the morning Edward Bullock Clk '"

"6-19-1828 'A proposition haveing ben made to procure a lot of ground where on to erect a meeting house the following named friends are appointed to take the necessary care therein and if they should succeede in procuring one they are hereby authorized to take a deed there for in trust for this meeting, viz. Edward Bullock Aaron Ward George M Ward Isaac B Ward Charles Kaighn William Kaighn and Francis Boggs.'"

"7-24-1828 'The committee to whome was refered the care of procureing a lot of ground whereon to erect a meeting house report that Joseph W Cooper has made a donation of a lot for that purpose Containing one acre and 14 perches of ground situated on the southerly side of Cooper street in the City of Camden and has executed a deed to the under named friends in trust for this meeting the trustees are Edward Bullock Aaron Ward George M Ward Isaac B Ward Charles Kaighn William Kaighn and Francis Boggs.'"

"From Amos J. Peasley's notes, 1877.-

"The school used for Meeting House was the old Camden Academy at 6th & Market Sts. Jos. W. Cooper (not a member) gave ground much to the chagrin of his Orthodox Friends cousins. Present house built 1828 & became known as 'the little meeting in the woods.' Some of the Orthodox styling it 'the Hicksite cabin', & saying it was a nine days' wonder."

About 1874 Camden Friends' Meeting established a private elementary day school under its jurisdiction. During the earlier years of its history the school occupied a small frame building in the Meeting House

Yard close to the Meeting House, and this is still used for the Kindergarten in 1928. This little building is now known as the Guild House. Growth and expansion of the school required more room for its accommodation, so a dwelling-house, No. 709 Market Street, at one corner of the grounds of the Meeting, was secured and converted into school and class-rooms for the institution, and is still used in 1928.

The old Newton Friends' Meeting House on Mount Vernon Street was the property of Orthodox Friends, but meetings for worship ceased to be held there and it was closed, first as a Preparative Meeting, Twelfth Mo. 4, 1918, and again as a meeting for worship, Sixth Mo. 29, 1924, when the last First-day meeting was held. The property still belongs to Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, but is used by the Boy Scouts, free of rent, but under conditions of respecting Friends' views on military training, etc.

Ten years after the Newton Meeting was laid down, a new episode was added to the history of the Meeting House which became an object of interest to the City of Camden as its oldest religious building. At the expense of the City the House was repaired and "restored", the surrounding grounds cleaned and made more presentable to the sight, and the Burial Ground put in better condition. In the spring of 1935 the following notice of the work done at Newton was published in the "Camden Courier":-

"The City of Camden is rescuing one of its important historic landmarks. The little red brick Friends' meeting house at Mt. Ephraim av. and Mt. Vernon st. is being restored— to be preserved as a monument and at the same time put to practical use. It is Camden's oldest religious edifice— built in 1801.

"When bricks have been pointed, shutters painted, pews cleaned and polished, and the holes in the roof repaired, Boy Scouts of the County and city of Camden will be allowed to meet in the 134-year-old building, reserving one end for possible Quaker meetings, under the terms of a 20-year lease with the city.

"It is important to preserve Newton Meeting House and adjoining grounds. Here some of the descendants of the original owners of Camden attended meeting and were buried— the Coopers, who first settled at Cooper's Point, founders of Cooper Hospital; the Kaighns, Mickles, and the Bettles (Edward and William, one of whom was a distinguished Congressman). Richard Esterbrook, founder of the first steel pen factory on the western continent, was an active member of Newton Meeting.

"Time and the weather have obliterated names and dates on many headstones. Others have become completely buried and lost. The stones will be raised and an effort made to re-locate them.

"New hedges, trees and flower beds are being planted under the supervision of Harry Mackey (related to former Mayor Harry A., of Philadelphia) of the city department which has undertaken this work at the suggestion of William B. Strang, of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts' County Council.

"City Commissioner Harold W. Bennett has authorized spending $200. Remaining money and materials are being donated. City workmen are making improvements under supervision of Samuel J. Edwards, deputy. Paul Marquardt is directing the building restoration.

"Mr. Mackey has erected a latticed arch at the main entrance over which he hopes to have roses in bloom in time for opening exercises

this summer. He has found the original wooden lock, which will be replaced on the side door of the meeting house.

"The little old weathered frame building (1802) in one corner of the ground, once a Quaker school, later the caretaker's house, will also be renovated and painted.

"Though the grounds are being transformed into a city park they are not intended for recreational purposes and boys will no longer be allowed to play ball among the tombstones. Nor will pedestrians be allowed any longer to make short cuts across the cemetery, throwing empty cigarette packages and bottles on the way.

"This Quaker burial ground will be marked off and separated by a hedge from the old Camden cemetery back of the Children's Home on Haddon av.

"Burials are still being made in both these grounds, but only of those who purchased plots years ago when the Coopers, who owned the land, were still living.....The most recent burial was last week— John Penn, 90-year-old Philadelphian — whose family purchased plot No. 259 in 1846.

"Scattered among the stones are a few wooden headpieces, slowly rotting away. Snuggled close to the hedge, almost on the Mt. Ephraim sidewalk, are the tombstones of many of the Coopers— William M. Cooper, 1771-1819; Benjamin Cooper, who died in 1842; John M. K. Cooper and Mary Cooper. Close by is the grave of Pharaby Jordan 1753-1825, whose husband, Richard Jordan, a prominent Quaker, came to Camden from Hartford, Conn., in 1809.

"Also buried here are Isaac Mickle, author of 'Reminiscences of Gloucester'; Fr. Isaac S. Mulford, author of a history of New Jersey, and Mary M. Scovel, a Mickle descendant."

OLD NEWTON.

Meeting organized.....1682.
Early Burial Ground established.....1684.
First Meeting House built.....1687.
Second Meeting House built about.....1753.
Sloan Burial Ground established.....1791.
Meeting House burnt.....1817.
Burial Ground converted to a Park.....1931.
Location.....West Collingswood, N. J.

****

It may be permissible at this late date, 1929, to designate the first meeting-house and its locality in Newton Township as "Old Newton"; although it was in reality the beginning or forerunner of, and one and the same with the present representative, the discontinued Newton Meeting of Orthodox Friends and of Newton (Camden) Meeting of the Hicksite

Branch. Old Newton was in a different part of the township (now in Haddon Township) from the others, and its precincts have now become a spot of antiquarian interest. Quoting from George R. Prowell's "History of Camden County, N.J.," 1886, the following account of the early history of Newton Meeting tells the story of "Old Newton":-

"Among the first Friends to settle within the precincts of old Newton were William Cooper and Richard Arnold. At once Friends' Meetings were held in the house of one or the other of them. At Burlington Monthly Meeting held Seventh Month (September) 6, 1681, it was 'ordered that Friends of Pyne Pointe (Cooper's Point) have a meeting on every Fourth Day to begin at the 2d hour at Richard Arnold's house.' At a General Meeting held at Salem, Second Month (April), 11, 1682, it was ordered 'That a six weeks' men's and women's meeting for the ordering of the affairs of the Church be kept on the 24th of the 3d Month (May), at Wm. Coopers, at Pyne Point, and the next six weeks' meeting at Shackamaxon and So in Course.' It was also ordered at the same time that a Monthly Meeting for worship be held alternately in the same way, the first one to be at William Cooper's. Thus was established the Newton Meeting. In the spring of 1682 a few Irish Friends, who had spent the winter in Salem, moved up to and settled about Newton Creek. Thomas Sharp, one of their number, in his account of their early settlement, says; 'In 1684 the Friends in the vicinity of Newton, desirous of erecting a house of worship, selected a lot of land on the bank of the middle branch of Newton Creek, containing about two acres, it being on the bounds of land of Mark Newby and Thomas Thackara, which was laid out for a burial ground, and at the west end a log meeting-house was erected.' William Bates, who, it will be remembered as mentioned heretofore, was a carpenter, also planned and executed the work. The burying-ground was used many years, and many of the first families are at rest within its limits. It is inclosed by a brick wall, and is overgrown by low trees and vines. The first trustees of the meeting and property were Benjamin Thackara, William Cooper and William Albertson, who served until 1708, when they were succeeded by Thomas Sharp, John Kaighn, Joseph Cooper and John Kay.

"In this old meeting-house the town-meetings and elections were held for several years..... The erection of other meeting-houses and the removal of Friends from the vicinity gradually withdrew interest in the society, and little attention was paid to the old house and grounds where the first meeting of Friends in Gloucester County was held, and according to Joseph Hinchman's journal, on the 22d of December, 1817, the meeting-house around which clustered many interesting associations, was destroyed by fire, and no effort was made to rebuild it.

"In 1791 James Sloan, a Friend, laid out an acre of ground north of the old burying-ground, and inclosed it with a low wall. A stone with the following inscription is placed in the wall:

'Here is no distinction,
Rich and poor meet together,
The Lord is maker of them all.
By James Sloan, 1791.'"

In the same county history a few more remarks are made of this ancient graveyard, now in the limits of Haddon Township and the property of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting:-

"The oldest burial-place in the vicinity is the old Newton yard, situated in Haddon township, about midway between Haddonfield and Camden. It was established by the first persons who transported themselves into this part of the territory, in 1681. Here, for many years, were all the deceased persons interred, the funerals often coming in boats to the yard. The site was badly chosen, for the ground is low, and often filled with water nearly to the surface.

"If it had been consistent with the rules of the Society of Friends that small unpretending monuments had been allowed from the beginning, how much of history and information might be gathered therefrom at the present time. Yet a visit there is without results, and no one can discover where his or her ancestors lie. This is a universal regret, for so much is lost that might in this simple way have come down to this generation."

The forty-three years that have passed since the foregoing history was published in 1886 and the present time, 1929, have wrought devastating effects on the historic old graveyard. The brick wall which once completely inclosed the two burial plots, the original Quaker section and the James Sloan addition of 1791, now contiguous to it, is broken down and crumbling away in many places, while at the end next to the creek and marsh a large portion is entirely missing. The older part of the ground is better cared for than the newer or Sloan section; it has been cleared of the wild growth of vegetation and unkempt shrubbery that is so thriving in the other part, so that its trees show to greater advantage, attaching a sort of rustic beauty to the spot. One of these is a large sassafras tree that has four trunks side by side emenating from the same roots. There are not many memorial stones, and none are strictly in the style of or hold to the requirements of Friends' Discipline. One, probably the oldest, bears the inscription:- "In Memory of Mary Heritage who Departed this Life September 15th, 1768 Aged 18 Years." Of course the graves of the pioneer Friends are unmarked, but there is one unlettered field-stone to be seen. Of the family names here recorded on the headstones are Collings, Gannt, Hugg, Jones, Heritage, Page, Smiley, Thackray and Watson.

Memorial stones are plentiful in the newer part of the Burial Ground. On them are seen the names of Bickham, Christy, Collings, Davis, Henry, Hale, Howell, Ogden, Redfield, Shivers, Vance, White and others. Some are of date even as late as 1909; many are lying prone on the earth, others, as in case of a group of Redfield marbles, are irregularly piled close to each other, showing plainly they are not likely to be near the graves they are intended to mark. Sumac and sassafras grow thick and luxuriantly over the graveyard, hugging the crumbling wall and hiding the marble headstones peeping up among them. The tablet erected by James Sloan has disappeared, or else is otherwise hidden. This old Newton Burial Ground is in West Collingswood, between Lynne Street and the railroad by the West Collingswood Station. Close by is an old building dating from 1753, remodeled or rebuilt in 1821, having the latter date on its gable wall. This, locally, is said to have been a Friends' Meeting House. In the remodeling it was roughcast and has served variously as a school-house, a civic club-house, and for other purposes. In 1929 it appears to be in very good repair. With its date and traditions, it raises a query whether or not the Meeting House, burnt in 1817, was not rebuilt in 1821, four years after the note in Hinchman's journal.

In 1931 and 1932 a great change occurred at the the Old Newton Burial Ground when a disastrous attempt was made "to improve" the spot which should have been held sacred in the estimation of every one by reason of its historical associations. Haddonfield Monthly Meeting permitted the older section of the Graveyard, that part of which the Meeting held control, to be converted into a city park. The wall was torn down, although it was in better condition than that of the Sloan section; all the gravestones were taken out and, for awhile, were piled together at the Friends' Meeting House in Haddonfield; some of the trees, including the four-trunked sassafras, with the wild shrubbery were removed; and the place no longer suggesting its being the resting soil of the pioneer dead, was apparently "improved." The transaction called forth much severe and just criticism. Later an attempt was made to rectify the error, and a rather curious memorial was erected near the center of the grounds forming the new-made park. The monument was made by cementing together into a huge open square, all the removed headstones, so fixed together that the inscriptions might easily be read. The monument is not beautiful, but, possibly, it is the best excuse to cover the desecration that had previously been committed.

NOTE. The following note of interest is from Frank H. Stewart's "Notes on Old Gloucester County":- "Sloan's Graveyard. James Sloan and wife Rachel deeded April 24, 1810 to Samuel Eastlack, Edward Z Collings, Joseph Branson, Samuel C. Champion, Hezekiah Shivers, Joseph Sloan and William Sloan for a consideration of one dollar for a burial place known by the name of Union, containing 98 perches adjoining the Friends graveyard in Newton Township."

###

WESTFIELD.

Meeting organized.....1794.
First Meeting House built.....1801.
Preparative Meeting established.....1801.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1848.
First Meeting House burnt.....1859.
New Hicksite Meeting House built....1859.
Monthly Meeting established.....1921.
Location.....Cinnaminson, N.J.

****

The quiet little village of Westfield, locally as well-known by the name of Cinnaminson, its post-office, situated between Riverton and Moorestown, a mile or somewhat more from the former, has two Friends' Meeting Houses, and a private day school, the latter under the care of the Preparative Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society. The following extract from James C. Purdy's "Moorestown Old and New" shows the school to be quite old, and it is still in a flourishing condition in 1937, the building having been enlarged about 1913, and, again in 1927 when it was

found essential to annex another room to accommodate the needs of the institution.-

"The Friends of Chester Preparative Meeting in 7th month 1791 purchased of Samuel Shute, for 6 pounds, hard money, one acre and one perch of land where Westfield brick school house now stands. An ancient log house, brought from the neighborhood of Peter Slimms' and Henry Warrington's residences on Pensauken Creek, was standing on the place, and was located for a time a short distance southeast of the entrance to the premises of Nathan N. Stokes and William Parry. Shortly after the purchase this log structure was removed, and for several years afterwards was used as a sheep cote by the father of William and Israel Lippincott. The log building was replaced on the recently purchased ground by a permanent stone school house, which for several years went under the name of Chester Lower School House. For some time, by permission, meetings for Divine worship were held in it, but from the first it was a school house and nothing else."

The Westfield Friends' School is located at one corner of the graveyard which lies between it and the Hicksite Meeting House. In the pretty and carefully kept Burial Ground, used by both Orthodox and Hicksite members of Friends, are buried many of the Lippincott, Conrow, Parry, Evans, Haines, Matlack and other families of Cinnaminson and neighboring townships of Burlington County.

The two Meeting Houses, about half a mile apart, from outward appearance indicate careful interest on the part of their owners. The Orthodox is the older of the two; it is situated at the intersection of the Pomona Road with Branch Pike. It is a cheerful looking frame structure painted gray with white trimmings. Of it a few remarks are made in the "History of Burlington County" published in 1883:- "Since 1827 a portion of Westfield Meeting, commonly denominated Orthodox Friends, left the regular meeting at Westfield, and held meetings first in a schoolhouse on Marmaduke Lippincott's farm, and subsequently in a frame meeting-house built in 1848, size 38 by 44 feet. This meeting-house is located in the village of Pomona, half a mile from Westfield."

Both Westfield Meetings were Preparative Meetings of Haddonfield Quarter, until, in 1921, a Monthly Meeting was set up in the Hicksite branch. Their early history dated from 1794, when, quoting from the Evesham Monthly Meeting minutes :-

"A proposition was made, from the Preparative Meeting of Chester, to hold meetings for worship at Friends' Lower schoolhouse, within the limits of said meeting; not only to accommodate divers members living somewhat remote from said Preparative Meeting, but those of other professions, living contiguous thereto; which, being attended to with a good degree of solid weight, there appeared a concurrence with holding one at the place proposed next first day at the eleventh hour. And John Collins (and others) were appointed to the oversight thereof, and report to next meeting."

Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", continues the history of the action detailed in the foregoing minute by stating:- "The meeting at Westfield was continued, from time to time, under the care of the Monthly Meeting, up to the year 1801, when a meeting-house was erected, and the meeting established, with liberty to hold a Preparative Meeting. The meeting-house was accidentally burned in the present year (1859), and is now rebuilt."

From the minutes of Westfield Preparative Meeting preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., are the following interesting extracts:-

"Westfield Preparative Meeting held First Month 3rd 1828---- imo 3rd 1828 Henry Warrington. at the conclusion of our last Preparative Meeting, mad, a proposal for holding another preparative Meeting, which was pretended— to be done, and was Contrary to the Sence of the — Meeting; there number appeared to be Seven (.to wit) Henry Warrington Jos. B. Lippincott Willits Parker — Thomas Warrington Marmaduke Lippincott Charles Lippincott & Nathaniel N. Stokes, which is One fifth Part of men friends."

"At Westfield Preparative Meeting of friends held 3rd Mo 31st 1859 The Meeting house belonging to this Preparative Mtg was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 20th instant, And the members thereof having held conference meetings. in consequence of said calamity, On the 23rd and 30th. instant, and adopted the following minutes, which were refered to this Meeting for its consideration; on deliberation said procedings were approved of and adopted (Viz.)

"At a Meeting of the Members of Westfield Preparative Meeting held in the School house the 23rd day of 3 Mo 1859 to take into consideration measures for re-building the Meeting house, in the place of the old one burned on first day afternoon last (the 2oth instant) Asa Lippincott, Israel Lippincott, Samuel R. Lippincott, William Lippincott & Nathan H. Conrow were appointed, to collect information and suggest plans for the construction of a new house, and submit the same to our next meeting for consideration, agreed to hold our Meetings hereafter in this house until a new Meeting-house shall be prepared for the purpose —

William Parry; secretary "

"Westfield 3rd Mo 30th 1859 Near the time adjourned to, the Members again met and the committee appointed at last Mt,g to propose plans for the construction of a new Meeting house Exhibited several, which being carefully examined, the following was agreed upon (viz) The Building to be of Brick or stone 36 by 40 feet, all the seats upon the same floor, and to have large Partitions or shutters to lower down so as to divide the room into two apartments for meetings of Buziness — The same committee appointed at last Mt,g to propose plans for the consideration of this Meeting, were reappointed to serve as a Building Committee, and authorized to proceed with the construction of the new Meeting house as soon and in such manner as they think advisable—

"Israel Lippincott was appointed Treasurer, to collect and receive subscriptions for building purposes --

"Subsequently at a Meeting of the Members called together by the building Committee, a plan was presented and adopted (Viz) to rebuild with brick, size as heretofore proposed with cellar under it, and instead of shutters, to divide the room for buziness purposes -- to erect a room back on the southeast side of sufficient size to accommodate the Preparative meeting. Closed "

The new House replacing the one destroyed by fire, was constructed of bricks and displays the date 1859 in the gable on the side next to the Riverton-Moorestown Road. The building hardly suggests the ordinary architecture used in the building of Friends' Meeting Houses, has a more

home-like appearance and is decidedly void of the gloom and dulness so often attached to buildings of its class. Setting back from the Burlington Road which passes in front of it, it is at the top of a slight rise of ground and is shielded by a small grove of shade trees through which it is approached by a foot-path of loose flat stones.

The Westfield Friends' School was organized about 1796 with Abraham Warrington for its first teacher. The original stone school-house was replaced by the present brick building in 1840. William Parry was the first instructor who taught in the new building. The name, "Westfield", was given to the place because the school-house was built on that part of the land of Thomas Lippincott which he called his "west field." Among the teachers who served in Westfield Friends' School were:- Benjamin Hallowell, during 1818 and 1819; William Parry, 1839, 1840 and 1841; Wallace Lippincott, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851; Anne Hilborn, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853; Ner Borton, 1856; Franklin T. Haines, 1863; Charles Lippincott, 1863 to 1866; Enoch Evans, 1867 and 1868; Hannah C. Garwood, 1874 to 1877; Bertha Matlack, 1885 to 1887; Lydia Croasdale, 1889 to 1896; Mary Shoemaker (Granddaughter of Samuel M. Janney, the Quaker historian of Lincoln, Va.), 1897 to 1900; Katherine S. Rue, 1908 to 1914; Hadassah J. Moore, 1914 and 1915. During the three years 1905, 1906 and 1907 the school was not open. In 1937 the Principal is Charlotte R. Bickerton who taught 3 years. Westfield is one of the nine Friends' schools belonging to the Hicksite branch of the Society outside the city limits of Philadelphia in 1937.

Westfield Friends' Meeting, at first an Indulged Meeting and then a Preparative Meeting, was created a Monthly Meeting in 1921. Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting began to circulate to Westfield in 1930, where it convenes in Twelfth Month (December.)

A D D E N D A.

Haddonfield Quarter.

Evesham.

The Evesham Monthly Meeting records of the Hicksite branch of Friends are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The Meeting was laid down 10mo. (October) 7, 1884, and the final entry in the Minute Book is as follows:- To Evesham Monthly Meeting of Friends — Dear Friends, Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting of Friends held at Mount Laurell 9th month 1884 on the application of Evesham Monthly Meeting held at Mount Laurell decided to discontinue the Meetin

established at that place, and, the members thereof to be united to other Monthly Meetings composing said Quarterly Meeting and George T. Haines Clayton Lippincott Levi Rogers Aron W Engle Hannah Ann Haines Anna L Andrews Martha A Rogers and Rebecca Hollinshead are appointed to forward the names of the members Composing Evesham Monthly Meeting to which they are to become united, Pursuant to the object of their appointment the committee nearly all met — with the members of Evesham Meeting at their Monthly Meeting held 10th mo 7th 1884 and set off the members of said meeting to become members of other Monthly Meetings Composing said Quarterly Meeting as follows :-

To become members of Chester Monthly Meeting.

John H Dudley
Wife — Hannah Ann Dudley
Son — Albert Dudley
Richard G. Dudley

Cornelia S. Evans
Son — Robert T. Evans
Priscilla C. Evans

Levi Rogers
Wife — Lydia B. Rogers
Dau — Martha Rogers

David B. Griscom

William C. Rogers
Wife — Meribah W. Rogers
Dau — Emily B. Rogers
Son — William B. Rogers

Sarah A. Haydock
Dau — Emma Haydock

John Stockton Borton

Yeamans A. Gillingham
Aubrey Gillingham

Joseph A. Dudley
Richard Borton
William H. Warrick
Clement Burrough
Lucas Marple

To become members of Medford Monthly Meeting viz

Isaac Brown
Lucy Emlen Brown — wife
Esther Ann Brown — Daugh
Sarah Ann Brown — "
Mary E. Brown — "
Emma E. Brown — "
Walter Brown — Son

Charles H. Engle
Rebecca W. Engle — wife
Albina H. Engle

Josiah Rogers
Martha Rogers — wife
Annie C Rogers — dau
Edward Rogers — son
Walter J Rogers — "
Mary C. Rogers — Dau

James Wills
Micajah R. Wills
Enoch R. Dudley

Signed on behalf of the committee by

Clayton Lippincott
Levi Rogers

10th Mo. 7th 1884

P H I L A D E L P H I A

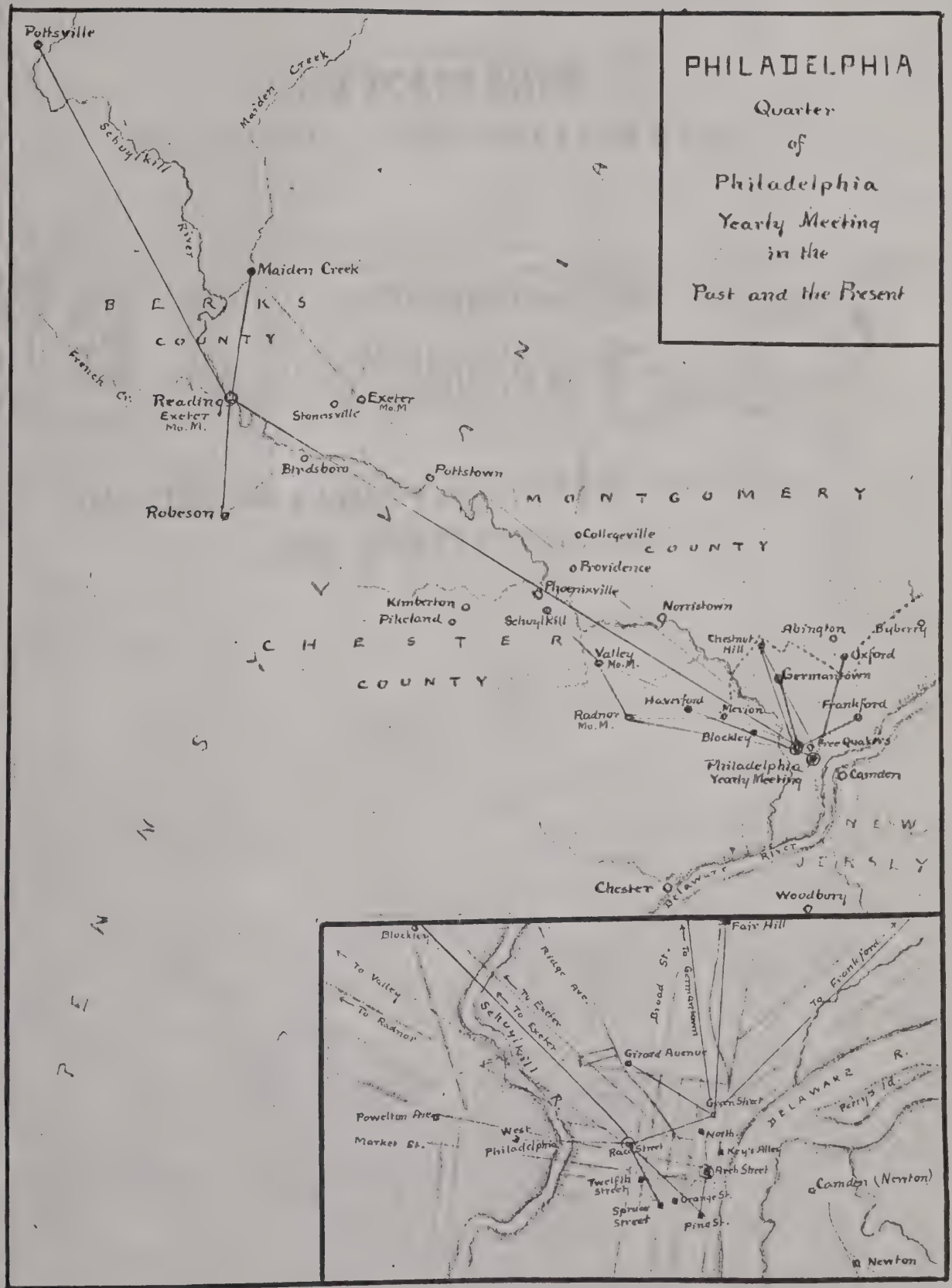
Q U A R T E R

of

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

of the

Society of Friends


PHILADELPHIA
Quarter
of
Philadelphia
Yearly Meeting
in the
Past and the Present
Pottsville
Maiden Creek
Schuylkill River
Maiden Creek
BERKS
COUNTY
French Cr.
Reading
Exeter Mo. M.
Exeter Mo.M
Stonersville
Birdsboro
Pottstown
Robeson
MONTGOMERY
COUNTY
Collegeville
Providence
Phoenixville
Kimberton
Pikeland
Schuylkill
Norristown
CHESTER
COUNTY
Valley Mo.M.
Chestnut Hill
Abington
Byberry
Oxford
Germantown
Haverford
Merion
Frankford
Radnor Mo.M.
Blockley
Five Quakers
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Camden
NEW JERSEY
Delaware River
Chester
Woodbury
Blockley
To Valley
To Radnor
Ridge Ave.
To Exeter
Schuylkill R.
Broad St.
To Germantown
Fair Hill
To Frankford
Girard Avenue
Green Street
DELAWARE R.
Petty's Id.
Powelton Ave.
Market St.
West Philadelphia
Race Street
North
Key's Alley
Arch Street
Twelfth Street
Orange St.
Spruce Street
Pine St.
Camden (Newton)
Newton



PHILADELPHIA QUARTER.

****

Previous to the arrival of William Penn in America there were but few Friends settled on the west bank of the Delaware River and they held their Yearly and Quarterly Meetings at Burlington, New Jersey. But shortly after Penn's arrival in 1682, it was ordered:-

"That notice be given to Friends, the next first day, that as many as can conveniently, may meet at Shackamaxon, in order to appoint other meetings, where it may be thought meet." -(Abington Monthly Meeting.)

"Accordingly, 'Friends belonging to the meeting in Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, being met, in the fear and power of the Lord, at the present meeting-place in the said city, the 9th day of the 11th month, being the third day of the week, in the year 1682, they did take into consideration the settlement of meetings therein, for the affairs and service of the Truth, according to that godly and comely practice, which they had received and enjoyed, with true satisfaction, among their friends and brethren, in the land of their nativity. And did then and there agree, that the first third day in the week, in every month, shall hereafter be the Monthly Meeting day, for the men's and women's meetings for the affairs and service of Truth, in this city and county, and every third meeting shall be the Quarterly Meeting for the same.'"

During the long period of Philadelphia Quarter from 1682 to 1937, there have been numerous Monthly Meetings under its jurisdiction.

1. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting established.....1682.
2. Radnor Monthly Meeting established.....1684.
3. Exeter Monthly Meeting established.....1737.
4. Northern District Monthly Meeting established.....1772.
   (Bank, Key's Alley and North Meetings.)
5. Southern District Monthly Meeting established.....1772.
   (Pine Street, Spruce Street, Orange Street.)
6. Western District Monthly Meeting established.....1814.
   (Twelfth Street Meeting.)
7. Green Street Monthly Meeting established.....1816.
   (Frankford, Germantown, Fair Hill Meetings.)
8. Haverford Monthly Meeting established.....1904.
9. Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting established.....1924.
10. Valley Monthly Meeting established.....1936.

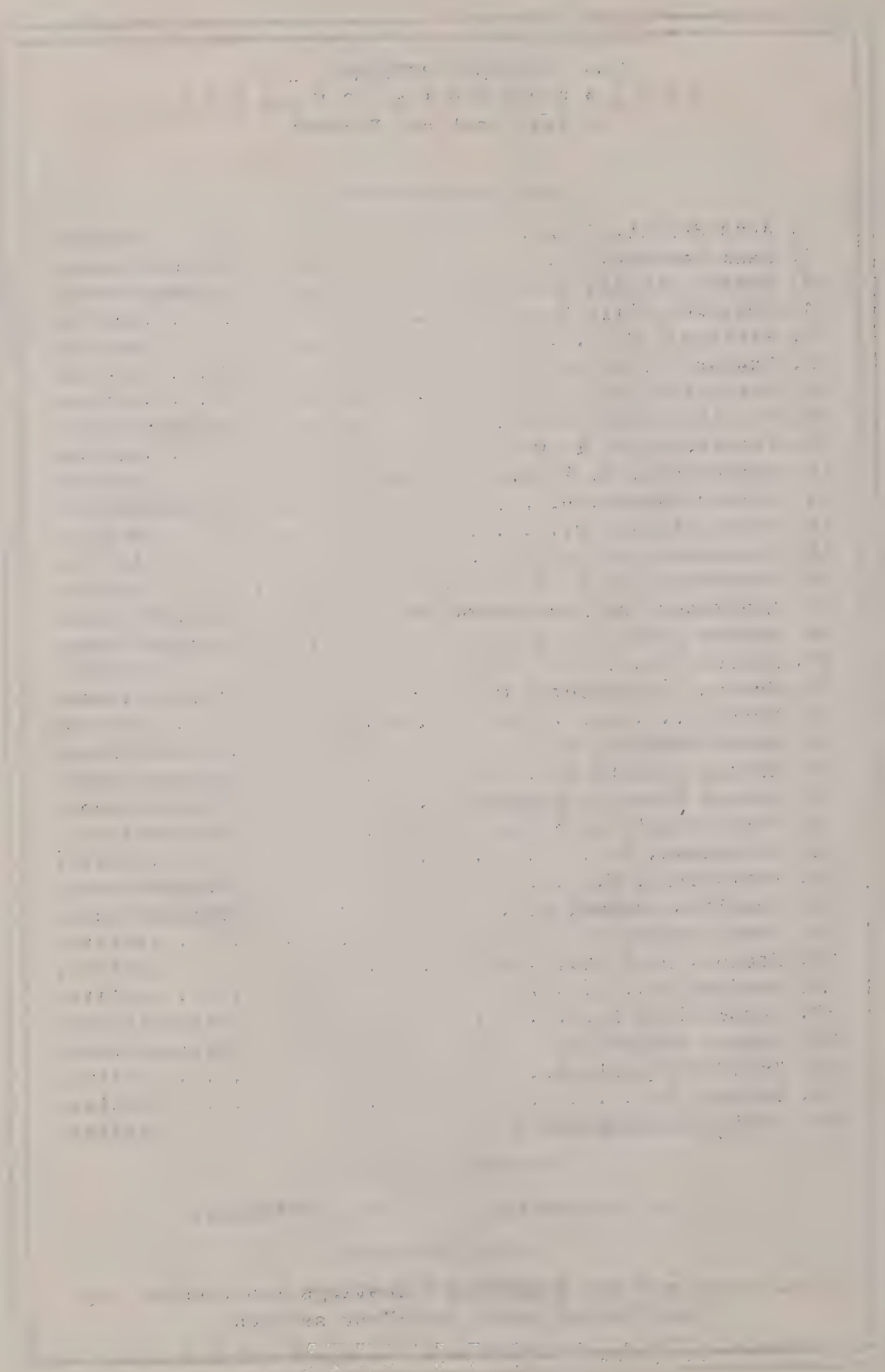
Owing greatly to the spread of business houses in the city of Philadelphia, citizens have been obliged to remove their homes to more distant locations. With them their Meeting Houses, in many cases, have been abandoned and new ones erected, which, in turn for like reason, have ceased to exist. Hence in 1937 the Philadelphia Meeting Houses in which religious services are still regularly held, are Arch Street, Race Street, Twelfth Street, Frankford, Fair Hill, Germantown and West Philadelphia.

The FRIENDS' MEETINGS in
PHILADELPHIA QUARTER
in the Past and Present

1. Arch Street, O. . . . . .Active.
2. Bank Meeting. . . . . .Discontinued.
3. Cherry Street, H. . . . . .Discontinued.
4. Chestnut Hill, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
5. Elklands, O. . . . . .Active.
6. Exeter, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
7. Fair Hill, H. . . . . .Active.
8. Fourth Street . . . . . .Discontinued.
9. Frankford, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
10. Germantown, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
11. Girard Avenue, H. . . . . .Occasional.
12. Green Street, H. . . . . .Active.
13. Greenwood, O. . . . . .Active.
14. Haverford, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
15. Loyalsock, or Pine Grove, H. & O. . . . .Discontinued.
16. Maiden Creek, H. & O. . . . . .Discontinued.
17. Merion, H. . . . . .Active.
18. Merion, (Blockley), O. . . . . .Discontinued.
19. Muncy, O. . . . . .Active.
20. North Meeting, O. . . . . .Discontinued.
21. Orange Street, O. . . . . .Discontinued.
22. Oxford (Trinity Church) . . . . . .Discontinued.
23. Pine Street, H. & O. . . . . .Discontinued.
24. Pottstown, O. . . . . .Active.
25. Pottsville, H. . . . . .Discontinued.
26. Powelton Avenue, O. . . . . .Discontinued.
27. Race Street, H. . . . . .Active.
28. Radnor, H. & O. . . . . .Active.
29. Reading, H. . . . . .Active.
30. Schuylkill, H. . . . . .Discontinued.
31. Spruce Street, H. . . . . .Discontinued.
32. Twelfth Street, O. . . . . .Active.
33. Valley, H. . . . . .Active.
34. West Philadelphia, H. . . . . .Active.

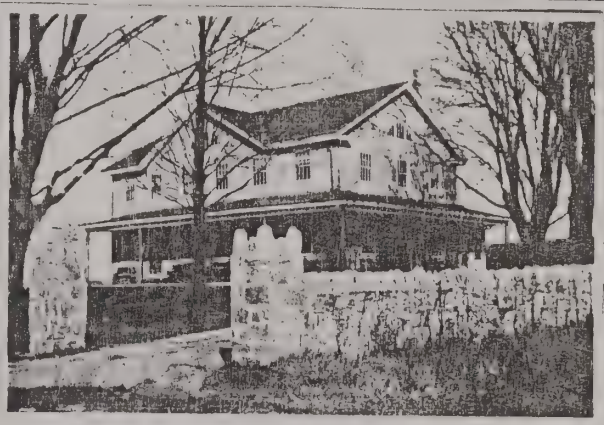
H. -Hicksite. O. -Orthodox.

Note. Muncy and its constituent Meetings are treated in the Fishing Creek Half-Year section.





Germantown Meeting House



Valley Meeting House

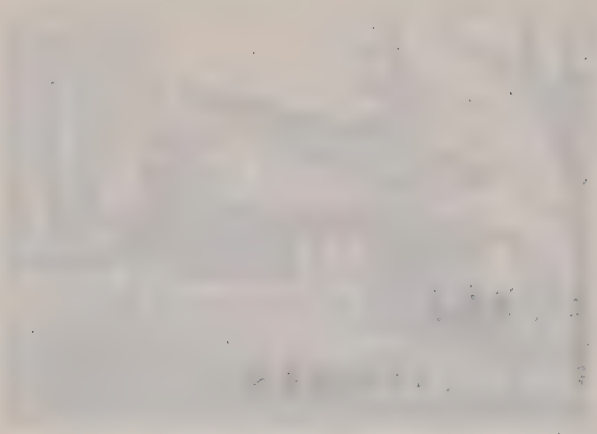
PHILADELPHIA QUARTER of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends holds its Quarterly Meetings on the second Seventh-day in Third Month (March) at Germantown; in Sixth Month (June) at Valley; in Ninth Month (September) at Merion, or, if conjointly with Arch Street Friends, at Haverford; and in the Twelfth Month (December) at Race Street.



Merion Meeting House

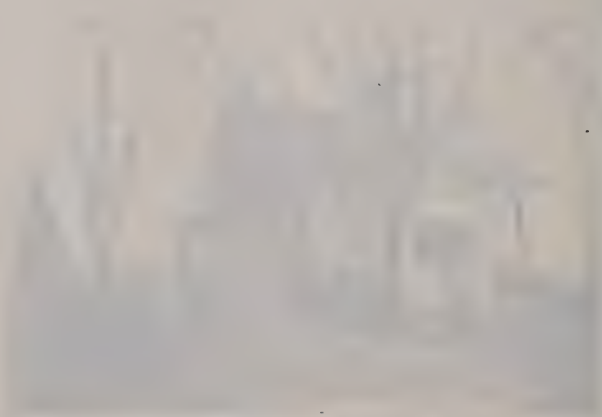


Fifteenth and Race Street Meeting House









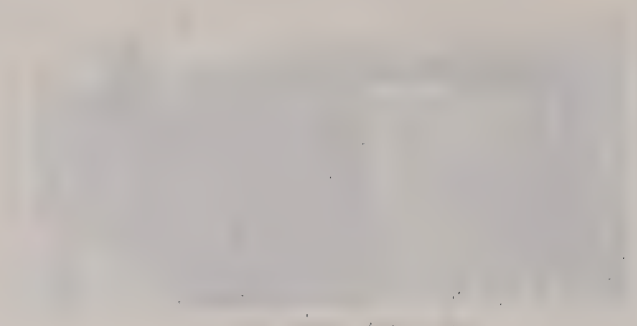


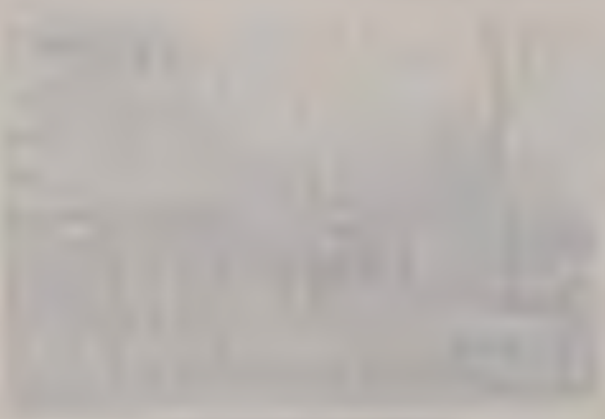
Arch Street Meeting House

PHILADELPHIA QUARTER of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends holds its Quarterly Meetings on the Third-day after the first Second-day in the Second Month (February), Fifth Month (May), Eighth Month (August) and Eleventh Month (November) at Arch Street Meeting House. But, sometimes, a Meeting is held conjointly with Race Street Friends, in which case the session is held at Haverford and the time announced shortly before the Meeting occurs.



Haverford Meeting House





ARCH STREET.

Represents Philadelphia Meeting from Penn's Time.
Yearly Meeting established.....1681.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1681.
Monthly Meeting established.....1682.
Bank Meeting House built.....1683.
Centre Meeting House built.....1684.
Great Meeting House built.....1695.
Great Meeting House rebuilt.....1755.
Mulberry Street Meeting House built.....1804.
Mulberry Street changed to Arch Street.....1854.
Location at Fourth and Arch Streets,Philadelphia.

****

Situated in one of the busiest sections of the City of Philadelphia, and occupying the greater part of the square from Fourth to Third Streets, facing Arch Street, is the large Friends' Meeting House which for fifty years was known as Mulberry Street Meeting House, but after 1854 was called Arch Street. It is the oldest of the Friends' houses for worship within the city limits, excepting the one in Frankford, and bears the date, 1804, above its entrance doorway. It belongs to the Orthodox branch of the Society and is the headquarters of their Yearly Meeting. There are seven Quarterly Meetings forming Arch Street Yearly Meeting:- 1. Abington. 2. Burlington and Bucks. 3. Caln. 4. Concord. 5. Haddonfield and Salem. 6. Philadelphia. 7. Western.

Arch Street Meeting House is the representative of Philadelphia's earliest Friends' Meeting House, being preceded by the Old Bank Meeting, the Great Meeting and the Greater Meeting Houses. Quoting from Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia" the story of this Meeting is thus given:-

"'The Great Meeting House' of Friends, at the southwest corner of Second and High streets, was originally constructed in 1695; and 'great' as it was in the idea of the primitive population, it was taken down in 1755, to build a greater. That, in time, became so shut in, and disturbed by the street noise of increased population, that it was deemed expedient to sell off the premise in the year 1808, and construct the large Meeting on their Arch Street ground. This 'Market Street Meeting', as it was often called, had its original lot through the gift of George Fox, 'for truth's and Friends' sake', he giving at the same time the lot at Fair Hill for a like purpose. His idea was, that it might be located in the centre of the town, and have as much as two acres as a ground to put their horses in. The land itself was due to him under some promise of William Penn, and it is known that Penn was reluctant to have it chosen where it was, saying he was not consulted on the occasion by his commissioners &c. In the final sale of it, for the present dozen houses which stand upon the original site along High street and Second street, it produced a large sum of money to the Society. The first meeting-house was surmounted on the centre of its four-angled roof, by a raised frame of

glass work, so constructed as to pass light down into the Meeting below, after the manner of the former Burlington meeting-house.....Only one anecdote remains to offer here. When the Friends were rebuilding in 1755-6, for the purpose of enlargement, one Davis, who had been expelled, seeing the work progressing waggishly observed to the overseers:- 'Only continue to weed the garden well, and you may yet find room enough!' At another time the poll parrot belonging to the adjoining house on High street, came into the meeting, calling out, 'Hannah Roberts, poll wants her breakfast!' She had been neglected, and sought her mistress there."

Quoting from another section of the same work, which was published in 1842, the following refers to the building of the present structure, which has the date, 1804, over its doorway, a fact that Watson's date of 1808 for the erection of the House is shown to be an error:-

"Friends' Meeting in Arch Street. This house built about thirty-two years ago, is placed near the area where they had buried their dead from the foundation of the city. The wall built around the whole enclosure has replaced one of much less height. When the first wall stood, it was easy to see the ground and graves over the top of the wall, in walking along the northern side of Arch street. The first person ever interred in their ground was Governor Lloyd's wife; she was a very pious woman. William Penn himself spoke at her grave much commending her character. Because of his high estimation of her and her excellent family, he offered, after her burial there, to give the whole lot to that family. The descendants of that family, including the Norrises, have ever since occupied that south-west corner where Mrs. Lloyd was buried, as their exclusive ground."

At the present time, 1928, the abandoned graveyard at the rear of the large Arch Street Meeting House is used as a recreation ground and no longer suggests its former sepulchral purposes. There never were many memorial stones used to mark the resting places of the dead and now only three or four are to be seen:-

S. L. Died 1867.
William Evans 1787 - 1867.
Elizabeth Evans 1790 - 1861.

These are back of the Meeting House on the side of the ground nearest Third Street.

The Friends' South-western Ground, located at 65th and Pine Streets, belongs to the Orthodox branch of the Society and is particularly under the charge of an Association who look to its needs. It is a spacious plot for interment, quiet and peaceful, and many of the graves are cogered with ivy.

The great wall inclosing the grounds of the Arch Street Meeting is kept in good repair. Through it, on Fourth Street, there are two gates of entrance, one for carriages, the other for pedestrians; and on Arch Street are three other gateways.

The flourishing "Friends' Select School" belongs to Friends of Arch Street Yearly Meeting. It was formerly located at Fifth and Cherry Sts., but for many years since has been at the Parkway and Seventeenth Street, where the grounds occupy the space included between Cherry Street on the south and Race Street on the north, and from east to west between Six-

teenth and Seventeenth Streets. In former years these grounds, inclosed by a good brick wall in excellent condition, was the graveyard called the "Sassafras Burial Ground" of Friends, taking its name from Sassafras Street, the earlier name of Race Street. In one corner of the grounds of Friends' Select School, is an old log house, now used as a teacher's residence, but formerly the home of the caretaker of the graveyard. The building is old, but how old is unknown. It was standing there in 1800 and doubtless antedates that year by many more. It has its unreliable traditions of William Penn and of George Washington having "spent a night under its roof", and has an ancient knocker on the front entrance door, bearing a sixteenth century date, which, however, is no criterion to the actual age of the house. Friends' Select School is under the care of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting and has occupied its present quarters since 1886.

In 1904 the Centennial Anniversary of the erection of Arch Street Meeting House was celebrated, and following the event a booklet was published by the Friends' Historical Society containing the papers prepared for the occasion. The introductory words of the booklet were written by Isaac Sharpless in which it is stated:-

"On Sixth month 4th, 1904, there met in and around the old meeting-house at Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, about twenty-three hundred people to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its erection... ...An outcome of the deliberations which preceded the meeting was the formation of the 'Friends' Historical Society'. The purpose of this movement was said to be the preservation of letters and other documents which would throw light on the history and customs of the Society of Friends, and the encouragement of historical effort by its members." The first publication of the Society was the volume containing a history of the celebration.

From the historical or essay written by George Vaux, especially treating of the early meeting-houses in Philadelphia, the following extracts are derived:-

"The earliest building in Philadelphia erected by Friends especially as a place for public worship was the first Bank Meeting, or, as it was sometimes called in the early records, 'the Meeting on Delaware Side.' It was built late in 1683 or early in 1684 and was located on the west side of Front Street, about sixty feet north of Arch Street. It was of wood and must have been the same building described in the minutes as the 'boarded meeting-house,' and if so the first General Assembly of Pennsylvania met there. It was probably the scene of many of the exciting incidents connected with George Keith's separation."

"In 1693 Friends purchased a lot of ground at the southwest corner of Market and Second Streets as a site for another meeting-house. The title to this ground was afterwards found to be defective, being only that of a squatter, which occasioned a good deal of uneasiness in the minds of Friends, but subsequently a quit-claim deed was obtained for a moderate consideration. Upon this lot in the Twelfth month of 1695 the erection of the 'Great Meeting-house' was commenced, and it was so far completed in the Sixth month 1696, that meetings were held in it.....In 1755 the 'Great Meeting-house' was pulled down to make way for the 'Greater Meeting-house' which was erected on the same site."

The Arch and Fourth Streets property "came into possession of the Society in 1693-94. Of course before that date there was a burial place, and it was probably within the limits of this site, but it cannot be said with certainty that such was the case.....The whole plot at Arch and Fourth Streets has been used as a burying ground; much of it has had two layers of graves placed in it, and some parts even three. The remains of the worthies of more than a century lie within the enclosure which has suggested the name of the Westminster Abbey of the Society of Friends."

"At the Monthly Meeting held on Fifth month, 1738, the question of the erection of a meeting-house on the burial ground at Arch and Fourth Streets was first suggested" and the subject was before the meeting several years, but not seriously so until 1795. "Active steps appear to have been taken in the year 1800 to prepare for the erection of the centre building and east wing of the present structure.....Early in 1803 preparations were made for commencing the building. The foundations were laid in that year, and the structure proceeded with in 1804. It was completed early in 1805. The first meeting held in it was the Women's Yearly Meeting, which convened there Fourth month 15, 1805." The western end was of later construction. "It was first occupied in 1811, when the Women's Yearly Meeting convened there on the morning of Third-day, the 16th of Fourth month, having the day before been held in the east wing. On Second-day morning the Men's Meeting had convened in the Key's Alley Meeting-house, where it had long been held, and adjourned to meet in the east wing at Arch Street, on Third-day, Fourth month 16th, so that on that date the whole structure was occupied for the first time by the Yearly Meeting."

Here are a few extracts from a printed copy of the early minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting which have direct bearing upon Arch Street Meeting's history in its earliest times, two centuries before it became known by its name of Arch Street:-

From Abstracts of Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 1682-1707.— "The first Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, to treat of busness occurring among themselves, was held there the 9th day of the 11th month, being the third day of the week, in the year 1682, the proceedings whereof were as follows—

"A fit place to build a meeting-house in this City, as also the manner and form of building, being taken into consideration of friends, The whole was referred to the care and management of Thomas Holmes, John Songhurst, Thomas Wynne, and Griffith Jones, or any three of them, and that the charge thereof shall be born by this meeting, consisting of the friends belonging to the said City."

"The 1st day of the 3d month, being the 3d day of the week, in the year 1683. The people of God met as formerly.— Agreed and appointed that every fifth day meeting, contrary to former Conclusion, shall commence at the 4th hour in the afternoon."

"Friends being in the fear of the Lord, at their Quarterly Meeting, the 5th day of the 4th month 1683, being the third day of the week, they proceeded to business. A womans meeting was proposed, and unanimously agreed upon Agreed that a place be appointed for Women friends to meet at, and that it be for the present at the house of Christopher Taylor, it being his own offer."

"25th of 11th Month, 1694, at Robert Ewer's. The friends appointed to speak to Governour Markham about his Lot of Ground in order for building a meeting house make answer that they have so done, and find him very ready to serve friends therein, and friends agree to present him with fifty pounds & acknowledge his kindness therein."

"26th of 6th Month 1698. Whereas the Old Bank Meeting house is much decayed, and in great danger of falling down, the meeting hath taken the same into consideration, and it is agreed that William Southeby, Anthony Morris, Samuel Richardson & James Fox do Endeavour to get it sold at a publick out-cry sometime between this and the next monthly meeting, and to give Robert Turner notice thereof."

"25th of 6th Month, 1699 The deeds of the ground whereon our meeting house stands, are this day delivered into the hands of Anthony Morris, he (as he saith) having also deeds of the Ground whereon the Old meeting house stood."

##########################

CHERRY STREET.

Meeting first held in.....Carpenters Court.
Meeting established.....1827.
Monthly Meeting established.....1827.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1828.
Meeting House built .....1828.
Friends' Central School established....1845.
Meeting transferred to Race Street.....1857.
Meeting House sold.....1857-1858.
Location.....Fifth and Cherry Sts., Phila.

****

Cherry Street Meeting was the beginning from which Race Street Meeting developed. The Meeting was organized at the time of the Separation of 1827 and its Meeting House was built by that branch of the Society of Friends to which the name of Hicksites became attached when they were in serious need of a suitable place with proper accommodations for holding their Yearly Meeting. Green Street Meeting House was insufficient for the purpose, so, at first, a temporary building was erected nearby that House for the Yearly Meeting until a new Meeting House could take its place. The construction of the Cherry Street Meeting House was unusually quickly done. On a picture of Cherry Street Meeting House in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society's Library at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, is the following information:-

"A Fourth day Morning View of Friends Meeting House on Cherry Street, Philadelphia. This Building which is about 42 feet Front on Cherry Street by 100 feet deep was commenced on the 19th of 11th Month 1827 and completely finished so that Meeting was held therein on 1st day the 3rd

of 2nd Month 1828.- A period of only 66 working days in the most inclement season of the year and such despatch has been hitherto unknown in this or perhaps any other city."

This Meeting House continued to be used by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting until the new Meeting House at Fifteenth and Race Streets was opened for service in 1857. A history of Cherry Street Meeting, with also the organization of the Hicksite Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, is here gleaned from the Minute Book of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, now, in 1938, in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore? Pa.

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, first held in Carpenters Court, on the 22nd day of the 8th month 1827, established by Abington Quarterly Meeting, agreeably to the following extracts from its Minutes—

"Abington Quarterly Meeting held the 9th of 8th month 1827.- The following minute, was received in the Report from Byberry, viz,- 'Friends of Philadelphia, belonging to the Monthly Meeting of Byberry, and who attend the indulged meeting in the city, have had a conference, upon the subject of forwarding a request to the Monthly meeting, for the establishment of a meeting for Worship, also a Preparative meeting; and a Monthly meeting for. discipline, to be called 'The Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, and to be held on the fourth day of the week, preceding, the last sixth day of the month but one And after deliberating upon the important measure, and believing it would tend to the promotion of the cause of Truth and Peace, and contribute to the benefit, and preservation of their members, they were united in the belief that it would be right to have the subject laid before the monthly meeting for its consideration and judgment.' Which subject claiming the deliberate attention of this meeting, a general unity therewith was expressed— It was therefore directed to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting for its consideration—

"On solidly deliberating on the important subject, it appeared to be the general sense of this meeting, That said Meeting for Worship, also said Preparative meeting, and Monthly meeting be established, agreeably to the rrquest as stated in said Report, and the following friends were appointed to attend the opening of said Monthly Meeting, viz Levi Tyson, John Comly, Ellis Cleaver, Selathiel Cleaver, James Walton, Jonathan Lukens, and George Truman, and to report to our next meeting, the day for holding their week day meeting, and the hour appointed for assembling."

Extracted from the Minutes of said meeting
By Isaac Parry Clerk for the day."

"At an adjourned Meeting held 9 month 26. 1827 The subject of collecting money to defray our proportion of the expence incurred in erecting a temporary wooden building for the accommodation of the Yearly Meeting, and also for the incidental expences being introduced, Jonathan Sleeper, Isaac T. Hopper, Richard Price, Joel Atkinson, Hugh McIlvaine, Thomas Phipps, John Cooke, James Poultney, and Henry M. Zollickoffer are nominated to give the necefsary attention thereto, and pay the amount Collected into the hands of our Treasurer—"

"At an Adjourned Monthly Meeting held 10 month 31, 1827.- The Committee appointed to provide accommodation for the Yearly Meeting, Report that in Conjunction with a Committee appointed by the monthly meet-

ing of Green Street, they had caused to be erected at the South West Corner of Green and fourth streets a temporary wooden building as directed, one hundred and one feet in length by fifty five feet wide.- and that its Cost was about $900 — they report also that it afforded Comfortable accommodation to friends and that the Yearly Meeting directed its Treasurer to pay the expense incurred in the erection of said building "

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Carpenters Court the 19th of the 12th mo. 1827— The following Report from our building Committee was read and adopted, and said Committee authorized to purchase, in behalf of this meeting, the Lot of Ground therein recommended— and our Trustees, Joel Atkinson Thomas Parker Jr, Henry C. Corbet, Saml Hutchinson Anthony P Morris, and Caleb Ash, were directed to receive conveyence therefor, for the Use of the members of this meeting—

"viz — 'To the Monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia The committeee appointed for the purchase of a Lot, and the erection of a meeting house, having Reported last month that a lot on Cherry street forty one feet two inches front by One hundred and forty one feet and an half a foot deep had been purchased, it was with the expectation that the stables thereon erected could be immediately converted into a building suitable for a temporary meeting house. But as the alterations progressed, it was found that the Walls, and frame work were not sufficiently strong; and it was therefore thought most prudent to erect substantial walls, so that the building could hereafter be disposed of, if a situation should offer, more favourable for the general accommodation of Friends— the walls were therefore made fourteen and eighteen inches thick. the house is the whole width of the lot by One hundred feet deep— it is now covered with an excellent roof, the cellar has been dug, and the work has generally progressed with much expedition— the intention of the committee is, to have the inside of the meeting house finished in a substantial manner, with simplicity in the material, and work, to put Youths galleries along the north, south, and west walls, to have sliding partitions for the convenience of separating the mens and womens meetings for business, and to plaster the walls— The General committee of the Yearly meeting having given the materials of the Frame building on Green street erected for the accommodation of the late Yearly meeting, the benches which were used for the yearly meeting, and those now in the Meeting house in Carpenters Court will be used for the new Meeting house— The committee is desirous that the monthly meeting would direct its attention towards purchasing the dwelling, stabling, and lot of ground directly east of the meeting house, containing thirty four feet on Cherry street and extending in length to Race or Sassafras street— the price is ten thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and the importance of having the controul of this property is quite evident; and would be desirable not only whilst our meetings are held therem but in the opinion of the committee it would tend to facilitate a sale, if at any future time it may be thought advisable— The subject referred to the attention of this committee of having conveyance of the real estate made to the trustees, and the Deeds recorded has been progressed in; and will be completed as soon as circumstances will admit.-

Signed by direction and on behalf of the committee

I. Wilson Moore
Wm Wharton
Benjn Tucker
Richd Price
Clerk "

Philadelphia 12mo. 15th 1827

"At an adjourned Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held in Carpenters Court the 23rd day of the 1st mo 1828 The following Report from the joint committees of the Monthly Meeting of Friends held on Green street, Radnor, and this Meeting was read, and adopted and directed to be forwarded to our ensuing Quarterly Meeting— viz

"The Committee appointed by Radnor, Green street, and Philadelphia Monthly meetings to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Quarterly Meeting to be composed of those three Monthly meetings having twice met and deliberately considered the subject are united in recommending that a proposition be laid before the ensuing Quarterly meeting of Abington (that if there approved, it may be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting for its approbation) that a Quarterly Meeting embracing those monthly meetings be established, to be held in Philadelphia on the Third-day following the first second-day in the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh Months— Meetings of Ministers and Elders the day preceeding— to be denominated Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends, and to be opened in the 8th month next at ten O Clock in the morning, at the Cherry street house— Signed on behalf of the Committee by

Joseph George
Samuel Noble
John Townsend
Naomi Rhoads
Elizabeth Wooley
Susanna Haydock "

Philadelphia 1st mo 22nd 1828

On the same date "Our Building Committee produced the following Report which the meeting adopted and it was concluded in conformity with their recommendation to hold our meetings for Worship and Discipline in our New Meeting house upon Cherry street, as soon as the same is sufficiently finished therefore.—

"A succession of damp weather has continued for several weeks, and although it has been very unfavorable to building, the committee has nevertheless pressed forward towards the completion of the Meeting house with all possible expedition, and it is expected that previous to the next monthly meeting it will be ready for the accommodation of Friends— The Committee would therefore recommend to the Monthly meeting to direct the meetings for Worship and Discipline to be there held, as soon as the House is sufficiently finished— It will be desirable to have the assistance of Women friends in the direction of cleaning the house, preparing cushions, and other matters that will add to their comfort; the committee would therefore suggest that their meeting should be requested to appoint a committee for that purpose— "

"At an adjourned Monthly meeting of Friends of Philada. held in Carpenters Court on the 30th day of the 1st mo— 1828 It was concluded to hold our next Monthly meeting in the New Meeting house lately erected on Cherry street."

"At a Monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at the Cherry street meeting house on the 20th of the 2mo. 1828.—" (This dates the first session held in the Cherry Street Meeting House.)

Friends' Central School, so celebrated in later years, began at the Cherry Street Meeting House grounds. From the Bulletin published at the time of the 75th anniversary of the School in 1920, the following is quoted:- "In 1835 the Meeting property was on Fourth Street, above Cherry, and a building was erected there in the summer and fall of this year, in which the committee proposed to open two schools; 'In the first story a school for young children of both sexes, and in the second story a school for girls, wherein should be taught sewing and the other branches of a plain and useful education.' These schools were opened in November, 1835, but evidently the young ladies at that time did not appreciate their advantages, for at no time during the first year did the number of scholars exceed thirty. The committee met with much trouble in securing and keeping suiltable teachers, although the salary paid was $15 a month. Evidently teachers did not work for the love of working in those days as they do now. In 1844, all the teachers employed having sent their resignations to the committee, it became evident that some radical change was necessary to prevent the discontinuance of the schools.

"To canvass the matter thoroughly, a committee was appointed by the Monthly Meeting, to act in conjunction with the school committee. They recommended the erection of a three-story building on Cherry Street, to be used exclusively as a high school for boys and girls. This was not considered feasible at that time, but the committee was continued to consult on the subject with committees from the other Monthly Meetings held in Philadelphia, viz.: the one held at Green Street and Spruce Street Meeting. This joint committee reported in October, 1844, and recommended that 'Two schools be established for the instruction of boys and girls in the various branches of an English education, and such other branches as are approved by the committee having charge of the school, which shall be under the care of a joint committee appointed by the three monthly Meetings held in Philadelphia.'

"Money was raised by private subscriptions, and proper buildings were erected by Charles and Comly Shoemaker, and Friends' Central School was formally opened September 1, 1845. The Principal of the boys' department was Benjamin Hallowell, at that time justly regarded as one of the best of educators, and afterwards, an author of various excellent books in mathematics. The pupils of this department numbered ninety-six. The principalship of the girls' department was in the care of Mary H. Middleton, and the pupils numbered one hundred and two."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry St., 6mo: 19th 1844 The following report was read and after an expression of Sentiment the further consideration thereof was deferred another month 'To the Monthly Meeting' The Committee of men and women friends appointed to consider what disposition can be made of the school rooms opposite to the meeting house, Report— That they have had several meetings at which they were generally present, they examined the rooms and are united in the conclusion that they are inadequate for the accommodation of Schools such as the wants of the Society in this duty require. After deliberately considering the subject in its various bearings they are further of the opinion that the building in question should be removed and

the materials employed in the erection of a 3 story Brick building on the east side of the lot on Cherry St.- belonging to the Monthly Meeting suitable for the accommodation of a high school for Boys and Girls. It is believed that a lot of 20 by 46 feet can be advantageously appropriated to the purpose without materially lessening the size of the yard. If the monthly meeting consent to this proposal it is suggested that a committee be appointed to erect and furnish the building provided the funds necessary to meet the whole expenses of Building furniture and appuratus, can be obtained by individual subscription, which the committee are enccuraged to believe can be done

Signed on behalf of the committee
Dillwyn Parrish
John D. Griscom
Susanna Pusey
Catharine H Truman "

Philada
6mo 18. 1844

"At a Monthly Meeting of Women Friends of Philada. held at Cherry Street 1st Mo. 21st 1857. We have received information from Men's meeting, that it is expected we shall remove to the new meeting house, west of Broad Street on the first second month next. Hannah Miller, Hannah R. Chandlee, Catharine H Truman, Mary Chandlee, Rebecca Rowland, and Rachel Bolden, are requested to attend to the cleaning of the house, and any other preparation that may be required for our accommodation."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Women Friends of Philadelphia held 4th mo. 15th 1857. Our Meetings on and since the 1st day of 2d month, have been held at the new house on Race Street west of 15th Street."

The sale of the Cherry Street Meeting House took place shortly after the Race Street Meeting House was occupied by the meeting, and previous to the writing of the following minutes:-

"At the Monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 3rd Month 17th 1858 The benches from our old meeting have been purchased by a number of Friends for the use of this meeting, our Treasurer is requested to pay for the same."

"At the Monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 10mo 20th 1858— Fourth day 10mo 27th. The meeting proceeded with its busineſs— The committee appointed to examine the accounts of John Saunders as Treasurer of the Fund for the erection of a new meeting house and also as Treasurer of the Joint Building committee Report That upon examination they found the accounts correct, the following sums having been received & paid by him, for properties owned by the Yearly & monthly meetings, and also on account of Lot purchased for Friends Central School.- "

Among the various items is this
"Sale of property on Cherry St. below 5th St. $22,000.00 "

The Cherry Street Meeting House was never actually demolished, but, from time to time, it was added to, built upon, over and about, until it is no longer recognized. In 1938, as No. 423 Cherry Street, it is occupied by the Wm. H. Horstman Company, whose name and the date "1860" are on the front of the building.

##########

CHESTNUT HILL.

Meeting organized.....1924.
First place of meeting at 102 East Mermaid Lane
Monthly Meeting established.....1924.
Meeting House built.....1931.
Location, 100 East Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill.

****

Chestnut Hill, in the city limits of Philadelphia, has an Indulged Meeting which also keeps a Monthly Meeting that belongs to both branches of the Society of Friends. It is new in Friends' history, having been so recently established as in 1924, and in 1929 holds its sessions in the office building of the Yarnall-Waring Company, No. 102 East Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, a building, that, from outward appearance, has every indication of having formerly been a private residence.

The following communication from D. Robert Yarnall, senior member of Yarnall-Waring Company, manufacturers of the Yar-way Plant Power Devices, gives valuable and certain information regarding Chestnut Hill Meeting:-

"Chestnut Hill meeting was established Eleventh Month 16th, 1924, and has never missed a First Day morning meeting since that time; the Meeting has always been held at its present location, 102 E. Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill.

"The Meeting is held in the office of the Yarnall-Waring Co., 102 E. Mermaid Lane. It may be of interest that the Meeting is now contemplating building a small Meeting House in the vicinity, as it feels that it has outgrown its present Meeting facilities.

"Thee probably knows that although an indulged Meeting, it is in touch with both branches of Friends, through a Joint Committee; three Friends being appointed by Abington Quarterly Meeting (Arch Street) and three members by School Lane Monthly Meeting (Race Street)."

The foregoing communication, dated March 1, 1929, "Friday", was addressed to the compiler of these Friends' Meeting historical notes. In 1931 the Meeting House for Chestnut Hill was erected at No. 100, East Mermaid Lane, at one corner of the spacious lawn near the office building where the religious services had previously been conducted. The new house is an L-shaped building with a prominent outside chimney, is rough-cast and faces the northwest, the covered front entrance door being approached by a flight of steps, fourteen in number, from the sidewalk.

Chestnut Hill Meeting House, built of concrete blocks and rough-cast, was completed so that the first meeting could be held in it on September 13, 1931. The meeting-room is furnished with benches obtained by loan from Arch Street Meeting. D. Robert Yarnall states in regard to the furnishing , Dec. 11, 1931:- "The old Meeting House benches which are used were loaned to us by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 4th and Arch Streets, and we believe they are the same benches which were used for many years by the Orange Street Meeting House, which was located where Charles Jenkins's publishing house now stands."

In the L of the Meeting House, across the corridor back of the assembly-room, are neat, bright rooms for First-day School, committees,

or domestic purposes. This Meeting House makes an attractive appearance, close to the sidewalk on East Mermaid Lane, well shaded both on right and left during summer days, and open to the sunlight in the winter season. At the southwest end, which forms the L of the building, are several old trees, among which, one beech tree bears the scars of knife-carved initials cut in past years, in some cases now overgrown and healed by time's passage.

The following communication concerns Chestnut Hill Meeting in respect to its office as a Monthly Meeting:-

"Media, R. 3, Pa. Nov. 11, 1937

Dear Friend:

The organization of Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting passed through various stages, and there might perhaps be some difference of opinion as to when the meeting was actually established. We think of ourselves, however, as having had our start at a meeting which was held on 11th month 9th, 1924. We have been functioning as a distinct group from that time to the present. Trusting that this is the information which thee desires,

Sincerely thine,

Leonidas Dodson

Recorder."

EXETER.

Meeting originally known as.....Oley.
Meeting organized before.....1727.
Monthly Meeting established .....1737.
Name changed to Exeter.....1742.
Meeting House built.....1759.
Hicksite Branch settled at Reading...1827.
Location near.....Stonersville, Pa.

****

Exeter is a Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia Quarter of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. At the time of the Separation in 1827, the Meeting House was retained by Orthodox Friends, and, in the Hicksite Branch the name was transferred, as a Monthly Meeting, to the meeting at Reading.

The Monthly Meeting of Exeter was established in 1737 by Gwynedd Monthly Meeting for the Friends of Oley and Maiden Creek, being originally called Oley from the township in which it was located, until 1742, when it became Exeter by reason of the division of Oley Township. From the minutes of Gwynedd Monthly and of Exeter Monthly Meetings are these two extracts referring to the establishment of this Meeting, as recorded in Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"At a Monthly Meeting, held at Gwynedd, the fifth month, the 26th, 1737, pursuant to the directions of last Quarterly Meeting's minute, this meeting, together with the Friends of Oley and Maiden Creek, have agreed that their Monthly Meeting for business be called Oley Monthly Meeting, and held the last fifth day in every month, except they discover occasion to remove to another time. The first to be at Oley, the last fifth day in next month."

"At a Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia, the 3d day of the third month, 1742, Oley Monthly Meeting reporting that upon a division of the townships, their meeting falls into Exeter Township, whereupon it is agreed that henceforward Oley Meeting be called Exeter Monthly Meeting."

An extract from John E. Eshelman's historical sketch called "The Society of Friends, and Their Meeting Houses, in Berks County", reads:- "Friends continued to increase in numbers in Exeter and Amity townships, and in the year 1758 there was need of a greater meeting-house, and the following year, the neat, plain, and substantial stone building was built which still stands on an eminence overlooking the fertile Monocacy Valley. It was erected on a plot of ground to the east and just across the roadway from its predecessor. This stone meeting-house has been used continuously for a period of 175 years by the Exeter Friends."

The early Minute Books of Exeter Monthly Meeting are, in 1938, in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. Here is a copy of the first entry in the first book, which repeats the first minute of the foregoing information, but adheres strictly to the written text:-

"THE MANNER in which Friends of Oley and Maiden Creek obtained a Monthly Meeting was as follows, Vizt. At a Monthly Meeting held at Gwynedd the 26th Day of the 2nd Month 1737

"Respecting the Propoſal of Oley and Maiden Creek Meetings,- the last Meeting, for the eſtablishment of a Monthly Meeting amongst them; this meeting having weightily considered their Propoſals, and the Causes inducing them thereto, it's agreed the same be laid before next Quarterly Meeting for their advice and concurrence.

"At a Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia the 2nd.

"Day of the 3rd. Month 1737.

"The Propoſal from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting for admitting Friends of Oley and Maiden Creek to have a Monthly Meeting;

"This Meeting agree, that Oley and Maiden Creek hold a Monthly Meeting; the Time and Place is left to the ſaid Friends and the Monthly Meeting of Gwynedd,

Signed by Samuel Preston Clerk "

"At a Monthly Meeting held at Gwynedd the 5th Month the 26th. 1737. Pursuant to the direction of last Quarterly Meetings Minute this Meeting, together with Friends of Oley and Maiden Creek have agreed, that their Monthly Meeting for Buſineſs be called— Oley Monthly Meeting, and held the last fifth Day in every Month, except they discover Occaſion to remove it to another Time: the first to be at Oley the last fifth Day in next Month.

"True Copies of the ſaid Meeting's Minutes examined,

Pr John Evans Clerk.

And now again by Robert Penrose Clerk "

The following is another interesting extract taken from the Exeter Monthly Meeting's minutes:-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 29th Day of the 4th Month 1762 The Friends of Exeter Report, that they think it would be of advantage for them to hold two afternoon Meetings on first Days within the Compafs of their Meeting during the Summer Season, both to begin # # at the fourth Hour, one to be held at the Meeting House, and the other at a School House near Samuel Lee's— Which this Meeting on Considering is free to Grant until our next Yearly Meeting, With respect to that Proposed to be held at the School House, and that to be held at the Meeting House may be Continued from Year to Year as long as the Meeting thinks proper, to begin at the First Day after the Yearly Meeting in the Spring, and to end as aforesaid. The first Meeting to be held next first-Day come-a-week "

As a meeting for worship Exeter dates at least ten years previous to its establishment as a Monthly Meeting, for mention of its Meeting House was made in 1727. In Montgomery's "History of Berks County, Pa.," 1886, is given the following outline of the story of Exeter Meeting:-

"Friends' Meeting House is situate in the Monocacy Valley and on the Amity line. It is a plain stone building, built similar to, but a little larger than the ordinary country school-house. Like the habits of the sect for which it was designed, it was finished in a simple, but neat style. Meetings are still held regularly (1886), but there are few attendants besides the Baileys, Shoemakers and Lees, some of whom come from a distance. The Monthly Meetings are attended by Friends from Reading, Robeson, and Maiden-creek, in addition to the foregoing. The cemetery is inclosed with a substantial stone fence, and contains so many interments that some graves are on top of others. The site is pleasant, and the place for a meeting-house was well selected, at that time having been a central point for large settlements of Friends in the valleys of the Monocacy and the Manatowny. The one acre of land on which the house was built was a part of a two hundred and seventy-one-acre tract which had been patented by Thomas Penn to George Boone in 1734, and was deeded by Boone and his wife, Deborah, to Anthony Lee, John Webb and Squire Boone, for a consideration of 20 shillings, December 24, 1736. The same day they, in turn, conveyed the land to Ellis Hugh, Thomas Ellis and James Boone in trust 'for a house and place of religious worship for meeting for the people called Quakers, within said township of Oley, and shall permit and suffer the said piece of land whereon ye said messuage stands, and is erected..... to be and remane a burying-place for ye burying and intering of all such persons as the people called Quakers within ye said township shall allow of, and to and for no other use and service whatsoever.' It is probable that the first meeting-house was erected prior to this date (December 24, 1736), but the first Monthly Meeting appears to have been held June 25, 1737. At the meeting in the Eighth Month, Anthony Lee and Richard Lundy were chosen additional elders; and at the Tenth Monthly Meeting Ellis Hughes and James Boone were appointed overseers, in the place of Thomas Ellis and Anthony Lee. The Eleventh Monthly Meeting, in 1737, was held in the meeting-house in Maiden-creek, with which society this organization has always been connected in holding Monthly Meetings."

"Though so many changes have taken place that scarcely any members are left, those remaining must be commended for their adherence to the faith of the fathers and the consistent service they maintain when the future of the meeting seems so inauspicious.

"This meeting-house is mentioned in a petition, presented to the court at Philadelphia, in 1727, for a road 'from the Lutheran Meeting-House at Tulpehocken creek to the High Road at the Quaker Meeting-House near the mill of George Boone, in Oley.' By the petition it appears that both a mill and a meeting-house were then in existence, and that the inhabitants of the surrounding country had their grists ground in the vicinity of their settlements, instead of having been compelled to proceed to Perkiomen Mills, Thirty miles distant, for that purpose."

The Orthodox Branch of Friends also held Preparative and Monthly Meetings in Exeter. From the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1905, the following is quoted:- "Exeter. The Monthly and Preparative Meetings were officially laid down in 1899 and the members joined to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. The Meeting House is in the township of Exeter, Berks county, Pa., about one mile east from Stonersville, and eight miles east of Reading. The village of Exeter, now called Lorane, is five miles to the south. The house is still standing, is in good condition, and can be used for Meeting purposes at any time. The regular Meeting is now held in a private house....in the house of Charles Lee on First and Fifth days at 10 o'clock. He and his sisters, and sometimes a neighbor, constitute the Meeting. The home of Charles Lee is about four miles distant from Birdsboro, a station on the Main Line of the Philadelphia & Reading R.R., about one and three-quarters hours from Philadelphia."

It was on August 16, 1929, that the compiler of these records visited the Exeter Meeting House while returning from the Grange Lecturers' Conference at State College, Pa. He owed the privilege to Thomas H. Strain of Merchantville, N.J., with whom he was in company at the Conference.

In 1929 the Exeter Friends' Meeting House in the neighborhood of Stonersville, Berks County, Pa., is in good condition. It stands by the roadside on a high elevation of ground which makes the building visible a long ways off from several distant points of view. There is no date on the building, but the architectural design of the structure, especially the door at the rear of the house, evidently designed to take the place of a horse-block, appears to indicate great age to the edifice. The Burial Ground in front of the Meeting House is inclosed by a stone wall, solid and well preserved, with an iron gate on the side next to the House. There are no Memorial stones visible and one half of the ground is noticeably about a half-foot higher than the other. One of the graves is marked with a small American flag, and others are identified by the raised sodding. Several trees grow about the Meeting House grounds, but do not obstruct the view of the building. Near to and at the rear of the House, facing the public road is a monument erected by the County's Historical Association. It bears this inscription:-

EXETER FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE AND BURYING GROUND

ANCESTORS OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND OF DANIEL BOONE ARE BURIED HERE

Historical Society of Berks Co. 1915.

//////////////////////

FAIR HILL.

Land early donated to Friends by George Fox.
Meeting established early.....
First Meeting House built about.....1707.
Meeting discontinued.....
Meeting revived about.....1880.
Meeting House built.....1882.
First-day School organized.....1883.
Location.....Germantown Ave. and Cambria St.

****

In Philadelphia on Germantown Avenue at Cambria Street is located, on a rising plot of ground, the beautiful burial ground called Fair Hill, which belongs to the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. It is kept in perfect condition, is large and is the resting place of many members of the Society, who, in the past, have occupied various positions in the home, in public affairs, in the business world, or elsewhere; while some have won distinction and became famous in the religious, educational, or even in political movements of the Society and of the country's history. Among them was Lucretia Mott, who attained a fame far above many others as a minister of the Society, as an active, energetic and fearless worker among the anti-slavery leaders for many years before the question was answered and the problem solved and settled in 1863, and she was an early advocate for the Rights of Women in the political issues of her time. Her grave in Fair Hill is near the center of the cemetery. George Truman, another celebrated minister in the Friends' Meeting, is also interred in this Burial Ground; so also is Isaac H. Hillborn of a later day, likewise a speaker greatly loved by the Friends; while, not very far from Lucretia Mott's grave is that of Louisa J. Roberts, well-known and admired as a religious teacher and for her literary labors in the publication of the Friends' Intelligencer. Aaron B. Ivins, for many years Principal of Friends' Central School, is likewise buried near the center of Fair Hill's spacious enclosure.

Opposite the Burial Ground is the stone Meeting House displaying the date 1682 on the southern gable, so high and so interfered with by the climbing vines as to be almost hidden and hardly discernable. This building is of a very different type of architecture from the older Friends' Meeting Houses in Philadelphia. Fair Hill is an indulged meeting belonging to Philadelphia Quarter of Hicksite Friends. Previous to the erection of

this Meeting House its place was supplied by an older building that dated from the early part of the eighteenth century, but which, in later years, had been used as a dwelling-house, after it ceased to be used for meeting purposes, which, doubtlessly was before 1812, for the name of Fair Hill is not enrolled on the list of meetings in the schedule of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in that year.

In more recent years, bordering upon the present time, Friends in the Fair Hill section of the city began to be aware of the need of a new Meeting House and the re-establishment of a meeting there. Previous to and during the time of the erection of this new building, indulged meetings were held in private houses of Friends living in the neighborhood; at times in the home of Eliza P. Kirk, 2835 North Eleventh Street, sometimes in Alfred Ogden's residence, 1117 Lehigh Avenue, and at others at No. 2711 North Eleventh Street.

In the Friends' Intelligencer, Sixth Month, 1881, an article written by Joseph M. Truman Jr. appeared, drawing the attention of Friends to the needs of the Fair Hill Burial Ground at that time. His message stated:- "The need of a suitable meeting-house at Fair Hill Burial-ground is becoming more apparent. Recently three were buried there who died in distant localities, and the invitation to the friends was to meet at the graveyard, where, if the weather proved unfavorable, the small room connected with the tenant house would accommodate very few. The tendency among Friends is to discourage expensive funerals, and the surest way of doing so is to have a meeting-house at the cemetery, and let the invitation be to meet there; then the house and one or two carriages for the immediate family will be all sufficient. The transfer to the burying-ground of the old meeting-house built in the early part of last century, and so used for more than 100 years, but which for a long while has been appropriated for a dwelling-house, has been proposed; and as the prospect is that the street will be opened through the ground at a very early date just where the meeting-house stands, such a course will be requisite if <u>that</u> house is used. It is a source of regret when ancient landmarks like this are removed; but the question arises whether it will be large enough for the purpose, and to build an addition would spoil the symmetry of the structure."

In Eighth Month, 1882, subscriptions were solicited and were collected by Spencer Roberts, treasurer, for the new Meeting House at Fair Hill, and the work of construction began. This continued several months. In the Friends' Intelligencer, Fourth Month 21, 1883, the following announcement was made:- "We are informed by the committee having charge of the work that the new meeting-house is about ready for furnishing, and that it is their desire to make the interior neat and comfortable, so that Friends who attend regularly, as well as those who may occasionally, find it easy and pleasant to be there, may enjoy sitting within its walls. Several who have not contributed to the building of the house have expressed a willingness to assist in furnishing it, and improving the graveyard and adjacent ground."

Soon afterwards meetings were held regularly in the new building at Fair Hill, and on Tenth Month 7, 1883, a First-day School was organized at the same place.

There seems to be no exact record of the establishment of the original Fair Hill Meeting, but the land where the Meeting House stood was

given "for the purpose" by George Fox at the same time that he donated the ground for the "Great Meeting House" built at Second and High (Market) Streets in 1695. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" published in 1860, before the renewal of the Meeting, stated:-

"The meeting-house at Fair Hill was built many years ago, on ground purchased by the Monthly Meeting of the People of God, called Quakers, in Philadelphia,'for the benefit, use and behoof of the poor people of the said Quakers, belonging to the said meeting, for ever, and for a place to erect a meeting-house and school-house upon, and for a place to bury their dead.' It is located in the northern precincts of the city proper, between Cambria and Indiana Streets, on the east side of the road to Germantown. No meetings have been held there for many years. The property it known as Fair Hill Burying-ground."

There is no mention of Fair Hill among the meetings in 1812, so it must have been laid down before that year. In a paper prepared by George Vaux for the Centennial Celebration of Arch Street Meeting in 1904, the writer remarked:- "Whilst Fairhill Meeting, strictly speaking, was not a city meeting, yet it was so closely associated with them that this paper would not be complete without some reference to it. George Fox had given a small plot at Fairhill to Friends, and it was somewhat increased in size by purchases of adjoining land. This plot was on Germantown Avenue, near Cambria Street. Here was early built the small structure known as Fairhill Meeting-house. It must have been erected prior to 1700, but I am unable to give the date. I have a picture of it as it appeared in 1722, and it was removed comparatively recently, being in the line of one of the streets. If any one knows of a photograph of it, I shall be glad to be informed of the fact."

The following interesting items are obtained from the early minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting:-

"Twenty-sixth of Twelfth Month, 1702. Some friends living distant from this meeting between this and Germantown & francfort, proposed the building of a meeting house near the half way run, it being very Inconvenient for their families in the Winter time, and desired the concurrence of this meeting who after consideration of the matter, thought fit to leave it to the neighborhood of friends thereabouts, if they think themselves able to go on with it, without the assistance of friends in the Town, who are at present building a Meeting house, & cannot well help them except they defer it until another year."

"Twenty seventh of Tenth month, 1706. It being moved by friends of Fairhill meeting that they might have a meeting more general once a month to be attended as many as are free; accordingly it is agreed that such a meeting may be held at fairhill meeting house the first sixth day every month for the future, untill further order."

"Twenty fifth of fifth month, 1707 David Lloyd is desired to leave the deed of the meeting house at Fairhill in the hands of Anthony Morris with the other writings and Conveyances belonging to this meeting."

FRANKFORD.

Meeting early known as.....Tookany.
Meeting organized.....1682.
Monthly Meeting established.....1701.
Meeting House built.....1775.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1833.
Friends' School established.....1833.
Preparative Meeting discontinued...1928.
Location.....Frankford, Phila.

****

Frankford is an Indulged Meeting belonging to Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends. However, in the Arch Street Yearly Meeting it is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Abington Quarter. Both branches have Meeting Houses in Frankford, a suburban section of the city. They are located about a mile apart, the older of the two, dating from 1775, being at the corner of Waln and Unity Sts., the other, dating from 1833, being at the corner of Penn and Orthodox Sts.

Mention is made of Frankford Meeting in Martindale's "History of Byberry and Moreland Townships," from which the following is abridged, or otherwise quoted:-

In Fifth Month, 1683, it was agreed at a Quarterly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, to establish a First-day meeting at "Tcokany and Poetquessink" and that these two were to make one Monthly Meeting. The meeting began alternately at the house of Sarah Seary at Oxford and at John Hart's on the Poquessing. Soon after a lot of one acre was set apart for burial purpose. The meeting at Sarah Seary's "seems to have been the forerunner of the Frankford Friends' Meeting. The lot for this purpose was located on Waln Street, opposite Unity. On the lot, which consists of two acres, a school formerly stood. It is now gone. A fire consumed a row od sheds which formerly surrounded the meeting on three sides. The burial ground is now nearly filled. The present building was erected in 1775. According to local tradition, bricks were imported from England. In the yard stands a stone platform from which ladies formerly mounted their horses. Many of the early records of this meeting have been lost."

The following is the record of Frankford as Ezra Michener gives it in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":- "The two ancient meetings of Frankford and Germantown, which now compose Frankford Preparative Meeting, have been attached to the Monthly Meeting of Green Street since the year 1827.

"1682.- 'Thomas Fairman, having removed with his family from Shackamaxon, which was built accordingly very early; first a log house, afterwards a brick.' -(S. Smith.)

"A first day meeting had been held still earlier at the house of Sarah Seyers, at Tacony, or Oxford."

"1854.- Philadelphia Quarter reports that Frankford Preparative Meeting is now held alternately at Frankford and Germantown." -(Yearly Meeting.)

In 1926 Frankford Meeting of Hicksite Friends was so diminished in membership and interest as to create a serious consideration for the advisability of closing it as a place of worship. This was a most regretful condition of affairs, and attached to it a proposition to convert the adjoin-

ing graveyard into a recreation ground for children and youth, a proposition which entails a seeming desecration of the sepulchres of the dead. However, neither circumstance came to pass, and since 1928 a revival of interest manifested itself in the Frankford Meeting, and it became once more an active congregation with increasing strength. During the spring of 1930 the following appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer:-

"New Activities at Frankford Meeting. I wonder how many Intelligencer readers have ever visited the old Meeting House at Frankford? Built in 1775 of English brick, it stands to-day a substantial specimen of colonial architecture, and looks able to endure many more centuries. A large yard in front and the graveyard back of it, give it a very commanding situation, and the irregular streets in that part of Frankford make it visible from many points. It almost seems as if all roads lead to the old Meeting House.

"In recent years there are few Friends' families to be found in Frankford and the attendance fell off until it seemed impossible to keep up the meeting. But a few consecrated Friends held on and were able to interest others, and now the committee of oversight is much encouraged at the very much increased attendance at meetings, and the First-day School now gathers in from fourteen to eighteen.

"For several months the Woman's Club of Frankford has had the use of the building for community settlement work on Seventh-day afternoons, something which is much needed in that part of Frankford. Seventy-five or eighty children gather there and are taught useful hand-craft and the beginnings of American citizenship.

"Come and visit Frankford Meeting and by your presence help to build it up. If you are a lover of old Meeting Houses you will be charmed with the building, and the spirit and uplift and friendliness of the Meeting are beyond compare.

"The committee have arranged a meeting on First-day afternoon, April 27th, at three o'clock, to be addressed by Jesse H. Holmes, followed by a social hour and tea, and they hope many will want to come.

"With the little nucleus now gathered at Frankford we hope many others may become interested and the Meeting once more be the power for good which it once was in that section. Other old Meetings have come back. Why not Frankford?" -(E. W. H.)

There is an air of peace and sanctity about Frankford Meeting House and its antique aspect adds to its beauty and its worth. The old Horse Block, close to the door at the northern end of the House differs from many of the old-time "blocks", now so rarely seen, by having steps at both ends ascending to the platform. This meeting has been discontinued as a Preparative Meeting, and in 1938 is ranked as an Indulged Meeting under Green Street Monthly Meeting.

The Frankford Meeting of Arch Street Friends is a thriving organization. There is an Elementary School connected with it that was founded in 1833 and occupies a small building in the Meeting House yard at the rear on Penn Street. Pupils in this school are prepared for entrance to Germantown Friends' School, the Penn Charter School, the Friends' Select School and other institutions of similar standing. It is under the care of the Educational Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and under the auspices of Frankford Friends' Meeting.

A tablet in the front part of the yard of this Meeting House announces:-

Friends Meeting for Divine Worship —— First Day — 10.30 A.M. Fourth Day — 7.45 P.M. —— Founded 1682 Built 1833 —— All are Welcome.

The following communication from the clerk of Frankford Monthly Meeting supplies interesting data concerning the Meeting:-

"Frankford Monthly Meeting data:
By minute of Oxford Monthly Meeting dated 11th mo 26 1701 (Seventeen hundred and one) a preparative meeting was established.
8/20/1805 the name was changed from Oxford to Frankford.
11/15/1827 Frankford Preperative meeting (Orthodox) held its first (separate) session.
1/6/1833 First meeting in the present Meeting House at Penn & Orthodox Streets.
11/8/1906 Germantown Monthly Meeting was set off from Frankford Monthly Meeting.
11/21/1928 Frankford Preparative Meeting discontinued.

Howard Burtt, Clerk."

The Burial Ground of the Orthodox Friends of Frankford is located on the Bustleton Pike, a short distance from Frankford Road. It is an oblong shaped enclosure beautifully shaded by fine trees, very noticeably in contrast with the North Cedar Hill Cemetery which surrounds the Friends' Burial Ground on the north, east and south sides, and is completely open to the sunlight. It is inclosed by a stout iron fence with three entrance gates on the western side, the central one of which is at the foot of a graveled foot-path within an avenue of shade trees. The graves are in family lots, chiefly in the eastern and central parts of the ground. The family names on the stones are Birdsall, Brinton, Burtt, Conway, Corse, Deacon, Dutton, Evans, Hall, Heston, Hilles, Mertagh, Newbold, Sheppard, Smallwood, Smedley, Taylor, Thorpe, Webster and Wood.

The Frankford Friends' Hospital, under the care and management of the Society of Friends of Arch Street Branch, was founded in 1813 to care for the mentally sick, and was incorporated in 1888. It is located on Roosevelt Boulevard opposite Summerdale Avenue, Frankford, Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN.

Meeting organized	1683.
First Meeting House built about	1690.
Second Meeting House built	1705.
Third Meeting House built	1812.
Orthodox School established	1845.
Hicksite Meeting House built	1853.
Hicksite School established	1855.

Coulter Street Meeting House built.1869.
Monthly Meeting established.....1906.
Hicksite Meeting House remodeled...1915.
Location.....Germantown, Phila.

****

With the Hicksite branch of Friends, Germantown is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Green Street Monthly Meeting in the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; but with the discontinuence of meetings at Green Street, Germantown has become the seat of the Green Street Monthly Meeting.

With the Orthodox Friends, Germantown is a Monthly Meeting established 11th Month 8th, 1906, belonging to Abington Quarter of the Arch Street Yearly Meeting.

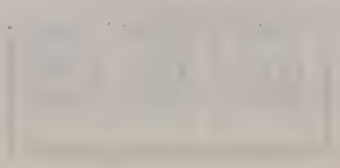
Ezra Kichener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", 1860, made a very brief mention of Germantown:- "It appears that the first meeting at this place was held at the house of Dennis Conrad (or, as then called, Tennis Kundert), in the year 1683 (S. Smith says 1682). It was constituted of German Friends, who thus gave name to the place.

"1854.- Philadelphia Quarter reports that Frankford Preparative Meeting is now held alternately at Frankford and Germantown." -(Yearly Meeting.)

The two Germantown Meeting Houses are close to each other; the older one of the present time, 1938, being on Greene Street at School Lane, the other, that of the Orthodox Branch, on Coulter Street near Greene Street, one square distant from the Hicksite Meeting House. But the House on Coulter Street, erected in 1869, is really the lineal descendant of the original Meeting House of the Society built in Germantown. This statement is verified by the following extract from Dr. Naaman H. Keyser's "History of Old Germantown", published in1907:-

"The first meetings of Friends in Germantown were held in private houses, but a frame meeting house was constructed at a very early date. It was upon Lot No. 8 drawn in the name of Jacob Shoemaker, according to Matthias Zimmerman's explanation of the location, dated 1746, but according to an old deed dated January 4, 1690, Abraham Isaac op den Graef conveyed them to the Friends for a meeting place. The first meeting house, which is believed to have been a frame structure, stood about twenty-five feet back from the street, (Coulter Street) and just north of the buttonwood tree which still stands upon the front of the lot (1907)..... A new house of stone was built on the same site in 1705. It was in this house that the first Issac Norris died in 1755. In 1812 a third meeting-house was built, somowhat further to the west, probably where the school-house stands. All the first lot was afterwards used as a burial Ground. The present, or fourth meeting-house, was erected in 1871, still further to the west. An old tablet that has been attached to the third house has been preserved and placed in front of the committee room of the present building. It read as follows"

PENN	ANNO	GER
OLD	1705	MAN
NEW	1812	TOW
		n



Both Germantown Meetings have a private day school; each of which is in a thriving condition in 1938. "The Friends' School, Germantown, was established," quoting from the annual circular of the Hicksite school, "in 1855 on School House Lane, west of Greene Street, by the Green Street Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia." The Meeting House where the pupils attend mid-week service for divine worship, is a handsome building that was remodeled in 1915, with an annex built to the western end next to the school-house. In the gable are the two dates, 1853, when it was erected, and 1915, when it was remodeled.

In one corner of the Meeting House Grounds is a small graveyard plot, no longer used, in which there are eleven memorial stones, three without legible dates, the oldest date seen being "S. B. Lamb 1832." The most conspicuous headstone bears the inscription "S. Rittenhouse 73 years 11 month 19 days Mother thou art Sleeping here To wait for those who Loves the dear."

There are two Burial Grounds adjoining the Meeting House and school on Coulter Street. The older, where the original Meeting House stood, contains but few memorial stones, but is well filled and is no longer used. The principal names to be read there are Cope, Wister and Johnson.

In the larger cemetery between the Meeting House and Greene Street, are many of the family names of Tatnall, Haines, Jones, Comfort, Cope, Cadbury and Morris. Joseph Pennell, the celebrated artist, born 7th Mo.4th, 1857, died 4th Mo. 23rd, 1926, and John C. Winston, the publisher, born 11th Mo. 22nd, 1856, died 8th Mo. 6th, 1920, are both interred in this Friends' Burial Ground on Coulter Street. Their graves are not far from each other and both are near the roadway leading from the street to the Meeting House.

The Germantown Friends' School, side by side with the Meeting House, embraces all grades from Knidergarten to High School. Quoting from the school circular of 1928,- "The Friends of Germantown Meeting established their school in 1845 'for the purpose of giving to the children of Friends a good academic education under the guardian care of the Meeting, and in conformity with the Christian principles and practices of their religious Society.' In 1849 the oversight of the Meeting was discontinued for a time and the school continued as a private enterprise. It was reopened by the Meeting in 1858, and has continued from that date under the care of a Committee of Friends appointed triennially.

"The School was open for many years to members of the Society of Friends only, but as the scope of secondary education broadened, it became apparent that the best interests of the School would be served by admitting members of other denominations also. Accordingly in 1885 the Meeting authorized the School Committee 'to admit, when the school is not filled with the class for which it was instituted, a limited number of those whose parents, though not members or attenders of our Meeting, yet so far sympathize with our views as to desire to have their children educated under its influence.'"

NOTE.- In Dr. Keyser's "History of Old Germantown" it is stated that the Meeting House on Coulter Street was built in 1871. On a stone placed under the "old tablet" that was transferred from the "third Meeting House", is inscribed "Rebuilt 1869." It is worthy of note that the building material obtained from the old meeting-house was used in

the construction of the smaller annex called the Committee Rooms, at the rear of the present Friends' Meeting House on Coulter Street.

GIRARD AVENUE.

Meeting House built.....1871.
Meeting established.....1872.
First Meeting held....,.5th Mo. 5, 1872.
School removed.....1923.
Location.....17th and Girard Avenue.

****

The Friends' Meeting House located at Girard Avenue, which it faces, and Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, taking its name from the first named thoroughfare, belongs to Green Street Monthly Meeting, and is an Indulged Meeting of Philadelphia Quarter of the Hicksite Yearly Meeting of Friends. It was built during 1871 and 1872 and has the former date on the front of the building. At the time of the opening of this meeting the following notice appeared in the Friends' Intelligencer, Fifth Month 18th, 1872:-

"A New Meeting-House. On the 5th of this month the new house for worship at the corner of Girard Avenue and 17th street was opened, and the meeting there held was an occasion of deep interest. A large audience gathered, filling both the meeting-room and the adjoining school-rooms. Notwithstanding the throng, a solemn quiet prevailed, and several interesting and appropriate communications were delivered. One Friend spoke feelingly of the comfort, security and peacefulness of our present service of meeting together for divine worship, and alluded to the first assemblings of the early Friends, who had no convenient houses for the purpose, but met in private rooms, the fields, on the hillsides and in the woodlands.

"George Fox taught that the building was not the church, but that the immortal soul of man was the temple of the living God, and that the church was present wherever those met who were attentive to the voice of the divine indwelling spirit. The speaker also alluded to the impression which seemed to prevail in some minds that the light of the people had burned far down in the socket, and would soon be extinguished, but he felt to-day he might assure us that the end of our organization was yet far distant. After several other exhortations, the services of the meeting were closed by a solemn and impressive prayer, appropriate to the occasion.

"The building is a neat and very substantial structure of stone, comfortably furnished and ample for the accommodation of 300 persons..... This house has been erected to accommodate an indulged meeting that has been held for several years under the care of Green street Meeting, to meet the wants of those of its members who could not conveniently attend at Fourth and Green streets."

The following minutes referring to Girard Avenue Meeting have been extracted from the Minute Books of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, now, in 1938, preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa.:-

"At the Monthly meeting of Friends of Philada held 4mo. 17th 1872. By a minute from Green St Monthly meeting we are informed they have appointed a committee of men & women friends to unite with a similar committee of this meeting, should we deemed it best to appoint one in the consideration of the mode of establishing & conducting the meeting proposed to be opened in the new meeting house. to attend to this service we appoint Dillwyn Parrish, Hugh McIlvain George Truman, Wm P Sharplefs, Samuel S Ash J Humphrey McIlvain Caleb Clothier & John Saunders."

"At the monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 9mo. 17th 1873. The following report was read & approved & the committee now standing on behalf of this monthly meeting continued another year— The Joint committee having charge of the indulged meeting N. W. corner of 17th St & Girard Avenue Report that the first meeting under their care was held on the 11th of Eighth Month 1872 and has been regularly held every First day since that time. The attendance has been generally large and orderly and composed to a considerable extent of young persons. A large number of those in attendance though not members are professors with us, and we feel that there has been an advantage to them as well as to others who have met there. A mid week meeting was opened on 3rd day the 11th of 2nd Month 1873 and has been held regularly since. While it has met the wants of the children attending the schools, yet friends feel that the meetings would be larger if held nearer the middle of the week. The orderly behavior of the scholars while in meeting is worthy of commendation--

On behalf of the Committee Caleb Clothier
Margaret Bancroft
Jesse James
Ann A Townsend "

Philad 9 Mo 12th 1873.

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held Second Month 18th 1874 The subject of erecting a gallery & stairway at Girard avenue Meeting House, being again considered the following friends were nominated to unite with a committee of Green Street M. Meeting if one should be appointed, to suggest a plan for the better accommodation of said Girard Avenue Meeting and School, and report to a future meeting. John Saunders, Clement M. Biddle, Hugh M' Ilvain, Wm. Eyre, George Truman Wm. P. Sharpless, Cyrus Chambers and William C. Smyth."

From the start there was an elementary day school connected with and under the care of Girard Avenue Meeting. This continued until 1923, when its pupils were transferred to Fifteenth and Race Streets, and ultimately to the Friends' Central School Grounds at Sixty-eighth Street and City Line in Overbrook, Pa.

Since the removal of the Friends' School from Seventeenth and Girard Avenue to Fifteenth and Race Streets, the Meeting at Girard Avenue was greatly influenced to its disadvantage. With a very small membership in 1937 it is only open for appointed meetings under the joint care of the Green Street and Philadelphia Monthly Meetings.

GREEN STREET.

Represented the Northern District of Hicksites.
Meeting established.....1814.
Preparative Meeting established.....1814.
Meeting House built.....1815.
Monthly Meeting established.....1816.
Friends' School discontinued.....1898.
Meeting locally discontinued.....1913.
Monthly Meeting removed to Germantown.....
Location.....Fourth and Green Sts.,Phila.

****

Green Street, representing the Northern District Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia Quarter of the Hicksite branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, had, during its existence, within its jurisdiction, the constituent Meetings of Frankford, Germantown, Fair Hill and Girard Avenue.

The Friends' Meeting House located on Green Street, Philadelphia, between Fourth and North Orianna Streets, is one of the older buildings of its kind in the city. It was built in 1815, as the date in its western gable signifies, although Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" distinctly states the Meeting House "was completed in the spring of 1814." This Meeting House was the scene of the ultimate measures of disruption taken in the outbreak in Philadelphia that became known as the "Separation of 1827." After the Separation it remained with the Hicksite Branch, was the building in which the Men's Yearly Meeting was held until 1857, when it was removed to Fifteenth and Race Streets, and kept its own particular meetings until 1913, when its membership and attendance became so reduced that it was practically laid down, its Monthly Meeting removed to Germantown, and the Fourth and Green Street premises were converted into a Neighborhood Guild, which performs a most worthy work among the city's needy people in that section of Philadelphia, the Guild being under the charge of the Society of Friends. This large brick Meeting House, though over a century old, is still in a good state of preservation.

Green Street is one of the four Monthly Meetings belonging to the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting and holds its Monthly Meetings in the Meeting House at School Lane and Greene Street in Germantown. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we have the following history of this Meeting, derived from the author's extracts taken from the minutes of Friends' Meetings:-

"1816.- At a Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Green Street, Philadelphia, 20th of sixth month, 1816, established by the Quarterly Meeting, agreeable to the following extracts from its minutes,-

"At a Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia, the 6th of the fifth month, 1816, the following proposal for establishing a Monthly Meeting, to be held at Green Street, accompanying the report from the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Northern District, obtaining deliberate attention, is united with; and Jonathan Evans, Ellis Yarnall, Samuel Bettle, Thomas Stewardson, and Thomas Wistar, are appointed to attend the opening thereof."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, for the Northern District, held the 23d of the fourth month, 1816, the following report being produced and read, was united with and directed to be laid before the Quarterly Meeting for its consideration:-

"The committee of men and women Friends, appointed to consider the proposition from the Preparative Meeting of Green Street, for establishing a Monthly Meeting in that district, &c., having met and given the subject solid, deliberate consideration, are united in reporting it as their sense that a Monthly Meeting be established there, to be composed of Friends residing within the limits of that Preparative Meeting; and that it be known by the name of 'The Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Green Street, Philadelphia,' &c. &c.

Extracted from the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting. Israel Morris, Clerk." -(Green Street Monthly Meeting.)

"The meeting-house at the corner of Fourth and Green Streets, was completed in the spring of 1814."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, for the Northern District, held ninth month, 27th, 1814, the committee of men and women Friends, appointed to consider of and propose, &c., agree to propose to the Monthly Meeting, that meetings for worship be established there on first days, morning and afternoon, and on sixth day mornings, all to begin at the usual hour; and that Friends composing that meeting be allowed to hold a preparative meeting at the close of their meeting for worship on sixth day, in the week preceding the Monthly Meetings, to be known by the name of 'The Preparative Meeting, held at Green Street.'

Daniel Thomas,
Leonard Snowden,
Mary Taylor,
Sarah Smith."

"1814.- At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, for the Northern District, held eleventh month, 22d, 1814, an extract from the minutes of our late Quarterly Meeting was produced and read, informing that that meeting had concurred in the proposition of establishing meetings in the Green Street house, agreeable to the conclusion of this meeting in ninth month last. And as the meetings for worship, thus proposed to be established, will commence with the first first day in the twelfth month, and the preparative meeting on the twenty-third of that month, Nathan A. Smith, Philip S. Bunting, William Sansom, James Vaux, Thomas Stewardson, Joseph Bacon, and Edward Randolph, are appointed to attend the opening of them." -(Philadelphia Monthly Meeting for Northern District.)

"The two ancient meetings of Frankford and Germantown, which now compose Frankford Preparative Meeting, have been attached to the Monthly Meeting of Green Street since the year 1827."

The Friends' private elementary school, known as the Green Street Friends' School, was kept near the Meeting House for many years under the care of the Monthly Meeting. It, however, became so reduced in its patronage as to necessitate its being discontinued in 1898. The school building is now No. 534 North Orianna Street, at the southeast corner of the Meeting House, and has been converted into a residence for the superintendent of the Neighborhood Guild.

Martha Heacock, known both in her private home circle and in her

association with others outside her home as "Miss Patty Heacock", was for many years a valued teacher in the Green Street Friends' School. She lived to an advanced age, and at the time of her death, 8th Mo. 18, 1933, the following obituary notice appeared in one of the Philadelphia daily papers:- "Services for Miss Martha Heacock, prominent in Friends' School education in Philadelphia for many years, who died Friday at the age of 91, will take place at the family home, Wyncote, at 2.30 P.M., to-day. Interment will be made in Abington Friends Burial Ground. Daughter of the late Joseph and Esther Hallowell Heacock, she was born June 6, 1842, near Abington. Educated in Abington Friends' School and Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, she entered the teaching profession at the 15th and Race Sts. school. Later she became principal of the Fourth and Green Streets School, which position she held for twenty years. Surviving her are three generations of nephews and nieces."

HAVERFORD.

Meeting established.....1682.
First Meeting House built about.....1690.
Second Meeting House built.....1700.
Meeting House enlarged.....1800.
Haverford College founded.....1833.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1837.
Monthly Meeting established.....1904.
Location, Old Haverford.....Oakmont, Pa.
Location, College.....Haverford, Pa.

****

Haverford Township of Delaware County, Pa., has two Friends' Meeting Houses, a College and a Friends' Elementary School, but the educational institutions both belong to the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. The Hicksite Meeting House, usually called Old Haverford, is the older of the two; in fact is one of the oldest Friends' houses for worship in Pennsylvania, and is the only meeting house now standing in which William Penn, the founder of the colony, is known to have preached.

At the present time, 1939, Haverford is a Monthly Meeting belonging to Philadelphia Quarter of Arch Street Yearly Meeting; and in the Hicksite branch is a Preparative Meeting belonging to Radnor Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia Quarter of Race Street Yearly Meeting. The establishment of Haverford Meeting is closely interwoven with that of Radnor and Merion. From Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", 1860, are these two extracts:-

"About the year 1682, and soon after, there came a large number of settlers from Wales, who, having purchased 40,000 acres of land, on the west side of the Schuylkill, settled the three townships of Haverford,

Merion, and Radnor. Meetings were undoubtedly held thus early at Friends' houses in each township, and probably at Thomas Ducket's in Schuylkill also. But we find no record of the first meetings established, or of the first meeting-houses built. The latter were probably of rude construction, and of transient duration. Hence as early as

"1695.- William Howell, William Jenkins, William Lewis, Ellis Pugh, and David Pugh, are ordered to inspect and consider what way will be most convenient to rebuild or repair this (Haverford) meeting-house." -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

"1700.- Stephen Bevan, Ellis Pugh, David Morrism and David Hugh, being appointed by the last Monthly Meeting to compute the charge of rebuilding the meeting-house at Haverford; and they bring an account that it will amount at least to one hundred and fifty-eight pounds." -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

Some portions of the early minutes of Haverford were lost, but the following obtained from the researches made in 1872 and printed in the Friends' Intelligencer, Tenth Month 12th, 1872, is rather interesting, concerning, as it does, the first meeting-house built in the township of Haverford:-

"The first meeting-house erected within the bounds of the monthly meeting, (which then embraced Radnor,) was erected at Haverford prior to 1690. The minutes of this period are missing, but the record of marriages establishes the date of the erection of the first meeting-house within brief limits. Thus: the marriage of Lewis David to Florence Jones was accomplished at 'Haverford meeting-house', 1st mo. 20th, 1690, while all previous marriages had been accomplished at private houses, the last one at the house of John Bevan in Haverford, on 11th mo. 1st, 1687. The first meeting-house at Haverford was consequently erected between this date and 1st mo. 20th, 1690."

The Meeting House that was erected in 1700 and enlarged in 1800, has long been known as Old Haverford to distinguish it from the newer Orthodox Meeting near the college in the town of Haverford. Old Haverford is located at Oakmont in Haverford Township, a few minutes' walk from Darby Road. Henry Graham Ashmead, in his "History of Delaware County, Pa.," relates this pleasing account of the Meeting House:-

"The South, or what is now known as 'the old end' of the structure, was built in 1700, at a cost of about one hundred and fifty-eight pounds. It was erected as an addition to the meeting-house of 1688 or 1689, which original building was replaced by the present 'new end' in the year 1800. At the date last mentioned the part built one hundred years before was modernized somewhat in its outside appearance, by changing the pitch of the roof and substituting wooden sash in the windows for those of lead. The gallery was originally at the south end of the building. It is also claimed that a number of chestnut boards with which the house was at first lined are still in place. For many years the original building and its annex of 1700 was without a chimney, being warmed with a kind of stove or furnace, placed on each side of the audience-room, and supplied with fuel from the outside. Only the tops of these stoves were of iron, and the smoke escaped by flues opening on the outside of the wall a few feet above the opening through which the fuel was introduced. Part of this arrangement is yet con-

spicuous in the walls of the old end of the meeting-house.

"Soon after the completion of the building erected in 1700, Governor William Penn visited Haverford and preached in the new meeting-house. Yet from the fact that the Welsh language was the prevailing dialect then spoken in Haverford, and that the majority of its inhabitants at that time could speak no other, many of the hearers could not understand him. Sutcliff, an English Quaker, who visited the province about the time of Penn's second visit to America, mentions another incident concerning the Governor which is pertinent to the history of Haverford meeting-house. A little girl named Rebecca Wood was walking from Darby, where she resided, to Haverford meeting-house, when Penn, who was proceeding to the same place on horseback, overtook her and inquired where she was going. Upon being informed, 'he with his usual good nature, desired her to get up behind him; and bringing his horse to a convenient place, she mounted and so rode away upon the bare back, and being without shoes or stockings, her bare legs and feet hung dangling by the side of the Governor's horse.'

"The burial-ground attached to Haverford meeting-house was laid out in 1684. During the same year the first interment was made in these grounds, it being the body of William Sharpus, who was buried Ninth month 19th. More than one hundred years later another burial was made in the same place which attracted many people."

This was Lydia Hollingsworth, a young lady who was drowned in Darby Creek in 1788. She was betrothed to David Lewis, and with him and other young folk attempted fording the creek during a time of flood. All were capsized but Lydia was the only one who was not rescued.

Old Haverford Burial Ground is located midway between the Meeting House and Darby Road. A wall with two entrance gates borders the street side of the yard, but it is not otherwise inclosed with fencing. The tombstones of later date record many of the Leedom, Lewis, Levis, Lukens, Hollingsworth, Humphreys, Kirk, Moore, Smith and other families of the vicinity who are interred there.

The Orthodox Meeting House, located on Buck Lane in Haverford, does not have the date of its erection on its walls, but it was originally built in 1837, and then remodeled and enlarged in 1894 and 1904. Side by side with it is the building occupied by an elementary school, and between the two, but somewhat back of both, is a very small enclosed graveyard, chiefly occupied by the Garrigues family, and some members of the Dewees and Thomas families who are also interred there. A pathway at the rear of this burial ground, beautifully shaded, leads to Haverford College and was laid out for the express purpose of serving the use of the college students in walking to the Meeting House for religious worship.

The College is in the northern part of Haverford Township, and, according to the "History of Delaware County," is an estate of 220 acres, some 70 of which were set apart for the buildings and campus. The same authority states:- "The 'Founders' Hall, as it is now called, a large and well constructed building, was finished in 1833 and in the autumn of that year 'Haverford School' was opened. This modest title, corresponding with the unostentatious spirit of its founders, was borne for upwards of twenty years, although a full collegiate course of study was pursued from the beginning. Early in 1856, however, the

institution was incorporated as a college, with the right of conferring academic degrees."

Quoting from the Haverford College Bulletin, January 1928:- "Haverford College was founded in 1833. It owes its origin to the insight and energy of a few members of the Society of Friends from Philadelphia and New York, who, in the spring of 1830, conceived the idea of founding an institution for education in the higher branches of learning. Its object, in the words of the founders, was 'to combine sound and liberal instruction in literature and science with a religious care over the morals and manners, thus affording to the youth of our Society an opportunity of acquiring an education equal in all respects to that which can be obtained at colleges.' The founders were incorporated in 1833 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvenia into the Haverford School Association, a body now known as the Corporation of Haverford College. This corporation elects a board of managers for the control of its affairs and for the administration of its funds. For the founding of the School sixty thousand dollars was raised; but the sum proved insufficient for its maintainance, and for many years the financial deficit was met by liberal subscriptions of friends. From 1845 to 1848 the School was closed in order to allow the funds to accumulate and to give time for the collection of an endowment. Since that time, by a number ofgenerous bequests and donations, the amount of invested funds yielding interest has been increased to over four million dollars.

"The first building of the College was Founders Hall, erected in 1833. The Observatory was built in 1852, and enlarged in 1883. Alumni Hall was built in 1863 and enlarged in 1898 and 1912 to meet the growing needs of the Library. In 1877 Barclay Hall, a dormitory, was erected by friends of the College. The Mechanical Laboratory was established in 1884, and was provided with a new building in 1890; this was burned down in 1896, and Whitall Hall, a new three-story structure, was built. The old Biological Laboratory was established in 1886; Chase Hall for lectures and recitations, and the old Physical Laboratory were built in 1888. The Cricket Shed was erected in 1893.....In 1899, the Logan and Norris sections of Lloyd Hall, a dormitory; in 1900, a large and well equipped Gymnasium; in 1903, Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, with College offices and a large auditorium; in 1903, Merion Hall, a dormitory, remodeled from old Haverford Grammar School building; in 1905, an additional wing to Founders Hall for dining halls and kitchen; in 1906, a permanent building for the heating and lighting plant; in 1907, the enlargement of Merion Hall; in 1909, the Haverford Union.....in 1912, the Morris Infirmary, given by John T. Morris, '67; in 1913, a new section of Lloyd Hall, given by the estate of the late Justus C. Strawbridge.....in 1916 the Smith section of Lloyd Hall.....in 1917, Isaac Sharpless Hall, for biology and physics; in 1927, completing the dormitory, four additional sections of Lloyd Hall."

On May 16, 1936, the Friends' Historical Association held its summer meeting on the grounds of Haverford College. From the Association's Bulletin, the following quotations are obtained:-

"The formal meeting was held in Roberts Hall at 3.30 P.M., President Comfort presiding. After a welcome and introductory remarks by the President, the following papers were read, bearing on the manu-

scripts and other treasures, and especially on the Quaker collections, in the possession of the College: Literary Material in the Roberts Collection by William A. Reitzel, Assistant Professor of English, Haverford College; Some Whittier Manuscript in the Roberts Collection by Edward D. Snyder, Professor of Enhlish, Haverford College; Glimpses into Haverford Quakeriana by Arthur J. Mekeel, Instructor in American History, Haverford College.

"After the reading of these papers, some of which are reprinted in the later pages of this issue of the Bulletin, members were invited to visit three different exhibits, and to tour the campus to become acquainted with its more interesting features."

"The interesting trees and shrubs of the campus had been marked by the Campus Club of the College with large placards bearing pertinent names and dates. A tour of the campus was led by Edward Woolman, who has kindly contributed the following:

"As there are more than 150 varieties of trees known to be growing on the College grounds, and also as the trip all around the Nature Walk is fully two miles in length, there was not time remaining after the exercises in Roberts Hall for us to visit more than the trees growing on the College campus proper. The oldest trees on the campus, which contribute most to the charm and glory of its environment, are the white oaks. These are well over 150 years old. There are several red oaks also that are almost as old."

"We first stopped to enjoy the great American elm, growing near the eastern end of Founders Hall. This bore an inscription which stated it to be the grandson of the William Penn Treaty Tree of Shackamaxon Park, Philadelphia. This tree was the gift of Joshua L. Baily, and must be about seventy years old."

"Towering above Founders Hall, and immediately in front, are two grand old gingko trees — the trees that have no enemies. These were planted at the suggestion of Samuel Parsons, H.C. '62, author, and landscape architect for the parks of New York City. Also in front of Founders Hall and flanking the walk to the Gymnasium we passed two pyramidal Swiss stone pines."

"Before our party broke up, mention was made of the recent planting by the Leidy Microscopic Club of three basket oaks, in memory of one of their members, T. Chalkley Palmer, H.C. '82; of another rare tree, the Franklinia, the gift of a friend of the College; and also of the tree which is probably the oldest on the grounds, the old white ash which is growing near the Nature Walk on the west. This tree is 175 years old, as scaled by the state forester."

The following communication from the clerk of Haverford Monthly Meeting of Arch Street Friends, gives the date of the establishment of that Meeting:-

"Dear Friend, the first meeting of the newly organized Haverford Monthly Meeting was held 12mo. 22nd, 1904. Very sincerely,

W. W. Comfort, Clerk."

MAIDEN CREEK.

Meeting organized about.....1732.
Meeting House built.....1759.
Present School House built.....1807.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1853.
Meeting discontinued.....
Meeting House removed.....1929.
Location east of.....Leesport, Pa.

****

Maiden Creek no longer appears on the list of active meetings of the Society of Friends, but its Meeting House, with its unique and interesting history, still exists as a monument to its past record. Practically it was the pioneer Friends' Meeting, with Exeter, of Berks County, Pa., and, for a long while, the Exeter Monthly Meeting met alternately at Oley or Exeter and Maiden Creek, Exeter alone retaining the name in the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

On the list of meetings for Arch Street Friends, Maiden Creek is ranked as a Particular Meeting of Philadelphia Quarter of the Yearly Meeting. In the "Book of Meetings", 1905, is the following notice:- "Maiden Creek, Pennsylvania. Held on First and Fourth days at 10 o'clock. Maiden Creek is a village north of Reading. It is about two miles from East Berkley, and somewhat farther from Leesport, both of which stations are a short ride from Reading. Usual First day attendance perhaps 10 to 15. There is no minister, and the Meetings are usually held in silence. There are no children." In 1938 this meeting is evidently very small, for it is reported the Meeting House is no longer used. But in the list of meetings scheduled in the "Religious and Moral Almanac" of Arch Street Friends, Maiden Creek is given as meeting at Berkeley, Pa., on First-days at 10.00 o'clock.

In the "History of Berks County, Pa.," by Morton L. Montgomery, 1886, is the following account of Maiden Creek and its Meeting:-

"The land in Maiden Creek township was taken up by Friends. The exact period is not known; but it is supposed about the time that the Indians released the land in 1732. The Friends were always inclined to respect the rights of the Indians, and therefore they were not guilty of trespasses. The Indians knew and respected this friendly and honorable feeling. It is supposed that Moses Starr and his wife were the first two settlers in that remote section of uninhabited country, having gone there about 1730. This is possible, but not probable. Some of the earliest Friends who took up lands by warrant and patent were Moses Starr, Francis Parvin, Samuel Lightfoot, Joseph Whyley (Wiley), Robert Penrose, Mordecai Lee and Nathaniel Houlton. At one time about 1752, when Berks County was erected, nearly the entire township was owned and occupied by Friends.....

"The township was named after the creek which extends diagonally through its territory. The words 'Maiden Creek' arose from the fact that the creek was a branch of the Schuylkill, the Indians called it Onlelaunce, which signifies little daughter.....

"Maiden-creek Friends' Meeting House is a plain stone building, one-half a mile west from Maiden-creek Station. The Monthly Meetings of the Friends in Maiden-creek were established as early as 1737, but they were

probably held at the houses of some of the Friends. The present property was not obtained until about twenty-two years later. On the 12th of July, 1759, Benjamin Lightfoot granted a small tract (four acres and five perches) of land from his farm to certain Friends, Joseph Penrose, Richard Penrose, Thomas Wright and William Tomlinson, who then erected the present meeting-house thereon. Originally the surrounding country was a forest of oak and walnut trees, some of the trees having attained very large proportions (the stump of an oak tree indicates a diameter of six feet and that of a walnut tree more than three feet). The building itself is out of repair, and the cemetery shows a neglected condition, (1886) owing to the very small number of persons now interested in these venerable landmarks. The Friends' school-house, nearby, in consequence of its disuse for a number of years, is also dilapidated. The latter was built in 1807, and was kept open until about 1870. It is the second building at that place, the first having been erected some time before 1784. In that year a lot of ground adjoining the church-lot was purchased, and Thomas Wright, Mordecai Lee and Thomas Lightfoot were appointed a committee to provide a school. They secured a log building, which, no doubt, was used until the stone house took its place, twenty-three years later. In the spring of 1784 Thomas Pearson became the first regular teacher, his engagement having then been made for one year. Fifteen pupils entered the school then, and eight during the spring quarter, making twenty-three pupils in all. Instruction was given at the rate of forty shillings each a quarter. As this was one of the first English schools in the country, its patronage was quite large, many young men coming from a distance and boarding with farmers in the neighborhood. Special attention was given to mathematical studies, and as surveying promised to be a lucrative employment, a number attended the school with a view of qualifying themselves in that branch of study under teachers who were usually very proficient.. This school was instrumental in creating a sentiment in favor of English schools, and helped to make the system of free education a success.

"The Orthodox Friends' Meeting-House is situated on land which was given for church purposes by Thomas Willits. It stands on the west side of the Maiden-creek. It is a small brick building. The meeting is composed of Jacob Parvin and family, John Pearson, Susan Pearson, Rebecca Lee and William Smith. The present house has been occupied since 1853. Prior to that time, and after the Orthodox Friends had ceased to worship in the old stone house, the meetings were held in a log house on the Reber farm, previously used as a residence. There is no resident minister, but meetings are held regularly on every First day and also occasionally on week-days."

The minute books of Exeter Monthly Meeting are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The following half-dozen or more minutes from those books refer to Maiden Creek Meeting during its early prosperous days:-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 28th. Day of the 1st Month 1762 Thofe from Maiden Creek report that John Collier was Married it is faid by a Priest fome time ago. And the Meeting is informed, that he Neglects attending Meetings, does not Uſe, the Plain Language, nor in his Dreſs appear like a Friend. Joseph Penroſe, Mordecai Ellis & Benjamin Pearſon are appointed to Treat with him and Report to next Meeting.-"

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 25th Day of the 2nd Month, 1762. The Friends appointed report, they have Vifited John Collier, that he acknowledged he was Married by a Priest, and did not Deny nor Vindicate the other Charges against him contained in last Meeting's Minute, but appeared Tender and Sorry for his disorderly Conduct, and Requests that Friends would forbear for a while. Testifying against him, as he has not the opportunity of knowing much of Friends Principles; which the Meeting consents to, and continues him under the Notice of the Committee."

Month after month the case of John Collier was continued with little or no advancement. Then:-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 30th Day of the 9th Month, 1762. One of the Friends appointed to have an Eye over John Collier reporte that he has lately been, and Rid one of the Horfes at a Race: but being spoke to then, is in hopes he will be more Careful for the future. He is continued under the Care of the Said Committee."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 30th, Day of the 12th Month 1762 The Friends appointed to have the Care of John Collier Report they have Vifited him, and think he is no rightly Sensible of his Misconduct, and that further Treating with him doth not appear to them likely to bring him thereto. Which being Considered by the Meeting, Friends think it neceſsary for the Clearing of Truth that a Testimony go forth against him. And do therefore appoint Benjamin Pearson and Samuel Embree to prepare an Eſsay of one and bring to next Meeting "

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held the 28. of 4mo. 1784 at Maiden Creek there is a School Kept by Tho. Pearson a friend who is at present engaged for a year, has 15 Scholars entred for that Time, & 8 Quarterly Dittos at the Rate of 40ſs pr Year for each which is under the Direction of three Overseers, chosen by the Employers: the Schoolhouse on a Lot of Ground, containing 5 Acres belonging to a Friend "

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 24, of the 11mo. 1784 Maiden Creek Representatives report that their Mtg, requests some friends may be appointed to accept a Deed & execute a Declaration of Trust, or such other Instrument of Writing, as can now regularly be had for a Lot of Ground they have agreed for, for the Use of a School within the Verge of said Mtg. Thomas Wright, Mordecai Lee & Tho. Lightfoot are appointed to that Service & desired to report of their Care thereto."

"Exeter monthlymeeting held at Maiden Creek by Appointment the 4th. of the 10th. month 1786: The meeting is informed that the Deed for the Land intended for the use of a School at Maiden Creek is signed; the friends appointed are continued and desired as soon as may be to execute the Declaration of Trust & report to a future mtg. "

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there 26th of the 10th mo 1791 Maiden Creek representatives inform that Complaint was made to their Meeting against Jonathan Rendal for having enrolled himself in a Company of horsemen in order to learn the art of War, and also for having taken too much strong drink. Thomas Lee Amos Lee and Joseph Wright are appointed to treat with him for said Misconduct, & report to next or a future monthly meeting "

In 1929 the needs of the City of Reading for a reservoir, condemned the lands along Maiden Creek where the old Meeting House stood. Its value as a landmark in the past history of Berks County, however, was recognized, and resulted in the entire removal of the Meeting House and its par-

ticular surroundings to another site two miles away. After the removal was affected, the "Reading Eagle", April 30, 1929, published the following article in its columns:-

"When the City of Reading decided to build the Maidencreek imponding dam the officials were confronted with many problems. Some of these were technical and required the best of engineering skill, while others were of a sentimental nature. The many landmarks of the pioneers of this section had to be removed to make way for the march of progress, and this included two cemeteries, the old Friends' Meeting House, and the Friends' school house, the first English teaching institution in Eastern Pennsylvania. The old cemetery maintained by the Forney family on Forney farm, one of the oldest in the Maidencreek section, has been moved and the remains now rest in the Laureldale Cemetery where the city provided a large plat for their reception.

"One of the largest propositions was the removal of the old Friends' Meeting House and school, along with the more than 400 graves in the cemetery surrounding the historic house of worship. This work has been completed and about a mile west of the old site there now stands an exact duplication of the two structures as they appeared on their original sites.

"The remains of those buried in the old cemetery have been marked. This was a difficult matter, as in the old cemetery there were but few grave markers. The information for the markers was secured from a complete map of the old cemetery.

"The new meeting house and school building were built with the same material used in the original structures. Some of the woodwork had to be replaced, but all the stone used for the thick walls was hauled to the new site and placed in the new building. Photographs and sketches were used by the builders to guide them, and the two structures are exact duplicates of the old buildings.

"The first settlers came to Maidencreek section in 1720, and it was shortly after this when the Friends, of the Hicksite branch, erected their first house of worship on the original site. This was built of logs and was replaced with the stone meeting house in 1730. This answered the needs of religion in that section for many years and was visited many times by the friendly Indians, who still camped along the Maidencreek.

"The walls of the meeting house were well cemented and great care had to be exercised so as not to break any of the stones in dismantling the old house of worship. The place was not used for worship for several years, but the interior was the same as when used. It contained wooden benches and two Sally Ann wood stoves. The men sat on one side and the women on the other side of the meeting house, and the benches were worn smooth by the constant use they were subjected to during the past two centuries.

"All the interior furnishings were carefully preserved until the new buildings were completed when they were installed in the identical manner in which they were in the first buildings. So while the march of progress has removed these two historic landmarks from their original site, the few remaining members of the section who are interested in the meeting house are well pleased with the work accomplished by the city. While they bitterly opposed the removal of their dead and the

tearing down of their historic meeting house,the removal process has been handled in such an efficient manner that it has left no bitter feeling. The two buildings and the cemetery adjoining will be visited by many members of the sect from afar during the Summer and all will marvel at the exact duplication of what was formerly the best known landmark of the Maidencreek region."

The Maiden Creek Meeting Houses, Hicksite and Orthodox, in 1931, stand nearly side by side on the left of the road leading from Leesport to Kutztown. The former, built of light stone, since its removal from the original location on the east side of the present Maiden-Creek Reservoir, appears very bleak in the midst of a large level oblong-shaped ground bordered with a low hedge, which, like the newly planted grove of saplings, promises to become larger and quite beautiful in the future. The House directly faces the south, has three doors, two at the front and one in the rear. The little graveyard at the back and northward consists of thirty-six marked graves ranged in two rows with one solitary grave some little space away from the others. The names on the headstones are Hartman, Lightfoot, Meredith, Nagle, Parvin, Pearson, Willets, Wiley and Wright, but the Parvin family is most generally represented. In the present location the Maiden Creek Meeting House and School look strong, sturdy and pathetically silent, and show a great distance across the valley in front.

Close by, in a decayed grove of old trees, surrounded by an upgrowth of wild ragged weeds and briars, is the little brick Meeting House of Orthodox Friends. It corners to the cardinal points, facing southwest, is quite pretty, but sadly reveals its dilapidted condition to great disadvantage. However, the building is in a much better state than its environment. Within there is a dividing partition, and the cushions on the little collection of about a dozen benches are much worn and quite old. The small enclosure of ground at the back of which the Meeting House stands, is surrounded by metal fencing which time and inclement weather has covered with a coating of iron-rust, while the frequent hassocks of burdock, the many broken sticks and dead twigs attest to the death of a Friends' Meeting of the past equally with the silence entailed by the closed shutters and locked doors of the neighboring old historic Maiden Creek Meeting House of Hicksite Friends.

NOTE. But the Maiden Creek Friends' Meeting is not really "dead", for, in 1938, a small gathering meets at Berkeley, being so announced in the Friends' Almanac; although a rumor states the former house of worship for Orthodox Friends has been converted into a dwelling.

MERION.

Meeting frequently styled.....Old Merion.
Meeting established.....1682.
Meeting House built.....1695-1713.
Preparative Meeting established.....

Meeting House rebuilt.....1829.
Location.....Narberth, Pa.

****

Orthodox Meeting sometimes called Blockley.
Schuylkill Meeting established about...1684.
Orthodox Meeting House built.....1830.
Meeting discontinued about.....1887.
Meeting House demolished.....1918.
Location.....54th Street, Phila.

****

Merion Friends' Meeting, frequently called "Old Merion" on account of its age, and occasionally "Lower Merion", from the township in which it is located, dates far backward in the Friendly History of the settlement of Pennsylvania. It is one of the four Preparative Meetings that comprise Radnor Monthly Meeting, and hence belongs to the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends. The Meeting House is old, indeed has the date 1695 in its gable, but is generally believed to count no earlier than 1713. It is most beautifully situated at the junction of Meeting House Lane and Montgomery Pike, a half-mile from Narberth in Montgomery County, Pa. Though old it is kept in such good repair that it belies its age, and, though near a much frequented thoroughfare, it is environed with an air of peace and Friendly solitude. On ground several feet above the level of the sidewalk and street, it has an entrance for vehicles at one extremity of the Meeting House Yard, and at the further end of the premises a small gate for pedestrians, opening to a foot path leading to the Meeting House.

Merion Meeting House with its environment is unquestionably one of the prettiest places for worship belonging to the Society of Friends. On a tablet at the carriage entrance is this notification:-

OLD
MERION MEETING
established by the
Society of Friends
1682

William Penn
worshiped here
Meeting every first-day
(Sunday) morning 11 o'clock
Come in and meet with us

In the "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," edited by Theodore W. Bean, is given this interesting account of Merion Meeting House:- "Among the ancient houses of worship still standing in Pennsylvania, the Friends' Meeting House in Lower Merion is one of the oldest. It is sit-

uated on the old Lancaster road, at what has been for some time called General Wayne, but little over a mile from the City line. The early Welsh, it appears, who settled throughout this section were nearly all Friends, and are known to have held worship in this vicinity at the house of Hugh Roberts, as early at least as the Fourth Month, 1684. According to the researches of the late Dr. George Smith, they built at first a temporary structure of wood in 1695, which stood until 1713, when its place was supplied by the present substantial stone edifice, which was completed in the fall of that year. Its ground-plan is in the form of a Gothic T. with a length of thirty-six feet, and the end facing southwest, is twenty by twenty-four feet. It is one-story or about fourteen feet to the roof, with walls over two feet in thickness, and, viewed from the inside, remarkable for the height of its windows above the floor. A stone up in the gable, fronting the road, has cut in it 'Built 1695, repaired 1822.' This has been the means of leading many astray, they supposing the present edifice had been erected at that date, whereas it was the date of the erection of the original building whose place it supplied eighteen years later. This has been so long and widely published that the impression will not be so readily removed. It was of stone pointed, but in repairing it, probably in 1822 or not much later, it was plastered in imitation of large dressed stone, which has marred its venerable appearance. The graveyard adjoining contains only a few recent tombstones that bear inscriptions."

The writer of the foregoing made a slight error. The stone in the gable of Old Merion Meeting House bears the words and dates,- "Built 1695 Rebuilt 1829."

Quite a detailed account of the early history of this Meeting House was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, Tenth Month 12, 1872, from which the following remarks are extracted:- "Adopting the year 1713, as the correct date of the erection of Friends' Meeting-house at Merion, it will still stand among the oldest buildings in Pennsylvania erected for religious purposes. One end of Haverford meeting-house was built in 1700. The Swedish church in Southwark the same year. St. David's Episcopal church at Radnor was erected in 1717; Radnor Friends' meeting-house in 1718, and Christ Church in Philadelphia between the years 1728 and 1744. Haverford is the only Friends' meeting-house standing in which William Penn preached."

The old graveyard close by the Merion Meeting House looks old, unpretentious, quiet, and very peaceful. Many graves are unmarked, especially in the oldest part, by any memorial stone, though several are designated by rough, irregular-shaped dark fieldstones without name, initial or date. At the right of the entrance gateway is the grave of Thomas Ellwood Zell in the Zell Row. He was one of the founders of the Loyal Legion, the headstone stating the fact with the dates of his birth, 6th Mo. 29th, 1828, and death, 3rd Mo. 1st, 1905. To the left of the gate is the burial spot of the well known Quaker minister, Samuel J. Levick, Born 8th Month 30th, 1819, Died 4th Month 19th, 1885. Near his grave, on the wall at the end of the Roberts Row, is a tablet that is inscribed:- "John Roberts of Lynn, Carnarvonshire, Wales, Was born in 1648 Died April 6, 1724 and his descendents are buried opposite this tablet 1897."

A short distance beyond the Roberts Row, on the farther side of the central and only pathway in the cemetery, is the George Row, in

which John M. Georgem Born 10mo. 16th, 1802, Died 2mo. 11th, 1887, was buried. His legacy to the Society of Friends resulted in the founding of the George School near Newtown, Bucks County, Pa. Besides these there are many of the Jones, Leedom, Price, Thomas and other families interred at Old Merion.

MERION or BLOCKLEY MEETING.

West of the Schuylkill River, within the present limits of the city and county of Philadelphia, there was in very early times, a Meeting of the Society of Friends. Mary J. Walker, in her sketch of Merion Friends' Meeting, written in 1895, states:- "The first Monthly Meeting recorded in the minutes, still preserved, was held 10th of Second Month, 1684, at Thomas Duckett's house in Schuylkill, then followed one at John Bevan's house in Haverford, and Hugh Roberts' house in Merion. Soon after the first meeting a committee was appointed to select suitable grounds for burial-places near the three meetings. Of the three grounds selected, those of Haverford and Merion, with additions are still used; that of Schuylkill has long ago been overrun and occupied by Philadelphia's increasing business. It was on the Schuylkill front of Thomas Duckett's farm, at what is now Thirty-second and Market streets, and after some time passed from the Society of Friends into the possession of strangers. The street at the west end of Market street bridge passes through it, all traces of it having now disappeared. We have no knowledge of any meeting-house ever being built at that place."

The meeting here referred to was called "Schuylkill". Doubtless Mary J. Walker obtained some of her information from an earlier written assertion of Dr. George Smith, who, in 1872, was quoted by the Friends' Intelligencer as saying:- "Although some portions of the early minutes of 'Haverford monthly meeting' of which Merion meeting was a constituent part, have been lost, still there are enough of those minutes and early records remaining to show conclusively that the present (Merion) meeting house was erected much later than 1695. At first this first Monthly Meeting comprised three particular meetings— 'Haverford', 'Merion', and 'Schuylkill'— the latter being generally held west of the Schuylkill river and near the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot. All were held in private houses— the first on record being held at the house of Thomas Duckett, (the Schuylkill meeting) on the 10th of the Second month, 1684."

Thomas Duckett, at whose residence the Schuylkill Meeting was held, was the clerk of the meeting. He is supposed to have arrived in the colony of Pennsylvania even before William Penn himself came, and later became a member of the First Pennsylvania Assembly. His death occurred in 1699 being caused by a fever. In respect to the early established burial grounds, Dr. George Smith gives us the following information:-

"Suitable burial-places for the dead, unfortunately, were among the earliest necessities of the first English settlers. Accordingly, it is recorded, that 'att our monethly meeting held at John Bevan's house at Haverford, the 9th of the 8th moneth (October) 1684, it was ordered as followeth;

"'This meeting having taken to their consideration the necessity of a burying-place, it was ordered that Thomas Ducket and Barnaby Willcocks for Schoolkill, Hugh Robert and Robert David for Merion, George Painter and William Howell for Haverford, should view and set out convenient places for that purpose, respectively, for the meeting they belong to as aforesaid.'2

"At the next monthly meeting reports were made that burying-places had been laid out respectively for Haverford and Merion. The sites thus selected, with some enlargements, constitute the burial-grounds attached to these meetings at the present day. There was more difficulty in having the ground laid out at the Schuylkill; but it was eventually effected, and its site is still marked by a few dilapidated gravestones, that may be seen on either side of the street that passes under the Pennsylvania Railroad west of the Schuylkill, which was laid out through it."

The foregoing is an extract from Dr. George Smith's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," published in 1862. Since that date every trace of the graveyard has disappeared. Dr. Smith also notes that "The Schuylkill Meeting was not continued very long, the burial-place in time became a public graveyard, and passed out of the hands of the Society of Friends."

In Thompson Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" a reference is made to the Schuylkill Burial Ground, during the year 1811, as follows:- "A contest in relation to the title of the burying-ground on the west side of the Schuylkill, north of Market Street, was renewed by a petition of the Society of Friends, presented in the House January 7th, that the legal title to the lot of ground which had been used by them as a burying-ground might be vested in trustees for the use of the Society. The Board of Health shortly afterward presented a petition, asking that the same lot be vested in that body for a public burying-ground. The Senate then passed a bill vesting the property in the Society of Friends. It was lost in the House by forty yeas to fifty nays."

Hence, from these meager statistics, it is conjectured that the early Schuylkill Meeting was discontinued long before the eighteenth century was spent, its Burial Ground lost to the Friends about 1811, and all traces of it gone before the nineteenth century was completed.

However, with no direct connection with the Schuylkill Meeting, another meeting arose, evidently at or near the time of the Separation of 1827, and not very far distant in location from the former meeting. This was a meeting of the Orthodox branch of the Society, which, in their "Book of Meetings" was catalogued as an indulged or particular meeting under the name of Merion in the Western District of Philadelphia Quarter.

The Meeting House erected for this meeting was located in the township of Blockley, not far distant from the boundary line between the townships of Blockley and Lower Merion, at what in later years was indicated by the intersection of Fifty-fourth Street with the Lancaster Pike. The Meeting House was sometimes called by the name of the township, "Blockley."

In "The Friend", Ninth Month 4th, 1830, is found this announcement which intimates that the little Meeting House of "Blockley", or more properly "Merion", was in existence at that date, having been erected most likely either in that year or the preceding:- "In Philadelphia

quarterly Meeting Friends are generally accommodated with Meeting Houses: At Radnor, & Haverford, the meetings are held in dwelling houses, the latter is not, however, occupied by any family. Merion meeting is held in a small house provided for the purpose."

Here are some notes which throw an interesting light upon the name of Blockley, as it is concerned with West Philadelphia. In the "Historic Lower Merion and Blockley," a work written by Dora Harvey Develin A.M., 1922, is the following note regarding the name of the township:- "When we say 'Blockley' most people think of the Almshouse, by 'Blockley' as applied to the Almshouse is simply a survival of the name.... The Old Lancaster Road was called for many years the 'Blockley and Merion Turnpike, or Plank Road,' a portion of what is now Sixty-third Street, West Philadelphia, was called 'Blockley Avenue.' 'The Blockley Library' was in the old Hestonville Hall, Fifty-second and Lancaster Avenue.....The first settlers who 'penetrated the wilds of Blockley' was William Warner, of Blockley, England. He was a resident as early as 1677, having arrived before the great influx of either Welsh or English colonists. William Warner built his house on what afterwards was Forty-fifth and Westminster Avenue. He named his plantation 'Blockley' after his home in England.....The names of Duckett, Warner, Kite, and others, all early members of the Schuylkill Friends' Meeting, appear on the records at the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia. Mary Warner, daughter of William Warner, married Thomas Wynne, grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne.....The Blockley Baptist Church was founded in 1804.....For many years this was the only church of any denomination (except the Friends) in all Blockley Township. The church is situate on what is now Fifty-third street, being a part of the old-time 'Meeting House Lane' which extended from Lancaster Pike to the West Chester Road (now Market Street)."

Blockley or Merion Meeting of Orthodox Friends, was most likely organized at the time of the Separation and was not discontinued until about 1887. For many consecutive years it was named in the City Directory, thus:- "Merion, Lancaster Ave. above Hestnoville" with meetings on First and Fifth-days at 11 A.M. The last entry of this meeting in the City Directory was in 1887.

Blockley or Merion Meeting House was situated near Fifty-fourth Street, between the present 52nd Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Overbrook. After the meeting ceased it was used as a school-house, so Mr. Alfred Justice asserts, and he photographed it a few years before the building was demolished. He seemed to think it was built of logs and rough-cast with plaster, in later years. The property was ultimately sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad and was demolished in 1918. Just previous to its disappearance, it was photographed by Watson W. Dewees of Haverford, Pa., who called it Blockley. On the 17th of June, 1897, it was photographed by Gilbert Cope of West Chester, who called it Merion Orthodox Meeting House. Whereas some have thought the Blockley Meeting House and the Merion Meeting House were different buildings, a comparison of the two photographs show the buildings to be one and the same structure.

The Merion Meeting House stood on a little eminence and it with the surrounding ground became absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A... Families of Phila., edited by ... W. Jordan, P.M.H.B. C 569, p. 18, p. 25, ... Mary Warner ... Isaac Warner, grandson of William.

Being consigned to railroad purposes, dredges were used to dig away the earth to reduce it to a needed level. J. Henry Bartlett of Tuckerton, N.J., was an eye-witness to the work and observed how the digging took place all about the little Meeting House, leaving it for awhile the central object of a seeming-to-be little island. The building, finally undermined, toppled over, and what was left of it was converted into firewood. No one appeared sufficiently interested, to Mr. Bartlett's regret, to remove this little Meeting House to another spot to preserve it as a relic of the past.

////////////////////////////

NORTHERN DISTRICT.
represented in most recent times by
NORTH MEETING

Bank Meeting House built.....1685.
Monthly Meeting established.....1772.
Key's Alley Meeting House built.....1789.
Bank Meeting House removed.....1790.
North Meeting House built.....1837.
Frequently called .....Sixth Street Meeting.
Key's Alley Meeting House burnt.....1850.
Meeting discontinued.....1914.
Northern Liberties Play Ground established...1918.
Location.....Sixth and Noble Sts.

****

Dr. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", makes this statement in regard to the establishment of the Northern District Monthly Meeting of Friends in the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting:-

"1772.- The meeting at the Bank meeting-house appears to have been continued after the erection of the Market Street house. And as Friends became more numerous and widely scattered, it was found expedient to increase the number of Monthly Meetings. One on the north was first held at the Bank meeting-house, on third day, the 24th of the eleventh month, 1772. Friends finding themselves greatly incommoded by the grading of the street, built a meeting-house in Key's Alley, and removed the meeting thereto in the year 1789, where it was continued till the division of 1827, at which time Friends withdrew therefrom. The property has since been sold for public school purposes."

The latter part of Michener's note refers of course to the actions of the Hicksite Friends. The meeting in Key's Alley continued with Orthodox Friends until the erection of the Meeting House at Sixth and Noble Streets in 1837, ten years after the Separation.

The large Meeting House on Noble Street in the Northern Liberties of

Philadelphia, between Sixth Street on the east and Marshall Street on the west, was built in 1837, according to the date in the western gable. In it was held the Monthly Meeting for the Northern District for Orthodox Friends who also kept a school in the same building. In the "Book of Meetings" issued by the Arch Street Friends in 1906 is this announcement concerning this Meeting:-

"Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Called also North Meeting. Held on First and Third days at 10 o'clock. The house is situated at Sixth and Noble Streets (Noble Street being the fourth street north from Market Street.) There are two ministers of this meeting. The usual First-day attendance varies from 20 to 40. The mid-week Meeting is larger than the First-day, and is attended in the winter by about 40 older scholars from the Aimwell School, which is held in the same building."

As a place of worship the North Meeting was "laid down" in 1914. The property was sold in 1918, and in 1929 is used as a playground. On the entrance gateway on Sixth Street is a tablet bearing the following announcement:- "Northern Liberties Play Ground Established in 1918. Under the wills of Richard Smith and Sarah A. Smith in memory of their son Stanfield Smith. Fidelity Trust Company Trustee."

This Meeting House, as the property of Orthodox Friends and erected after the Separation of 1827, was generally known as the North Meeting, and doubtlessly, in name, was a later representative of the earlier Bank Meeting. So this annexed extract from Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia" seems to suggest:-

"The Friends' Meeting, in Front above Mulberry street, built in 1685, was originally intended as an 'Evening Meeting', while the one at Centre Square (south-west corner) was then erected as a Day Meeting. Part of the surplus materials used at the latter were removed to aid in building the evening meeting. It was called, in that day, 'the Evening Meeting.' In after years, when they constructed, in 1753, 'the Hill Meeting' on Pine street, they called this house, in relation to its position, the 'North Meeting.' After they cut down the Front street before the house, so as to leave the meeting on a higher table land, they then called it, 'the Bank Meeting.' It was sold and taken down in 1789, at the time it became useless by their building 'the new meeting-house' in Key's alley, which soon afterwards took the name of 'the Up-town Meeting.'".

In George Vaux's historical paper written for the Centennial Anniversary of the erection of the Arch Street Meeting House, is the following paragraph:- "Centre Square Meeting House was pulled down and re-erected, it is believed, substantially as it was at Centre Square. It thus became the Second Bank Meeting.'" It was removed in 1790 and the premises sold. "In its place what was called North Meeting was erected in Key's Alley, east of Second Street (Key's Alley was just south of Vine Street), partly on a lot which had been given to Friends by George Fox. That structure continued in use until the new meeting-house at Sixth and Noble Streets was completed."

The old Bank Meeting House was on the west side, about one hundred feet, of Front Street above Arch, then called Mulberry Street. One suggestion has been made that its name may have been derived from the fact that the Meeting House was on the banks of the Delaware River.

George Vaux further remarked:- "The property (Key's Alley Meeting House) was sold to the city of Philadelphia for a public school-house,

and the building was ultimately destroyed in the great fire of 1850. The last meeting in Key's Alley appears to have been held on Third-day, Eighth month 7, 1838. The new North Meeting at Sixth and Noble Streets was built in 1837, and the first meeting for worship was held there Eighth month 12, 1838, and the first Monthly Meeting, Eighth month 28, of the same year. It was sometimes called St. Isaac's, from Isaac R. Davis, a member of the meeting who had taken an active part in its erection."

OXFORD.

Organized before.....1685.
Meeting House built.....
Congregation turned Keithian about....1691.
Oxford Trinity Church established.....1696.
Oxford Trinity Church built.....1711.
The present Parsonage built.....1856.
Location.....Fox Chase, Pa.

****

The story of the early Oxford Meeting of the Friends of Philadelphia is practically the story of the Keithian Division in the Society, during which Oxford Meeting turned almost in its entirety to the faith of the established Church of England, the very few who yet clung to the Quaker religion becoming associated with other groups of Friends in the immediate neighborhood. Oxford as a Meeting turned Episcopalian and became known as Oxford Trinity Church, continuing as such through succeeding generations to the present time. Its history, though interesting, is concerned with Quaker annals only by reason of its definitely locating the place where the early Oxford Friends' Meeting was held during the few years of its existence.

The early historical notes concerning Oxford Friends' Meeting, a constituent of the Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia, are few and brief, so much so that it is difficult, perhaps really impossible, to frame a dependable outline of its history. Here is an interesting minute from the early Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia concerning it:- "At a Quarterly Meeting the first of the fourth month, 1685. Friends for Tackony meeting acquainting this meeting that their meeting house doth not stand in Tackony, neither is there any friends at Tackony that are members of it, but the land on which it stands, and the friends adjoining, live in Oxford township, therefore the meeting doth think fit that it be called Oxford meeting."

At the time of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Abington Meeting, Ninth Mo. 23, 1933, the various historical papers prepared for the occasion contained a number of incidental allusions to Oxford Meeting of Friends. Here are some quotations from those excellent and deeply interesting papers:-

"'At a Mo-Meeting held at Sarah Searys, ye 3d of 10mo, 1683 at request of some ffriends belonging to this Meeting A Meeting was Settled Near Cheltenham at the house of Richard Wall.' These early meetings were held at the houses of members before meeting houses were built, and the most commodious and comfortable residence was generally chosen. This is evidence that Richard Wall's house was a substantial one, as has been surmised, and therefore a part of the present structure as indicated. In 1685 a monthly meeting was held there in rotation with Oxford and Byberry. It was to this monthly meeting that Germantown Friends addressed the first public protest against slavery, in 1688." -(By Horace Mather Lippincott.)

"It may be noted that the use of gegraphical names in the early records is very free and easy. Tacony was also called Oxford, and oftener Dublin, both being names of townships. The famous gift of John Barnes was made not to Oxford Monthly Meeting, as it then was, nor to Abington Meeting, as it was shortly to become, but to Dublin Monthly Meeting. The bequest of Richard Wall at about the same time was to Cheltenham Meeting. However, what seems confused to us was doubtless clear enough to the Friends of that day, who had more urgent matters on their minds. One of these was the provision of a meeting place for the new meeting, and in addition to directing Thomas Fairman to provide a minute book, the first meeting resolved to construct a building on a plot of land in Oxford Township offered by Thomas Fairman.....The prominence of Thomas Fairman in the first monthly meeting is evident. He had moved to Oxford so that William Penn could occupy his house in Philadelphia, and at this time was plainly the leading spirit of the meeting. Thomas Fairman who had been William Penn's surveyor and one of his trusted lieutenants, shortly quarreled with his chief. Perhaps he also fell out with the Oxford Friends, or he may have repented of his generosity with the land.....Only two minutes of this monthly meeting contain any reference to the George Keith troubles, but throughout the greater part of the year 1691 the revised minutes say 'no business.' If there were dissensions, it was thought best that no record of them should be preserved. John Hart of Byberry was one of the leading Friends who followed Keith, and the Byberry religious meeting was therefore moved to the house of Henry English. John Hart later left the Keithian Friends, and joined the Baptist Church. Thomas Fairman may have been another of the Keith supporters, and this would sufficiently account for his refusal to give Oxford Meeting its ground." -(Arthur H. Jenkins and Ann R. Jenkins.)

These foregoing notes seem rather to refer to the Oxford Friends who still held to the Quaker faith than to those who followed Keith and ultimately turned to the Episcopal Church.

OXFORD TRINITY CHURCH.

Just beyond the City Line of Philadelphia in Montgomery County, Pa., at Fox Chase, is located in Oxford Township, the ancient Trinity Church whose earliest annals are imbedded in the equally early Quaker history of Penn's colony. William Penn, being liberal in his religious views, placed no obstructions in the way of other religions than his own being established in Pennsylvania. In John T. Faris's "Old Churches and Meeting Houses in and Around Philadelphia," recently published in 1926, is the following statement:-

"The first place of worship after the organization of the Philadelphia Baptists in 1698 was at Anthony Morris' Brew-House, near the drawbridge, now the east side of Water street, near Dock Street. The owner was a Friend, but he was glad to welcome the Baptists until they could secure other quarters. This was done in 1707, when they were invited to assemble in the meeting house of the Keithian Quakers in Legrange Place, just north of Christ Church. There, and in brick buildings erected on the same site in 1731, and also in 1762-3, the church was destined to remain until its removal to Broad and Arch Streets in 1856. The next move was to the present beautiful building at Seventeenth and Sansom Streets."

There were several different Meeting Houses erected in and about the early settlement of Philadelphia suited to the accommodation of the early pioneer settlers who spread themselves into the surrounding wooded districts. One of these Meetings, about nine miles from Philadelphia, was named Oxford from the township wherein it was located. It was established some years before 1696, exactly at what date, perhaps as early as 1685, is not positively determined, and it soon passed from the jurisdiction and ownership of the Society of Friends, greatly through the influence of the renegade Quaker, George Keith, who, joining the Episcopal Church of England, after being disowned by London Yearly Meeting in 1695, returned to the colonies and overturned the religious views of many others of the Quaker Meetings. While living in Philadelphia Keith expressed some views in the Friends' meetings greatly at variance to those established by George Fox, William Penn and other early Quaker leaders. His influence was felt and approved at Oxford, where the little congregation first became Keithians and then Episcopalian. The small log Meeting House erected there by the Friends served for their church use until it was replaced by a new structure in 1711. This old building was many years later enlarged to its present size. Over the doorway of the Oxford Trinity Church is a large semicircular marble insert bearing this inscription:- "Church of England Services were held On this site A.D. 1696 in a log meeting house built by the Oxford Society of Friends. This Church was erected A.D. 1711."

The early story of the church is directly mixed with the work of George Keith. An historical sketch of the parish was written by a Rector of the church, Edward Y. Buchanan D.D., and read by him in the Church on Sunday, August 2, 1858. From the sketch is this extract:-

"The precise time when the Parish originated, or, rather when the services of the Church of England were commenced on, or near, this spot, is unknown. It is known, however, that there were, both a church and congregation here, as early as the year 1700, if not earlier. The authority for this statement is a letter of the Rev. Evan Evans, (for many years minister of Christ Church, Philadelphia).....Now, the date of Mr. Evans's arrival in Philadelphia, was the year 1700; so that in that year there were both a church and a congregation here.....The church, to which Mr. Evans refers, was a building, possibly of logs, which, according to Keith, had been put up, or at least used, for a Quaker meeting-house, but had been given by its proprietors to the Parish— the most of them having become converts to the Church. Keith, in his Journal, published in 1706, speaks of it as a 'convenient' church, and as, at the time of

is writing, (vz., as is supposed, in 1705,) 'supplied with a minister, nd in use, on every Lord's day, for prayers and sermons, and the administration of the Sacraments.' It probably stood near the present church uilding, and may have been the one afterwards spoken of in the records f the Parish as the 'school-house belonging to Oxford Church.' Previous o the donation of it to the Church it may have been used, and probably as, by the Dutch Anabaptists and Swedish Lutherans of the neighborhood, s well as by the English Quakers,' from whom it came."

In John T. Faris's book is quoted a part of a letter written by he Rev. Evan Evans to the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in ondon. He stated:- "Trinity Church, in Oxford Township, lies.....seven miles from the city, where, for the first few years after my arrival in Philadelphia, I frequently preached.....When I last preached in it, there were about one hundred and fifty people— most of them brought over to the Church of England, from Quakers, Anabaptists and other persuasions." Faris further relates "There is in the records of Holy Trinity Church (Old Swedes), Wilmington, Delaware, a curious story of an important day at Trinity, Oxford— May 20, 1712: 'We went up to Oxford where we met with six Priests, Mr. John Talbot from Burlington...and Mr. Evans of Philadelphia, Mr. Chubb of Apaquimani, Mr. Humphrey here at Oxford, Mr. Sandell of Wicacoe, Magister Hisselius, Herr Ledenius, and myself from Christiana, who, after the service, laid the corner stone of a brick church in the place of a clapboard church.'"

Quoting again from John T. Faris, we have the following interesting information concerning Trinity Church, Oxford, in its past history:- "Dr. Smith provost of College of Phila. (later University of Pa.) preached many times between 1766 and 1777. He told of a dispute in the church over a lottery which should have made some hundred pounds but did not clear 30. But in 1771 he told of better times saying, 'I have great pleasure in going to preach among them, and in summer fortunately, my country house, where my family reside, is nearer Oxford than to Philadelphia. The congregation increases much since we got rid of several quarrelsome people.'"

The parsonage-house on Second Street road near Trinity Church was erected in 1856. The graveyard, in the midst of which the venerable stands, is filled with memorial marbles marking the resting places of men, women and children who once belonged to the congregation. Many are very interesting and some of the oldest particularly so. One large rough stone, covered with marks, but little that is legible, locates an Indian grave, so it is said. Another illustrates economy in graveyard inscriptions of early days. it reads,-

Toby / Hester } Died { 13 Nov'br / 11 Aug'st } 1726 } aged { 74 / 76 }

This is evidently the grave of Toby Leech, who was one of the commissioners who laid out Old York Road in 1711, and his wife Hester.

But the most unique, by reason of its Quaker association with the church, is a headstone near the Indian's greve, which bears a lengthy epitaph. On the face of the stone is

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth the
wife of John Roberts who departed

this life May ye 6th in the year of our
Lord God 1708 Aged 41 years
Weep not for me for tis in vain
Weep for your sins and them refrain.

On the reverse of the headstone, towards the foot of the grave, is

Here by these lines is testify'd
No Quaker was she when she dy'd;
So far was she from Quakerism,
That she desired to have baptism.
For, our babes and children dear,
To this, these lines true witness bear,
And furthermore, she did obtain,
That faith that all shall rise again
Out of the graves at the last day,
And in this faith she passed away.

This epiteph, revealing the religious inclination towards an antipathy to the religion of the Society of Friends, recalls to mind the attitude of George Keith towards the early Friends of Philadelphia. The following extracts from Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," (Willis P. Hazard's supplementary volume), and articles published by George Keith himself, go far towards revealing the almost vicious and decidedly quarrelsome disposition of an intelligent man, who, it is on record, was an early schoolmaster in the Friends' School in Philadelphia, known in later times as the celebrated William Penn Charter School.

From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia":- "In 1684, Thomas Lloyd in writing a letter to the Friends' Meeting at Dolaran, in North Wales, dated 2d of 6mo., says, that there were then 800 people at Friends' Meeting in the city. At that time, says another writer, all denominations assembled with the Friends in much harmony and good fellowship, until discord and confusion was introduced by George Keith's schism. In 1691 a scene of rare confusion was exhibited in Friends' Meeting. The facts in the case have been told by Thomas Wilson, a public Friend, who was present. George Keith, who had just separated, sent T. Wilson and his companion, James Dickinson, a challenge to dispute. They readily agreed to meet and many Friends to both parties assembled. George Keith railed much. He and his abettors requested another meeting, which was also granted. At another time George Keith went into Friends' Meeting while James Dickinson was there, and preached fawningly, as though he and James Dickinson were in unity; but James stood up and confuted him. Then Keith withdrew in much wrath, and the people of the other denominations present, being numerous, cried aloud— , 'Give way and let the devil come out, for the little black man from England (J. D.) has got his day.'"

From Watson's "Annals" Vol.3., by Willis P. Hazard:- "The first schi in their meetings arose from the defection of George Keith, who set up ne interpretations of doctrine, and with his adherents established a meeting under the title of 'Christian Quakers', and built a log house on Second street below Mulberry. Pamphlets were published by both parties, for one of which Keith and Thomas Budd were indicted, tried, and fined £5 each. At the Yearly Meeting of the Friends one of Keith's adherents read a challenge from him to hear his appeal, climbing up into the window of the meeting-house and reading it while Thomas Janney was at prayer. Keith

himself used such violent language as 'hypocrites, snakes, vipers, blood-thirsty hounds, impudent rascals, and such like, bidding them cut him in collops, fry him, and eat him, and saying that his back had long itched to be whipped.' Keith carried his intemperate zeal so far as to erect a gallery in the Friends' meeting, intending to be present on First Day, but which was torn down by Robert Turner, one of his own trustees."

The Yearly Meeting in London, on "the 17. of the 3d. Month, 1695," drew up a minute of disownment of George Keith which was called by him a "Nameless Bull of Excommunication." Among other reasons cited in it, is this,- "And in this meeting the said Geo. Keith, did openly Read a Paper of his containing Reflections, Accusations and Exceptions against divers Friends, that are members of this Meeting, in which Paper he Justifieth himself in these things, for which the last Yearly Meeting Reproved and Centured him, and in what he hath Printed since."

Keith published a copy of the "Nameless Bull" with his "Answer". From the closing paragraph of the Answer is the following:- "And lastly, Whereas they seem to blame me, for my departure out of their Yearly Meeting, before the further sense and Judgment of the Meeting could be given me, which they say I did in a very angry manner. But they should have said divers of them, particularly George Whitehead and Will. Penn did in a most angry manner, most unjustly and falsely accuse me, and behave themselves most unchristianly towards me, as will appear by the Printed Narrative I have made publick, and I have no undue or unsavory Expression (which they only Charge me with in general) I uttered among them, the greatest passion I was in, was that of Grief, to see their most unjust and inhuman proceedings; and I remember not in the least, that the Meeting, or any in the Meeting desired me to stay, after I rose up to go, and therefore I see not, why I should be blamed for going, having no occasion to stay longer with them, nor any expectation, they would hear my just Complaint, or give me any Tryal, but as it hath come to pass as I expected they would, have condemned me without any Tryal, fair or unfair." This reply was signed "G. Keith The 28th day of the 3d Month, 1695."

In 1700 George Keith published a paper of 38 pages, in London, called "Reasons for Renouncing Quakerism, And Entring into Communion with the Church of England." This article was filled with assertions similar to this which is quoted from the middle of the work:- "All other Religious Societies have their Confessions of Faith, under some Appellation or other, by which Men may know what they believe, but the Quakers are such Lattitudinarians, that if a Stranger should ask what they were, he would receive no other Answer than <u>that they are what other Men are not</u>, but such as in <u>Humour, Gesture, Garb, Meine</u>, and <u>Pedentick</u>, Canting, Nonsence, are <u>Antipodes</u> to all the World; of which nothing is a greater instance, than carrying dead Men to their Graves with their <u>Heads</u> foremost; And if enquiry should be made what Faith they profess, it must be answered, that no Body knows, nor themselves neither; and their Meeting-Houses might be Dedicated <u>to the unknown</u> God."

POTTSTOWN.

Early called.....Pottsgrove.
Meeting organized before.....1771.
Meeting House built.....
Meeting House lot purchased.....1785.
Meeting established.....1797.
Second Meeting House built.....1875.
Location.....Pottstown, Pa.

****

Pottstown Friends' Meeting is one of old standing, having been organized near the middle of the eighteenth century, probably about 1753. A very brief notice of this Meeting is found in Theodore W. Bean's "History of Montgomery County, Pa.," 1884, in which the writer states:-

"The first house of worship supposed to have been built in Pottstown was the Friends' Meeting-house. Soon after the laying out of the place, in 1753, John Potts donated a lot of ground for this purpose, on which, no doubt, it was shortly thereafter erected. Jesse Ives, long a member, and owner of the extensive grist-mill on the Manatawny, stated in 1850 that when Washington's army was here in September 1777, the meeting-house was used by some of the soldiers as quarters. When first seen by the writer, in 1858, it was a small one-story brick building that had been recently repaired. It was torn down in 1875 and replaced by the present building. is in charge of the Orthodox branch of Friends, and is located on King Street, between Hanover and Penn."

Pottstown is a Particular Meeting belonging to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia Quarter of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. In the "Book of Meetings" issued by Arch Street Friends about 1906, is the following announcement:-

"Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Held on First and Fourth days at 10 o'clock Pottstown is on the Philadelphia & Reading R.R., and on the Pennsylvania R.R., about one hour and a half by train from Philadelphia, and three hours by trolley. The Meeting House is on King Street, east of Hanover, about three squares from the Reading Station, and about five from the Pennsylvania. The attendance on First days is usually 10 to 12. There is no resident minister, and the Meeting is usually held in silence. There are four children among the members."

Before 1928 the mid-week meetings at Pottstown were discontinued and the First-day meeting for worship is scheduled to be opened at 10.30 A.M.

Pottstown Friends' Meeting received no mention, whatever, by Ezra Michener in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", doubtless because there was no Hicksite Meeting in the town, and the records of the meeting were inaccessible to him when he was preparing his valuable history.

In 1930 when the compiler of these notes visited Pottstown on the 5th of March, the small, neat frame building, without date of erection visible, was in excellent repair, painted white or ivory, with trimmings of bronze green. It is on the north side of King Street, next to the Bell Telephone Building, faces south, and has a sort of cramped appearance by being closely surrounded by other large buildings. A short line of sheds is at the rear, back of which is the old Burial Ground, evidently no

longer used. There are but six memorial stones in the lot, and only one of them, that of Isaac Wells, in Quaker style, although another bearing simply the name of William Ives, without date or other wording, indicates a Friendly atmosphere. Three large flat stones, the middle one badly broken, mark the resting places of Rebecca Jolly and members of her family. The tallest headstone, the one nearest the Meeting House, has a sculptured weeping willow and an elaborate inscription:- "Sacred to the memory of George W. Son of Henry and Mary Arms. Born June 21st A.D. 1814 Died February 25th A.D. 1847 aged 32 Yrs. 8mos. and 4 days.

Unshaken as the sacred hills
And firm as mountains be.
Firm as a rock the soul at rest,
That leans Oh Lord on thee."

A picket fence separates this graveyard from another small one well supplied with monuments adjacent to it on the north. The latter is a non-sectarian burial ground called the Pottstown Cemetery.

Pottstown Meeting was organized under the care of of Exeter Monthly Meeting of which it was a constituent Indulged Meeting. In the minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting there is frequent notice of this meeting. Excepting for a very slight hint in one of the earliest minutes of any desire to be recognized as an established meeting, it appeared to be content to remain under the care of Exeter for many years, and it was not until 1797 that the movement for establishment was actually taken up in the Monthly Meeting. The following are a few of the many minutes recorded by Exeter Monthly Meeting concerning Pottstown, which for a few years was called Pottsgrove. None of them make mention of the early Meeting House, which, without doubt was built soon after the meeting came into existence. The compiler of these records noticed no mention of the Meeting before 1758, but the words of that first minute clearly shows that the meeting was in being before that minute was written.

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th Day of the 7th. 1758 The Meeting, upon Considering that the Meeting at Jacob Thomas's hath been held much longer that allowed by this Meeting's Minute, and that the Friends thereaway have repeatedly Requested to have a Meeting Settled there. Ellis Hughes, Joseph Penrose, Samuel Hughes, Richard Penrose, Samuel Lee and Jacob Lightfoot are appointed to pay them a Visitm fit with. them in their Meeting, and Report to next Meeting whether it will be best to carry their Request to the Quarterly Meeting or not "

This minute seems to point to the early settlement of Pottstown Meeting and is acknowledged as such by the historian, John F. Eshelman in his article "The Society of Friends and Their Meeting Houses, in Berks County."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th Day of the 11th Month 1771. The representatives being called all appeared Exeter representatives also report that the friends in near Pottsgrove, Request that a Meeting may be held there, on each first & fourth days of the week untill the Spring Meeting. (except the weeks when the preparative Meeting is held at Exeter, & the Monthly Meeting week: The Committee formerly appointed for Pottsgrove Meeting are desired to take the matter under their consideration & report to next Meeting."

The previous minute referred to in the foregoing was made in the 7th Month and was as follows:-

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek Meeting-house, the 31st Day of the 7th month 1771. Samuel Hughes on behalf of the Committee appointed to Visit friends at Pottsgrove, reports, that, four of them, with two other friends, had a Meeting there; and after Meeting, a Conference with the few members, who Live in & near the Town, and have agreed to propose, that they be allowed to hold a Meeting on the second & Last first days in each month until the next General Meeting in the Spring, with which this Meeting concurs; and requests the friends who were appointed to Visit them; may continue their Visits; & report to some future Meetings, their sense, whether the Said Meeting be held to the reputation of the Society or not; and Joseph Penrose, Samuel Lee, Benjamin Pearson Richard Penrose & Mordecai Lee are added."

"At a Monthly Meeting held at Exeter Meeting house the 25th Day of the 12th month 1771. The Friends appointed for Pottsgrove Meeting report they think it may be granted them agreeable to their request, with which this Meeting concurs."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden-Creek Meeting-house the 24th day of the 3rd month 1773. The Committee to Visit the Meeting at Pottsgrove reports that the time for which they requested it, is nearly expired, & they requesting longer time, they think it may be granted them until the next Yearly Meeting; with which this Meeting concurs: And directs the friends formerly appointed to continue their care "

The privilege was again renewed 8th Month 25, 1773, and on 4th Month 27, 1774.

"Exeter Monthly-meeting held there the 26th. day of the 10th. month 1774. The friends in & about Potts-town having requested that they may be allowed to continue their meeting longer; and great part of the Committee formerly appointed to have the care of that meeting report, that it will be agreeable to them to continue it until the next meeting occurs; to be continued under the care of said committee."

The privilege was again renewed, 3rd Mo. 29, 1775, and on 3rd Mo. 25, 1778.

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek by Adjournment the 3. of the 4. Mo: 1782: Exeter Representatives report that friends near Pottstown request the Continuance of their First day Mtg. as usual, and that they have had Thoughts of holding their Weekly Mtg. on the otherside of Schuylkill, which they submit to the Mo: Mtg. & friends taking it into Consideration allow them to hold both as heretofore, till such Time as the Committee app. to have the Care & oversight of that Mtg. may have Time to attend there, & conclude on a Report, which they are desired to do as speedily as they conveniently can: & report to next or a future Mo. Mtg."

On 5th Mo. 29, 1782, the Committee reported for Pottstown to continue as usual "untill our next Y. Meeting." On 8th Mo. 28, 1782, Pottstown still expressed the desire to have "the Liberty to hold their Weekly Mtg. over Schuylkill."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th. of 11 mo. 1782: A Friend on behalf of the Committee appd to visit Pottstown Mtg. reports they have attended, & think it best that they be allowed to

hold their Firstday mtg. at the old Place as usual till Spring; & their Weekday mtg. in a school house near to Jacob Thomas's, both which (after a time of Consideration) the Mtg. agrees to. "

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27. of 7. mo: 1785 The Meeting is informed that the surviving Heirs of John Potts deceased are now willing & ready to make a Deed to Friends for the Lott on which the Meetinghouse stands at Pottstown, Friends indemnifying them from any Demand for the Proportion thereof, that may belong to the Heirs of Thomas Potts, Jonathan Potts & Anna Potts; Samuel Lee & Edward Bonsall are appointed to enquire into the Circumstances thereof, & report to next Mo: meeting "

On 8th Mo. 3, 1785, the committee decided to purchase the "Lott by Subscription."

"Exeter Monthlymeeting held at Maiden Creek the 29th of the 11th mo. 1786. One of the friends appointed respecting the Lott at Pottstown reports there are sufficient Subscriptions for the Purchase of said Lott; friends who have subscribed thereto are desired to bring the same to their respective Preparative Mtgs. in order that it may be forwarded to appointed to receive it against our next Monthly meeting."

"Exeter monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 25th day of the 5th mo 1791 one of the friends appointed refpecting the Declaration of Trust for the Lott at Pottstown informs he has brought it from the recorders— The Meeting Directs that it remain in Care with the Clerk— "

"Exeter monthly meeting held at Maiden Creek the 29th day of the 11 month 1797 The meeting is informed the proposal for establishing the meeting at Pottstown was forewarded to the Quarterly meeting agreeable to the directions of last monthly meeting and the representatives inform that the Qt'y meeting approved of the establishment thereof to be held on the same days of the week as heretofore minuted."

##########################

POTTSVILLE.

Meeting organized about.....1828.
Meeting established.....1828.
Meeting House built.....1831.
Orthodod members removed to Exeter....1832.
Meeting discontinued.....
Location.....Pottsville, Pa.

****

Pottsville, a large town of Schuylkill County, Pa., about ninety miles from Philadelphia, was at one time a locality of interest to the Society of Friends who had a Meeting House and a small congregation there. It formed a constituent of Exeter Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of both branches of Friends. A minute of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, Sixth Month 8, 1833, records:-

"To the Quarterly Meeting: The committee to whom was verbally referred, at our last meeting, the subject of Friends' meeting-house at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, report, that a meeting-house was erected in 1831, upon a lot freely given for that purpose, containing upwards of an acre. The building is of stone, thirty-three by forty-five feet, with a basement story. The upper room is finished; and a meeting, on first day, has been regularly held in it for the last eighteen months, under the care of Exeter Monthly Meeting," &c.- (Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, 8th of sixth month, 1833.)

The meetings at Pottsville were soon discontinued, owing to the removal of its members, and other causes. A minute in Muncy Monthly Meeting of Orthodox Friends of date 12th Mo. 11, 1832, records that the Orthodox members of Pottsville were removed at that time to Exeter Monthly Meeting. The Meeting House, however, remained for many years, being used for school purposes. In the "Pottsville Evening Republican," July 28, 1926, is the following note concerning Friends and their Meeting:-

"The Society of Friends were established in the county early in 1828, when the records show that John Comly of Byberry, Philadelphia County, was in the town for the purpose of conducting a meeting. In his travels over the county, Comly kept a diary and in it he tells of his visit to Pottsville and of what he found there, when he returned two years later. He says; 'Rode on to Pottsville and lodged at Job Eldridge's; the town has increased in buildings and population since I was here two years ago; now it is a crowded business place.' The basement of an Episcopal meeting-house was secured and they held meetings there.....In the early part of 1831, a piece of ground was purchased from Benj. Pott and donated to the Society for religious purposes and a meeting house was erected on the brow of Shonneld Berg, or Sharp Mountain, south of Clinton Row, or Mahantongo street, and west of Seventh street, which later became the Bunker hill School Building."

Converting the Meeting House to the use of the Public School took place early, for in the "History of Schuylkill County," 1881, it is stated: "May 20th, 1836, it was resolved that the schools shall be designated as follows: Second story of Friends' meeting-house, on Sharp mountain, school No. 1; the lower story of the same, No. 2;" &c.

In 1841, Sarah Hunt (at that time Sarah Underwood) traveling on a religious journey, visited Pottsville. She recorded in her journal,- "Our course led us near the foot of the Blue Mountains. We traveled a good smooth road, mostly alongside of the mountain, next to the river, through several villages, to Pottsville, where we stopped and dined at James Gillingham's. He is, I think, the only Friends' family here, and we had an opportunity with them."

A visit to Pottsville, Pa., May 7, 1932, in serch of existing landmarks of the Society of Friends of a century ago, in that thriving community, gives authority for the following notes. Pottsville is a large town occupying both sides of the Schuylkill River, here very narrow, with its many dwellings and other buildings collected on the steep hillsides both sides of the stream. Names of its streets are rarely noticed at their intersections. Center Street extending north and south is a chief business thoroughfare, and many streets at right angles to it are very steep and narrow. Mahantongo Street, leading to near where Friends had their Meeting House a hundred years ago, is a good example of the type, with its very narrow

sidewalks, barely wide enough to accommodate one pedestrian comfortably. Far up this street, a block or two to the left, is the location of the Bunker Hill School, a fine new brick structure on Schuylkill Avenue. Views of the Schuylkill River at Pottsville are not picturesque or attractive, the railroad interests and the coal industry greatly interfering with the beauty of nature in its native simplicity. High above the main street, Center Street, on a pile of rugged rocks on the western side, is a fine pretentious monument dedicated, July 4, 1855, to the memory of Henry Clay, the celebrated statesman who was a strong advocate for American manufactures, and was greatly esteemed in Pottsville.

Further quotations from the "Pottsville Evening Republican," 1926, inform the reader concerning schools in that town:- "In 1833, a new brick building was built on the site of the present Garfield building and in 1847, the school was conducted in the Quaker meeting house on the site of the present St. John's Parochial School at 10th and Howard Ave. It was then found that larger quarters were necessary and a new school was built at 9th and Howard Ave. where the Russel Home now stands.....The Bunker Hill Building has replaced the old school house that has stood almost three-quarters of a century."

The local historical notes have a tendency to lead one not acquainted with Pottsville to think the Meeting House served as a school-house until 1925, when the Bunker Hill School building was torn down to give place to the present structure erected by the sidewalk on Schuylkill Avenue. The open space back of and considerably elevated above the new building is the site of the old school-house but not of the Meeting House, for this old school-house was built in 1850 to replace the previously used stone building.

There are several graveyards in the vicinity of the Bunker Hill School. There is a stone-walled burial ground on Mahantongo Street, a few blocks away, another southward on Pierce Street, and one just cornering to the school grounds on the same street, all of which are strongly indicative of the Catholic atmosphere in the neighborhood. The Friends have a Burial Ground at Pottsville which is cared for by Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Reading in Berks County, Pa.

Succeeding the visit of the compiler of these notes to Pottsville on May 7, 1932, the following communication was received from Mr. G. A. Berner of that city, an interested member of the Historical Society located there, in reply to inquiries made of a picture of the old Bunker Hill School-house demolished in 1925:-

"I received your letter of May 22nd, 1932, inquiring for certain data regarding the old Bunker Hill School in this City. The old Friends' Meeting House, which you speak of, was the large brick house later becoming the property of Henry C. Russell, and is now a part of the St. John Roman Catholic Church. During the war of the Rebellion it was used as a Hospital. It stands at the head of Ninth Street just a few hundred feet west of the School property. The old Bunker Hill School House was built in 1850 and I could never see why they demolished it for the building of the new School House. My opinion was that the solidity of the structure and general architecture could easily have been remodeled to suit modern conditions; but the present generation evidently didn't think so. We had a Meeting of our Historical Society on Friday evening, at which I read your letter and ascertained that I can obtain a picture of the old School building.....Regard-

ing the Friends' Burial Ground: This is situate several hundred feet west of the Meeting House above described and is in the rear of the present St. Johns Parochial School. It is two blocks south of Mahantongo Street on Tenth Street up the mountain."

A second visit, July 2, 1932, to Pottsville, examining the Quaker locality of the city, found the Friends' Burial Ground on the mountainside at the head of Schuylkill Avenue. It is kept in neat order, a small wall-inclosed plot of ground adorned with daisies and periwinkle and a few trees. There are thirty-one memorial stones in it, of which eight are uninscribed fieldstones, the family names seen being Evans, Griscom, Hawley, Holme and Robinson. Only one stone is marked in strictly Quaker language, and several bear the insignia of the G.A.R. and are decorated with flags, but all are modest, unassuming and Quaker-like in general appearance.

Adjacent to the Burial Ground and woods on the mountainside is the large brick building once owned by Henry C. Russell and used as a hospital during the Civil War. It was not, as suggested in Mr. Berner's communication, the Friends' Meeting House, for the latter was a stone building, but it may be possible and seems reasonable of belief, that the stone wall forming the foundation of the edifice may have been material from the original house that served its brief period as the place of worship for the small congregation of Friends in Pottsville a century ago. The Meeting House stood in front of the graveyard on the site of the present St. John's Parochial School-house.

The following information concerning Pottsville Meeting was obtained from statistics kept on file by the custodian of the Meeting Records belonging to Orthodox Friends at 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia:-

"On January 1st, 1831 Burd Patterson and his wife Matilda deeded to Wm. Robinson, Job Eldridge, James Gillingham, Benjamin Rich, and James Dixon, Trustees appointed by and in behalf of the Society of Friends residing in Pottsville and points adjacent a plot of ground on the southeast side of a twenty foot alley called Church Alley, that was about 120 feet by 410 feet (one side was 406 feet, another 426½ feet and two sides were each 129 feet in length). It was to be held in trust for use, benefit and in behalf of the Society of Friends, who assemble in Pottsville meeting aforesaid and who are in unity and church fellowship with those belonging to the yearly meeting now held in Cherry Street, Phila and called Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, for the use, intent and purpose of a burying place and erection of a meeting house and other buildings for the use and accommodation of said Society of Friends and for such other use and purpose as said society of people assembling together at Pottsville aforesaid and continuing in unity and church fellowship together shall from time to time direct order and appoint and for no other use intention or purpose whatsoever.

"On June 14th 1858 James Gillingham was the only one of the Trustees named above who was living. At that time other Trustees were appointed to serve with him, and the property was under the rule of Exeter Meeting, Reading Society of Friends. Exeter Monthly Meeting reported to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting in June 1833; To the Quarterly Meeting: The committee to whom was verbally referred, at our last meeting the subject of the Friends Meeting House at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, report that a meeting house was erected in 1831, upon a lot freely given for that purpose, containing upwards of an acre. The building is of stone, 33 by 46 feet, wit

a basement story. The upper toom is finished; and a meeting on the first day, has been regularly held for the last eighteen months, under the care of Exeter Monthly Meeting.

"Then the public school system was started schools nos. 1 and 2 occupied the basement rooms. That was in 1836. A building was in course of erection for the use of the Pottsville Academy in August 1847, and the Friends' Meeting House was used by the Academy at that time and probably during the previous year.

"On the 18th of April 1892 a part of the plot was transferred to Father Longinus of the Church of St. John the Baptist. The remaining portion was deeded on July 9th, 1895 to William P. Reed, Trustee. That plot is about 246 feet by 120 feet. The cemetery occupies about 87 by 80 feet of the ground and is surrounded by a substantial wall, gate on each end of it. In the Cemetery there are stones marking about twenty-five graves of the Hulme, Griscom, Robinson, Bettle, Evans and Hawley families. The whole plot is well kept.

"Legend has it that the meeting House, unused was destroyed by a storm about the year 1858. Mr. Gillingham was long one of the leading citizens of Pottsville and is said to have been in charge of the underground railroad for slaves who had escaped and who were forwarded to him from Reading. His home was on the northeast corner of Seventh and Mahantongo Streets."

Here are a few minutes from the Exeter Monthly Meeting records pertaining to the Pottsville Meeting:-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th day of 7th month 1831. Request having been made to this meeting by a friend of Pottsville to grant friends of that place the privilege of holding an indulged meeting under the care of this monthly meeting and there being but few friends there that belong to this meeting, it is agreed to ask the Quarterly meeting for its advice on the subject the Clerk is directed to transmit a copy of the pregoing minute to the quarterly meeting "

"Exeter monthly meeting held at Maiden Creek the 31st day of 8th month 1831. A Copy of a minute from the Quarterly meeting was received containing the names of James Cockburn, John H. Bunting, Stephen Stephens, Samuel Noble and Abraham Lower a committee appointed to attend this at the time the subject of granting friends of Pottsville the privilege of holding an indulged meeting was considered, some of whom are now present and unite with their request being granted, which this meeting also unites with, and appoints Job Eldridge, William Robinson, James Starr, Thomas Wright, William Willits and Jacob Lightfoot, to have the care of that meeting until the monthly meeting in the eighth month to begin at the 10th hour on the first day of each week."

"Exeter Monthly meeting held at Reading 4th Mo 29th 1888- Information having been received by this meeting that about fourty feet of the wall enclosing the graveyard belonging to the Society of Friends at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, has fallen down so that cattle have access to the same, it is deemed proper to forward this information to the Quarterly Meeting under whose direction and expenditure this property has been hither to carred for. And as it is nearly thirty years since Trustees were appointed, several of whom were deceased, it is submitted to the Quarterly Meeting whether it would not be propper under all the circumstances that the names of the Trustees to be appointed for the renewal of the trusts, should be de-

signated by the Quarterly Meeting, and the trusts so conveyed by the surviving trustees on the legal authority of this Monthly Meeting, that it shall be renewable hereafter by the Quarterly Meeting."

NOTE. Here is another minute from the Monthly Meeting which should have preceded the last given minute, according to its date. It also concerns the Pottsville Meeting property. "At the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 5th month 22nd 1861 The Representatives to the late Quarterly Meeting reported that they all attended; they also inform that the Quarterly Meeting has requested of the Monthly Meeting the payment of its proportion of the Expenditures in repairing the property at Pottsville, which our Treasurer is directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Quarterly Meeting."

##########

RACE STREET.

Represents the Hicksite Branch of Yearly Meeting.
Preparative Meeting established.....1827.
Monthly Meeting established.....1827.
Quarterly Meeting established.....1828.
Cherry Street Meeting House built.....1828.
Friends' Central School organized.....1845.
Race Street Meeting House built.....1856.
Friends' Central School moved to Overbrook..1925.
Location.....Fifteenth and Race Streets.

****

Race Street Meeting represents the Hicksite Branch of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in the history of the Society of Friends, and its early story, previous to the Separation of 1827, is a recapitulation of the early history of Arch Street Meeting. Both its Monthly and its Quarterly Meetings are of ancient origin, the former dating from the "Monthly Meeting held at Upland in the house of Robert Wade, the 15th of the 9th month, 1681;" the second from 1682 when it was agreed "that the first third day in the week in every month, shall hereafter be the Monthly Meeting day for the men's and women's meeting— for the affairs of Truth, in the city and country, and every third meeting shall be the Quarterly Meeting for the same." Yet, in 1827, after the Separation, a re-establishment of the meeting for worship, the Preparative, Monthly and Quarterly Meetings was granted to the Philadelphia Meeting of Hicksite Friends by Abington Quarterly Meeting as is shown by the following record in the first volume of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, now preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa.:-

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, first held in Carpenters Court, on the 22nd day of the 8th month 1827, established by Abington Quarterly Meeting, agreeably to the following extracts from its Minutes—

"Abington Quarterly Meeting held the 9th of 8th month 1827.- The following minute, was received in the Report from Byberry, viz,- 'Friends of Philadelphia, belonging to the Monthly meeting of Byberry, and who attended the indulged meeting in the city, have had a conference, upon the subject of forwarding a request to the Monthly meeting, for the establishment of a meeting for Worship, also a Preparative meeting; and a Monthly meeting. for discipline, to be called 'The Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, and to be held on the fourth day of the week, preceding, the last sixth day of the month but one And after deliberating upon the important measure, and believing it would tend to the promotion of the cause of Truth and Peace, and contribute to the benefit, and preservation of their members, they were untied in the belief that it would be right to have the subject laid before the monthly meeting for its consideration and judgment.' Which subject claiming the deliberate attention of this meeting, a general unity therewith was expressed— It was therefore directed to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting for its consideration--

"On solidly deliberating on the important subject, it appeared to be the general sense of this meeting, That said Meeting for Worship, also said Preparative meeting, and Monthly meeting be established, agreeably to the request as stated in said Report, and the following friends were appointed to attend the opening of said Monthly Meeting, viz Levi Tyson, John Comly, Ellis Cleaver, Salathiel Cleaver, James Walton, Jonathan Lukens, and George Truman, and to report to our next meeting, the day for holding their week day meeting, and the hour appointed for assembling."

Extracted from the Minutes of said meeting
By Isaac Parry Clerk for the day."

"At an Adjourned Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held in Carpenters Court the 23rd day of the 1st mo 1828 The following Report from the Joint committees of the Monthly Meeting of Friends held on Green street, Radnor, and this Meeting was read, and adopted and directed to be forwarded to our ensuing Quarterly Meeting— viz

"The Committee appointed by Radnor, Green street, and Philadelphia Monthly meetings to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Quarterly Meeting to be composed of those three Monthly meetings having twice met and deliberately considered the subject are united in recommending that a proposition be laid before the ensuing Quarterly meeting of Abington (that if there approved, it may be forwarded to the Yearly Meeting for its approbation) that a Quarterly Meeting embracing those monthly meetings be established, to be held in Philadelphia on the Third-day following the first second-day in the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh Months-- Meetings of Ministers and Elders the day preceding— to be denominated Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends, and to be opened in the 8th month next at ten O Clock in the morning, at the Cherry street house— Signed on behalf of the Committee by

Joseph George
Samuel Noble
John Townsend
Naomi Rhoads
Elizabeth Wooley
Susanna Haydock "

Philadelphia 1st mo 22nd 1828

The actual story of Race Street Meeting begins with the meeting held temporarily in Carpenter's Hall, called Carpenters Court in the minutes,

during 1827. With the erection of the quickly built Cherry Street Meeting House, the Meeting was transferred to that new building which it occupied until the location and the lack of room became objectionable, when the new Meeting House at Fifteenth and Race Streets was erected to take its place. The following minute deals with the building of the new House in 1856:-

"At a Monthly Meeting of Women Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 7th mo 18th 1855 Men's Yearly Meeting having had the subject of the better accommodation of our branch of the Yearly Meeting, laid before it by Women friends, appointed a committee, who, prepared a report, which was sent to the Monthly Meeting of Men friends held at Cherry Street, That meeting set apart a few friends to consider the subject, and the following Report produced by them, is now submitted for our consideration, with information that men's meeting has come to a judgment subject to our decision— After solid deliberation this meeting unites in adopting the Report of the Committee.

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Yearly Meeting's committee, relative to accommodations for the Yearly Meeting have times met, and propose (that if the Yearly Meeting's committee informs us of their ability to carry out their part of the proposition) the purchase by our meeting of the easternmost part of the lot referred to, being 80 feet front on Cherry Street by 176 feet in depth with a passage way into Race Street of 10 feet wide, for the sum of $.13,000 also a dwelling on 15th Street, lot 22 by 51 feet for $300. Provided that the Monthly both men and women friends, after serious deliberation, are satisfied with the proposed location for our meeting; and also provided that a sufficient amount with our present property to pay for the lot and suitable buildings, in addition to our proposition of the amount to be raised by the Yearly Meeting is first secured by voluntary subscription. Leaving the proposition as to the manner of holding the title of the Yearly Meeting's portion for further consideration

George Truman Samuel Parry
John D Griscom John Saunders
Philada 6th mo. 25th 1855 J Humphrey McIlvain "

"At a Monthly Meeting of Women Friends of Philada. held at Cherry Street 1st Mo. 21st 1857. We have received information from Men's Meeting, that it is expected we shall remove to the new meeting house west of Broad Street on the first of second month next. Hannah Miller, Hannah R. Chandlee, Catharine H Truman, Mary Chandlee, Rebecca Rowland, and Rachel Bolden are appointed to attend to the cleaning of the house, and any other preparation that may be required for our accommodation."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Women Friends of Philadelphia held 4th mo. 15th 1857, Our Meetings on and since the 1st day of 2d month, have been held at the new house on Race Street west of 15th Street."

The Friends' Meeting House located at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, ordinarily denominated Race Street Meeting, bears in its front gable, facing Race Street, in large figures the date 1856. This Meeting House is the seat or location of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Hicksite Friends, which annually convenes there on the Second-day following the second First-day in the Fifth Month (May).

NOTE:- In the year 1933 the time of Race Street Yearly Meeting was altered to the latter part of Third Month (March), in order to partially overlap with the Yearly Meeting of Arch Street Friends. It has since

then been held at that time, opening on Fifth-day for the Meeting for Ministry and Council, and closing on the following Fifth-day, the day preceding the final session of Arch Street Yearly Meeting.

Race Street Meeting House is a large roomy brick structure with two spacious assembly-rooms, one in the Cherry Street end, where the Men's Meeting was held in the days before the sessions of the Yearly Meeting were held conjointly; and the other, much larger, facing Race Street, in which women Friends formerly convened. These two assembly-rooms are separated by the central part of the building which is divided into a series of committee rooms on three floors. These rooms for a period of many years served as school and class-rooms for the elementary grades of the well-known Friends' Central School, an institution which occupied the premises from 1857 to 1925. The custom of transacting the business of the Yearly Meeting by men and women separately was discontinued in 1926 when joint meetings of both sexes began to be held in the Race Street end of the Meeting House. The Cherry Street end was then fitted into business rooms for the Central Bureau and the Friends' Intelligencer Associations. In 1938 the Cherry Street Meeting-room was further changed by the removal of the old benches, supplying the place with proper furniture to make it applicable for social intercourse for Yearly Meeting members and guests, who, in March, find the weather too chilly for groups to gather in the Meeting House Yard as they used to do when the annual meeting was held in the warmer month of May.

Previous to the erection of the Race Street Meeting House, the Hicksite Branch of Friends held their meetings on Cherry Street below Fifth. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" we learn that:-

"In the year 1829 and subsequently, the Yearly Meeting of men Friends was held at Green Street Meeting-house; and that of women Friends at Cherry Street below Fifth. This separation of the meetings was found inconvenient. Moreover, the house did not afford women comfortable accommodations, and was no longer conveniently located for the members of the Monthly Meeting, many of whom had been driven from the commercial front of the city by the expansion of business. The Yearly Meeting of 1855 had been looking to some means of relief, when the following minute was opportunely received from women's meeting:- 'The Yearly Meeting of women Friends, now sitting, believe it right to call the attention of men Friends to the very poor accommodations the Cherry Street house affords. Although the additional ventilation has rendered it a little more comfortable, still its crowded state, the difficulty of hearing, and our position, since the erection of the adjoining building, being by many considered unsafe, we feel it right to present the subject before you. Signed by Mary S. Lippincott, Clerk. Fifth mo. 17th, 1855.'"

This state of affairs ultimately resulted in the erection of the new Meeting House at Fifteenth and Race Streets. Cherry Street Meeting House was sold, and, though never torn down, was so changed by being built over and about with additions and improvements to fit it for business purposes, it is unrecognizable in 1938.

The Hicksite Brnch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting comprises nine Quarterly and two Half-Yearly Meetings:-

1. Abington Quarter. . . . . 7 Monthly Meetings.
2. Bucks Quarter. . . . . 8 Monthly Meetings.
3. Burlington Quarter. . . . . 5 Monthly Meetings.

4. Caln Quarter. . . . . 1 Monthly Meeting.
5. Concord Quarter . . . . . 10 Monthly Meetings.
6. Haddonfield Quarter . . . . . .4 Monthly Meetings.
7. Philadelphia Quarter. . . . . .6 Monthly Meetings.
8. Salem Quarter . . . . . .5 Monthly Meetings.
9. Western Quarter . . . . . .7 Monthly Meetings.
10. Millville Half-Year . . . . . .1 Monthly Meeting.
11. Southern Half-Year. . . . . .3 Monthly Meetings.

In close connection with Race Street Friends' Meeting is the Friends' Central School and the Elementary Grades belonging to it. This school was formally opened, September 1, 1845, in a building erected for its accommodation at Fourth and Cherry Streets, alongside the Cherry Street Meeting House. Benjamin Hallowell and Mary H. Middleton were the first principals of the separate Boys and Girls Departments. There had previously been a Friends' School on those grounds established in 1835, but it did not prove successful.

When the new Meeting House was erected in 1856, a new school building, the beginning of the one that stands at the corner of Fifteenth and Race Streets in 1938, was built so the school could continue in close connection with the Race Street Meeting. The Boys' Department was at that time under charge of Aaron B. Ivins, who had been appointed to the Principalship in 1855, while the Girls' Department was in charge of Lydia Gillingham, who had held the position since 1853. To the great success of these two persons the fame of Friends' Central School was due. From time to time alterations in the building were made, but it was ultimately seen that, wit the constant spread of the business interests of the city, Friends' Central School was in a position to approve of its removal to a new locality. So in 1925 it was opened in new quarters, in the autumn of that year, at Sixty-eighth and City Line at Overbrook, Pa. The Elementary Departments for boys and girls, which had long been located at the Race Street Meeting House, soon followed to the same place at Overbrook. In the Gymnasium, on the campus at Overbrook, Friends' meetings are held during the school session for the benefit of the students.

The following minute from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting books gives the date of the establishment of the Girls'Department of the Elementary School at Fifteenth and Race Streets. This department was at first called the Girls' Grammar School and later the Girls' Intermediate School:-

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 7th month 17th 1861. The new School for Girls Preparatory to the Central School was opened with the 9 month 1860. The Expenses of fitting it were for, desks chairs Book Case, clock &c $171.49 for Carpet & making $106.00 for Books, Stationery, Black boards &c $141.24 — Total $418.73 "

By regulation established by the Monthly Meeting School Committee in 1871, the members of Race Street Monthly Meeting were permitted to attend the schools at Fifteenth and Race Streets free of charge. Here is the minute of the Monthly Meeting giving rise to the custom or privilege:-

"At the Monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held 8 mo. 16th 1871. The following report was read & united with & the trustees of the 'Education Fund' directed to pay to the Treasurer of the School committee the income derived from said Fund— women friends uniting therein

"To the Monthly Meeting

The committee on monthly meeting schools report that upon a careful ex-

amination of the financial results of our schools, they believe it will be safe for the Monthly meeting at the commencement of the term in next Ninth Month to make free to the children who are members of this monthly meeting the Boys & Girls Central Schools— They would also recommend that the same discretion be allowed the committee where one parent is a member as now applies to those attending the monthly meeting schools

Clement M. Biddle Clerk. "

****

RADNOR.

Meeting organized	1684.
Graveyard established	1686.
First Meeting House built	1693.
Monthly Meeting established	1698.
Present Meeting House built	1718.
Meeting House occupied by soldiers	1778.
Meeting House restored to Friends	1780.
Meeting discontinued	
Meeting revived	1937.
Location	Ithan, Pa.

****

Radnor Meeting was early called Haverford in its capacity as a Monthly Meeting. The following notes concerning its history are quoted from Dr. Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"1684.- Men's meeting held at Thomas Ducket's house, in Schuylkill, the 10th of second month, 1684.

"Men's meeting held at William Shaner's house, in Radnor, the second fifth day of the third month, 1684.

"Men's meeting held at Hugh Roberts's house, in Merion, the second fifth day in the fourth month, 1684.

"Men's meeting held at John Bevan's house, in Haverford, the second fifth day of the fifth month, 1684."

"Such are the first four opening minutes on the Radnor Monthly Meeting records now extant. It appears that Thomas Ducket's house, in Scuylkill, was located at the old burying-ground, at the west end of the Market Street Permanent Bridge.

"From this time forward, the Monthly Meeting appears to have been most frequently held at Haverford, until,

"1698.- At our Monthly Meeting, held at Haverford, the 22d of the second month, 1698, It is concluded, that the Monthly Meeting for business, be kept in course here, at Merion, and Radnor," &c. -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

"Besides their monthly meetings for business, they also had general monthly meetings, monthly meetings for worship, first day monthly meetings, &c., all of which probably meant the same thing. Thus,—

"1698.- David Lawrence and William Jenkins are ordered to meet Friends at Darby, to remove their Monthly Meeting to another day, being it is kept the same day with our General Monthly Meeting.' Yet only four months previous, the record says: 'The first day Monthly Meeting at this place, Friends have thought fit to move it to the first fourth day of the week, in every month.'" -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

"1700.- 'At our Quarterly Meeting, held at Philadelphia, the 2d of the 7th month, 1700, the Friends from Haverford Meeting report: that the Quarterly Meeting of Chester County have sent some of their members to their Monthly Meeting, signifying the mind of their meeting, that the said Monthly Meeting in the county of Chester ought to be joined to them; which this meeting, having weighed and considered the same, came to this agreement, that Haverford Monthly Meeting hath belonged to this meeting from the first settlement, and for several other reasons, this meeting unanimously desires that the Monthly Meeting of Haverford may not be separated from this our Quarterly Meeting.' -A copy, per Samuel Carpenter." -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

"A youth's meeting is mentioned at Radnor meeting-house, to be held in the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months, so early as 1698."

Radnor, formerly Haverford, is a Monthly Meeting of Friends belonging to Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. It is one of the oldest meetings of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and was established in 1684; and even its Meeting House is of very old standing. In the "History of Delaware County, Pa.," by Henry Graham Ashmead, is the following interesting account of the Meeting and its House:-

"As early as 1686 a sufficient number of Friends had made settlements in Radnor to establish an independent meeting for worship in the township. David Meredith's name was the first to appear in the Haverford records as belonging to Radnor Meeting, though, doubtless, there were a few others who became identified with it equally as early. The early meetings in Radnor were generally held in the dwelling-houses of John Jermon (who was a Quaker preacher of considerable ability, and who visited England and Wales in 1712) and John Evans. The first marriage in Radnor was solemnized in the house of the latter, on the 2d of the Third month (May), 1686, between Richard Ormes, of Philadelphia, and Mary Tyder, of Radnor. In 1693 the Radnor Friends built their first meeting-house. A new Friends' meeting-house, however, was commenced in 1718. The minutes of the Monthly Meeting that relate to the erection of this edifice are given, to show the cautious manner in which such enterprises were entered upon in the early days. The first proceedings regarding this matter took place at a meeting held in Haverford, Eighth month 10, 1717, and were made a subject of record as follows:

"A letter from our Friend Benjamin Helm to this meeting, recommending to their consideration the stirring up of frds in ye building of their meeting-house att Radnor, and with desires yt we should be concerned for ye prosperity of Truth, was read in this meeting, and approved of. Likewise this meeting, pursuant to Radnor frds, desire acquiess with ym in building a new meeting-house, and this meeting appoints David Morris, David Lewis, Edd Rees, Robert Jones, Richard Hayes, and Samuel Lewis to as-

sist ym In contrivence (and) ye building Thereof, and they meet together abt it on ye 21st of this instant. (and report) to ye next meeting.'

"The members of the committee all belonged to the meetings of Haverford and Merion, and one of its minutes embraces the report of the committee, wherein they say,

'Some friends of those appointed to assist Radnor friends In ye Contrivance of a new meeting-house, then having acct yt they have accordingly mett, and given ym Their thoughts as to ye bigness and form thereof. To wch Radnor frds Then there present seemed generally to agree wth.'

"The west end of the present meeting-house was the building then erected, but it was not finished until two or three years later, for, in 1721, committees were appointed in Haverford and Merion for raising funds for the completion of Radnor meeting-house.

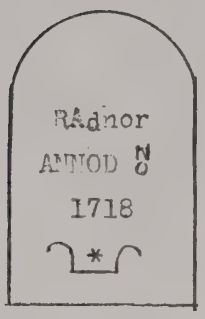
"During the winter passed by the American army at Valley Forge, an outpost of the patriot army was maintained in Radnor, on property which is owned by Tryon Lewis. About seven acres of heavy timber, near the middle of a large tract of woodland, was cleared by the troops while stationed here. This was afterwards cultivated, and was well known in the neighborhood for many years thereafter as 'the campfield'. Radnor Friends' meeting-house, which is a little more than half a mile distant from this camp-ground, was occupied in connection with it, probably as officers' quarters and for hospital purposes. The records of the society show that they were deprived of the use of their meeting-house early in the year 1778, 'in consideration of its being occupied by soldiers,' and that it required considerable repairs before it was put in a condition for holding a Monthly Meeting, which was not till near the middle of 1780. Says Dr. Smith, 'It is probable that during the winter and spring most of the scouting parties that served to restrain, in a measure, the foraging of the enemy within our limits, and at the same time to prevent disloyal farmers from carrying their produce to the city, were detached from the outpost at Radnor.

"The meeting-house is still in a fair state of repair, and with an addition (built in later years at the east end for school purposes), is now used for holding occasional meetings of the society. The first body interred in the graveyard attached to this meeting-house was that of Gwenllian, the wife of Howell James, who was buried Eleventh month 31, 1686."

Radnor Friends' Meeting House is situated in the village of Ithan, on a hillside sloping from the Radnor Road eastward. The graveyard occupies the western and more elevated portion of the grounds and does not contain very many memorial stones; but those that are to be seen indicate that members of the families of Hall, Garrigues, Richards, Leedom, Pugh, Steele, Powell, James, Matlack and others rest there.

The Meeting House is quite neat and pretty. The eastern and newer end is not so high as the western, and the gable end of the older part is visible above the roof of the newer section; it has been covered with boards which leave, however, the date-stone exposed, revealing the age of the original building.

This date-stone is, in shape, somewhat like an ordinary plain headstone of a country graveyard, arched at the top, narrow and flat at the base, but, of course, of smaller dimensions. It is inscribed:-



At one corner of the eastern end of the Radnor Meeting House is an old-time horse-block which is built into the masonry of the structure. It is in an excellent state of preservation, with smooth surface to its steps, firm and lasting.

The regular meetings for worship were long discontinued, but, during very recent years a revival of interest has been aroused, and, in 1938, a meeting is scheduled for every First-day at 11.30 A.M. It is a joint meeting of both branches of the Society of Friends. Also a Union Monthly Meeting is held on the first Second-day of each month, at 7.45 P.M., excepting in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Months. The following information received, May 19, 1938, from Dorothy G. Harris of Swarthmore, gives the date of the revival of interest in the Radnor Friends' Meeting, as shown by the organization of the Union Meeting made up of both branches of the Society:- "Radnor united monthly meeting was organized 2nd mo. 13th 1937, Sincerely, D. G. Harris."

////////////////////////

READING.

Officially called.....Exeter Monthly Meeting.
Tulpehocken Indulged Meeting.....1749.
Meeting organized about.....1751.
First Meeting House built.....1751.
Second Meeting House built.....1765.
Name of Exeter adopted about.....1827.
Third Meeting House built.....1868.
Location.....Reading, Pa.

****

Reading Friends' Meeting was established at an early date, at least as early as 1751 when its first Meeting House was built, and was an Indulged Meeting that held its indulgence for more than a century, being recorded as such after 1860 when Dr. Ezra Michener published his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism". It was under the care of Exeter Monthly Meeting in the Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. At the time of the Separation of 1827 the Exeter Meeting with its Monthly Meet-

ing became a part of the Orthodox branch of the Society. In the Hicksite branch the Exeter Monthly Meeting was continued with the meetings of Maiden Creek and Reading, and in 1938 the latter of these is officially the Exeter Monthly Meeting for Hicksite Friends.

The history of the early organization of Reading Meeting is rather dim and obscure. The minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting mention isolated meetings in various homes of members with little reference to actual localities. One of these meetings of some apparent strength was kept at the home of John Eleman near the forks of Tulpehocken. This being not very many miles distant from the present site of the City of Reading, may or may not have been the forerunner of the Reading Meeting. At any rate it has but little mention in the Monthly Meeting minutes after the name of Reading first appears. Some suggestions are offered that Tulpehocken may have been the Berne Friends' Meeting, another early meeting whose veritable history has been lost. The compiler of these "Historical Sketches" failed to discover any mention of the Berne Meeting in the minutes of Exeter Monthly Meeting.

The following extracts from the Minute Book of Exeter Monthly Meeting, now preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa., give some of Reading's history during its earliest period:-

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held the 26th Day of the 8th Month 1749 Friends living in and near the forks of Tulpehocken requeſted for the Winter time, to have a Meeting amongst themselves, by reason of the Length of the way, and Difficulty of the Waters; and it is agreed that a Meeting be kept at John Eleman's the first and third First Days every Month."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 29th. Day of the 9th.Month 1750 Tulpehocken Friends have made application to have Meeting every first Day till the first Month at the Houſe of John Eleman as Uſual; this Meeting grants their Request."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 27th. Day of the 10th. Month 1757 Jacob Thomas on behalf of himself and the Friends who live near him, Requests this Meeting would give Leave for them to hold a Meeting as Uſual until the half Year's Meeting in the Spring; which Request this Meeting Comply's with, Provided Jacob, or ſome other of them, do attend Exeter Preparative Meeting at that next preceeding the Quarterly Meeting, to give an Account of the State of said Meeting " NOTE. This minute, beyond doubt, refers to the Pottstown Meeting where Jacob Thomas was a member.

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 27th. Day of the 7th. 1758 Benjamin Lightfoot acquaints this Meeting that the Meeting at Reading hath been kept up (except one Day in Harvest time) by most of the Members, but ſome Particulars are Deficient, that the Hour is not well Obſerved by some, and, that ſome are ſubject to Sleeping in Meetings.

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 31st. Day of the 8th. Month 1758. Richard Penroſe, one of the Friends of the Committee appointed to wait on Richard Peters reſpecting the Affair of the Burying Place on his Land between Tulpehockon & Schuylkill reports that They went to his House, but miſsed of meeting with him at Home, and therefore deſired Benjamin Lightfoot to go to him again. Benjamin ac-

quaints the Meeting, that he went accordingly, that Richard Informed him, that he did not expect it would cut his Land ſo much, yet was willing to Confirm it to Friends, and ſent Directions to Jonas Seely, accordingly, but this Meeting being Informed, that it will run about thirty three Perches and a half into his Land (to Include the Graves,) and Considering the ſame, think it is unreasonable to Injure him in that menner; and so therefore Renounce and Disclaim any Right which they have had or now have to the ſaid Burying Ground by the Deed Mentioned in the last and Preceding Meeting "

In a minute recorded in 11th Month, 1758, the constituent meetings belonging to Exeter Monthly Meeting are named as Maiden Creek and Exeter Preparative and Robeson Meetings. Also an interesting announcement is made stating "The Youth's Meetings are to be held at Exeter the fifth Day of the Week preceeding the Preparative Meeting held at that Place in the fourth Month and at Maiden Creek " etc.

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 29th Day of the 3rd Month 1759. Maiden Creek Representatives report that Reading Friends desire the Advice of this Meeting about the Buying a Lott for a Meeting House. Joseph Penroſe, Thomas Lee and Mordecai Ellis are appointed to meet, said Friends at their Meeting, view the Place proposed, & give their Opinion to next Meeting whether ſuitable or not."

The report was not given at the next meeting for the committee had not reached a conclusion.

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 29th Day of the 11th Month 1759. The Friends appointed to meet Friends of Reading & view the Place proposed by them to Build a Meeting House on, Report, they have done accordingly, and that they think it is the most ſuitable Place they have yet ſeen that is to be had at a Reasonable Price. And the Meeting being now Informed that the two Lotts Proposed are Marked in the general Plan of the ſaid Town No 402 and 403, Samuel Embree, William Iddings, Benjamin Pearſon & James Starr are appointed to apply for Purchase, & accept of a Deed or Deeds for the ſame."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 31st Day of the 1st Month 1760. James Starr acquaints this Meeting, that Care hath been taken respecting the procuring Deeds for the Lots to accommodate a Meeting in Reading, but that it is not yet done, and will require ſome more time. The Friends appointed to that Service are continued."

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 3th Day of the 10th Month 1760. Reading Friends Report, that Meetings are kept Up, tho' ſometimes small; the Hour not ſo well obſerv'd as it ought; that Love and Unity ſubsists in a good Degree, except with ſuch as decline the Attendance of Meetings there, Friends not all clear of Sleeping in Meetings."

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held there the 30th. Day of the 12th Month 1762. Maiden Creek Friends Report, That Friends of Reading being in much want of a better House to Meet in. have thoughts of beginning to Build one next Summer; and desire this Meeting would take the ſame under Consideration. And it being represented to this Meeting that the Ground they now have ſeems no more than ſufficient for a Burying-Place; and that they think it would be Adviſeable to Build a House large enough to accommodate a Meeting when Traveling Friends Viſited the Place:

for which Reason another Lot ſould be ſought for, and a larger House Built than just for their particular Uſe. The Meeting therefore commits the Conſideration of the whole to Ellis Hughes, Samuel Lee, Richard Penroſe, Merrick Starr, John Scarlet and Thomas Thomas, who are desired to Viſit them for that Purpoſe, & Report to next Meeting."

"At a Monthly Meeting held by Adjournment of last Meeting at Exeter Meeting House the 28th. Day of the 2nd. Month 1765 We of the Committee appointed to Conſider the Matters recommended by last Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia to that Meeting reſpecting the Alteration of the Time of Holding our Monthly Meetings, and of Building a Meeting Houſe for Friends at Reading, Report, That Purſuant to Appointment we have met and Conſidered the ſaid Matters, and Conſulted Friends in Reading reſpecting the Latter and are of the Mind, that to hold our Monthly Meetings on the laſt fourth Day in each Month would remove ſome of the Inconveniance which holding them as we now do occaſions; and it would be beſt for Friends at Reading, as they are in immediate Want of a better Houſe to Meet in, only to Build a Log House at preſent; which, as ſeveral of the ſaid Friends have now Expreſsed, is moſt agreeable to their Inclinations and ſuitable to their Circumſtances; divers of them being now Engag'd, and more likely to be ſo, in Building dwelling Houſes for themselves: All which we ſubmit to the Monthly Meeting."

Reading 1st. Mo. 8th, 1765. John Starr Joseph Penrose
James Starr Fran^{s} Parvin Jr Samuel Hughes
Benj^{n} Lightfoot William Iddings Benj^{n} Pearson

Which the Meeting concurs with, and Directs the Clerk to Inſert the Subſtance thereof in our Report to the next Quarterly Meeting."

"At Exeter Monthly Meeting held at Maiden Creek the 30th. Day of the 5th Month 1765 'Minute of the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia the 6th Day of the 5th. Month. 1765.' Exeter adds to their Report, 'That Friends at & near Reading have, with their Concurrence concluded to Build a Meeting House of round Logs only at preſent; and are Unanimously of the mind, that to hold their Monthly Meetings on the laſt 4th Day of the Week in each Month, inſtead of the laſt 5th. Day as it now is, would remove ſome of the Inconveniencies which now attend.' -- On Conſideration of both which Concluſions of the ſaid Monthly Meeting, this Meeting concurs therewith."

Extracted from the Minutes, By John Pemberton Clerk

"Exeter Monthly Meeting held the 28. of 4mo. 1784 There is likewiſe a School at Reading kept by Benjamin Parks & Wife (in their own House) they are members of our Society, and have about 50 Scholars, ſuch as ſpell at 7/6 & others 10s. pr Qr but few of them belong to Friends, nor is the School ſubject to their Directions, & Care of the Mo. meeting be uſeful, & deſerves Encouragement."

NOTE. The following from the pen of John E. Eshelman in his article "The Society of Friends and Their Meeting Houses in Berks County" is of interest on the subject of the Tulpehocken Friends;- "It is very evident that the Tulpehocken Friends soon became extinct, and it is likely a meeting house never was erected on the plat deeded to them in 1745. No further mention is made in the Exeter Monthly Meeting in regard to the Tulpehocken Friends. John Eleman and his family removed to Virginia in 1758, followed by Samuel Wilkinson, his neighbor. The Embrees and Woolesons, other early Friends who resided along the Tulpehocken, moved to the town of Reading about the same time."

Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism" gives the story of Reading in brief language by quoting the minute from Exeter Monthly Meeting under date of 12th Month 30th, 1762, as given among the preceding extracts, and then adding:-

"The first house of worship in Reading was built by Friends, on their burying-ground, in 1751. In 1766, it was pulled down, and in its place the present one-story log house was built." -(Day's Historical Collections.)

"The meeting at Reading is still held by indulgence, after the lapse of more than a century."

In the "History of Berks County, Pa.," 1886, by Morton L. Montgomery, is this account of Reading Friends' Meeting:- "The Friends residing in Reading effected an organization and erected a small building for a temporary meeting-house in 1751. Where it was located is unknown. On the 30th of December, 1756, meetings were ordered to be held at Reading every Third Day, the year round, beginning at the eleventh hour. November 29, 1759, a committee reported that they had selected lots 402 and 403 as a suitable site for a new meeting-house. The committee were authorized to purchase the lots, and they subsequently reported a deed thereof. On these lots (west side of North Sixth street, between Washington and Walnut, where the present stone meeting-house is located) forest-trees were cut down and they were used in erecting a small building, in which the meetings were then held. At the Exeter Meeting, held October 30, 1760, 'Reading reported that meetings are kept up, though the attendance is sometimes small; they are not so well behaved as they ought to be; love and unity subsist in a good degree, but the members are not all clear of sleeping in meeting.'" (NOTE. Compare this with the minute of the same date on page 523 of this volume.)

"On the 27th of August, 1761, the Reading Friends asked for a First Day meeting to begin at ten A.M. and at three P.M., and in the following month a committee reported favorably. On the 30th of December, 1762, a report was presented that the Friends of Reading are in much need of a better house to meet in, and have thought of beginning to build one next summer, but their ground (on North Sixth Street) is no more than sufficient for a burying-place, and that it is advisable to build a house large enough to accommodate the meeting when Friends visit the place, for which another lot should be bought.' A special committee reported favorably January 27, 1763, but desired the advice of the Quarterly Meeting which was held in Philadelphia in November, 1764, when the matter was referred to a committee of thirteen, who reported at the Exeter Meeting December 27, 1764, recommending a Monthly Meeting and a new house. The Philadelphia Meeting held May 6, 1765, recommended the erection of 'a meeting-house of round logs only at present,' and the Exeter Meeting, on the 30th of the same month, concurred in this action. The same year, 1765, the building of 'round logs' was erected, on a lot of ground on the corner of Queen and Thomas Streets. After the lower logs had partly decayed, the building was repaired by the erection of a brick wall extending from the ground upward a few feet.

"The last wedding which took place in the little meeting-house on North Sixth Street, shortly before its demolition, was that of Solomon Coles, son of Daniel Coles, and Esther Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Maiden-creek, May 2, 1765.....

"While the Hessians, captured at Trenton in 1776, were prisoners in Reading, the meeting-house was used as a hospital, in which many sick soldiers were treated. Those who died were interred in the lot adjoining the Friends' burial-ground on North Sixth Street. Among the prisoners of war were James Forster, master of a transport ship, and John Wilkinson, mate of the same, Samuel Elphinstone and James Hornes, mates of a British ship of war; and there were other seamen. One of these, while in the hospital, drew with a sharp instrument upon the wainscotting of the meeting-house the picture of a British ship of war. When the old log house was torn down eighteen years ago (1868) after having stood one hundred and three years, Rachel D. Griscom, who bought the house (without the lot) for twenty-five dollars, sent to the Pennsylvania Historical Society of Philadelphia that portion of the wainscot containing the drawing of the finest ship. (The drawing made was 'of seven British ships of war in a line on a smooth horizontal poplar board og the wainscot.') There was found under the old building several pieces of American and French coin, and the bayonet of a British musket, which Miss Griscom keeps as relics. A number of citizens have canes made from logs and wainscot of the meeting-house. Some of the material was hauled to the present meeting-house property on North Sixth Street, and some of the old benches are in the stone building. Small locust trees were in the yard and old poplar-trees with immense roots stood along the sidewalk at the log meeting-house on Washington Street.

"At the Monthly Meeting held in Maiden-creek April 24, 1867, Henry Tyson, Samuel W. Griscom and John H. Reid were appointed a committee to devise a plan and means to build a meeting and school house on either the Washington or the Sixth Street lot. They recommended that a new building be erected on Sixth Street. Since the demolition of the old log building, in 1868, the Friends have held their meetings in the neat stone building they erected on North Sixth Street."

The new structure was described in Friends' Intelligencer, 9 Mo. 26, 1868:- "The new meeting-house is 22 feet in front towards Sixth St., and 50 feet in depth. The meeting-room 22 feet by 38 feet 6 inches. The platform 3 feet 8 inches in width, which extends across the whole interior. The edifice is erected of mountain stone, from the hills adjacent to our city; the wood work of white and yellow pine; the seats of poplar, and several are from the old log structure which formerly stood on Washington St. Architect, William Eyre, Philadelphia. Builder and carpenter, B. Hemming, Reading. F. Till & Co., of Court St., furnished the gas fittings. It is a plain and substantial structure; over the entrance is a stone tablet on which is inscribed: Friends' M. H., 1868."

On the 17th of April, 1931, when the compiler of these records visited Reading he found the Meeting House in the best of order. It has an annex at the rear in which the Boy Scouts have office and headquarters, their large bulletin board being a prominent marker near the sidewalk in front of the House. In the vestibule of the Meeting House are photographs of the present and the past Reading Meeting Houses, and on the back of one of them is the following note concerning the elm-tree now in front of the building:-

"There was planted last Third-day afternoon 4mo. 3rd 1882, bicentennial year in the Friends Meeting House grounds, North 6th St. Reading, Pa., on the South side of the entrence gate an historical tree. It is 15 feet

high and is a great grandson of the Elm Tree under which William Penn held the Treaty with the Indians. A Treaty which was not ratified with an oath, and which never was broken. The tree was raised on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital which is a direct descendant of the historical Tree by the venerable Steward William G. Martain at the request of Joseph Turnpenny one of the board of managers of the Hospital for Rachel D. Griscom. The tree was plsnted by Horace and his sister Rachel D. Griscom & this Picture is the Property of Exeter Monthly meeting held at Reading Pa. & was presented by Rachel D. Griscom 5 mo. 14th 1898."

In the cheerful assembly-room of the Reading Meeting House, shut off from the former school-room by dividing shutters, are two rustic chairs, which, it is generally believed, quoting the words of Ruth Smedley Bowers of Reading, Pa., "are made from wood from the original meeting-house, before the log building."

Back of the Reading Meeting House is the old Burial Ground, no longer used as a graveyard, in which the unlettered fieldstones that marked some of the graves have been driven down in the soil and are no longer visible. A sturdy stone wall on the west side of the grounds and a lower one on the south side form a boundary between the present possessions of the Friends and the neighboring church property.

#"#"#"

Meeting, but, at the latter date, it was merged into Valley Preparative Meeting.

The story of the establishment of this meeting was told in a paper prepared by Sarah C. Pennypacker, and read hy her at the time of a "Pilgrimage" made to the Schuylkill Meeting in 1909. The article was printed in the Friends' Intelligencer, Eleventh Month 20, 1909, and from it the following extracts are taken:-

"Doubtless the Charlestown Friends found frequent 'attendance at Meetings for Worship and Discipline' both laborious and difficult and hence desired an authorized and permanent meeting in their midst. Enoch Walker then owned and resided at Moore Hall. His holdings included this land. In 1807 he built this part of this house for public purposes as defined in a document which shall be later more fully set forth. Here appointed meetings were held for travelling Friends and here Benjamin Moore had a school. The first official recognition of the independent movement in this neighborhood, is found in the year 1812.

"Of the caution and deliberation which characterize the methods of Friends in their business meetings, perhaps no better example can be found than that furnished by the minutes of Radnor Monthly Meeting in relation to the forming of this meeting.

"On the 13th day of Second month, 1812, Radnor Monthly Meeting records the following minute; 'The Valley Preparative inform that they have united in a belief that the time had arrived that our members in Charlestown might be indulged with a Meeting for Worship, to be held at their School-house in that place on the third Fifth-day and the last First-day in every month. The meeting in deliberation refers the subject for further attention at next meeting.' The following month 'the request' received still further consideration. The succeeding month the subject was introduced and was not united with. After an interval of two months we find a minute which states that the Valley Preparative again mentions 'the request of our members in Charlestown to be indulged with a meeting; but this time there was a slight alteration in the petition, the proposal now being, to hold the meeting every other First-day morning. The meeting, after weighing the subject, decided the first meeting should be held the 21st of Sixth month, 1812, and should continue to be held for six months. Extensions of three months and one month followed. The zeal of our Friends seemed to suffer no abatement because of the restraining power and we find them again presenting a request,- this time, to be indulged in meeting on both First and Fifth-days; which request, the Monthly Meeting records they 'are most easy to grant for a period of seven months' which is then extended six months and again four months. All this time, a report from the Men's Meeting in favor of an established meeting for Charlestown members is defeated by non-approval in the women's branch of the Monthly Meeting, and it was decided 'to continue the meetings at Charlestown, as heretofore, upon sufferance.'

"But our spiritual ancesters had wearied of <u>sufferance,</u> for two months later we find them again knocking at the door and supplicating for a permanent meeting. Finally the desired answer came.....The struggle of three years and nine months for permission to have an established meeting for worship was thus ended and the first gathering

under the new conditions was on the 12th day of Eleventh month, 1815..... The house was already supplied since on Second month 1st, 1815, Valley Preparative Meeting notes:- 'Our friend Enoch Walker informed this meeting that he intended to give about two acres of ground in Charlestown for a meeting place for the Society of Friends on which a school house is erected at present. The following Friends are appointed to hold a Deed of Trust for the same, to wit:- Thomas George, Joseph Conard, Jr., Cornelius Conard, Joseph Roberts, and Daniel Conard. Also Israel Roberts and Thomas J. Walker are appointed to see that the said Deed is executed and recorded and take the same in charge.'"

The following is extracted from "the draft of the intentions of Enoch Walker when he put them into writing for presentation to the Meeting."...."For the information of Philadelphia Quarterly, Radnor Monthly and the Valley Preparative Meetings, or any of them, as relate to the house occupied by Friends as a meeting house in Charlestown, Chester County. It was built on lands of Enoch Walker in the year 1807, under the name of a school house, though pretty much to accommodate friends of Charlestown with a place of their own to hold religious meetings, whenever they thought proper to occupy it— the school also held therein with the house and land to be always under the direction of the Society of Friends.....I completed the building in a few weeks— the whole of the cost (excepting forty dollars worth of scantling which one worthy friend, Richard Jacobs, gave) amounted to five hundred dollars and eighty-five cents.....Now this is to certify whom it may concern that I remain, as I have done for several years, very free to convey to Radnor Monthly or Valley Preparative Meeting, a good and sufficient Deed of Conveyance for between one and a half or two acres of land whereon the aforesaid building stands with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, the growing timber excepted and to be cut and removed only as it becomes on the decline; it being my wish and intention that none of the trees thereon should ever be cut away whilst they remain in a flourishing state unless it is to make room for buildings and a burying place.

"Thus I am willing provided Radnor Monthly Meeting and Philadelphia Quarter grants a meeting at said place to be held twice a week excepting the weeks in which our Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and Preparative Meetings are held. And any one of said meetings takes charge of the school, it being my choice that the Yearly or Quarterly Meeting or an association of the members thereof should take charge of it and improve by buildings, gardens, etc., for the higher branches of learning that our young men above the age they are admitted at Westtown may have an opportunity to finish their education within the pale of our Society so as to qualify them to fill any useful station that the Society approves of.

"On the above conditions either by receiving or not receiving the four hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents with the interest thereon for seven years, amounting in the whole to six hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, I do hereby bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators or assigns or any of them to perform this my unshaken intention as soon as there is established in the aforesaid Charlestown a meeting for the Society of Friends and a proper number of persons are appointed by either of the aforesaid meetings to receive the Deed of trust, As witness my hand and seal this the 30th day of the Ninth month, A. D. 1814. ENOCH WALKER "

"One of the traditions of the neighborhood ascribed the gift of the stone steps at the front door to Louis Wenway, a noted German engineer, at one time resident here, who built the first great bridge across the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, the span of which, at the time of the building, was the longest known.

"In Ninth month, 1816, a committee appointed by Valley Preparative Meeting, two months previous, to examine the condition of the house at Charlestown, report the need of a gallery and benches and suggest that the graveyard be enclosed with a post and rail fence. In 1818, Wm. Roberts, Daniel Conard, Enoch Walker and Jonathan Cleaver were appointed by Valley Preparative Meeting to superintend the building of the sheds and a stone wall on the northwest side of the graveyard. In the same year we find Radnor Monthly Meeting considering of a proposition from Charlestown which suggested the establishing of a Monthly Meeting at Charlestown, to be composed of the Valley, Providence and Pikeland Preparative Meetings. It is recorded that this proposition 'received weighty attention' at three successive meetings when 'way not appearing clear to proceed' the subject was dismissed. Following this date for at least a quarter of a century, there seems to be but little of historical value in the minutes of either Radnor Monthly or Valley Preparative Meeting in regard to Charlestown Meeting.....

"In 1845, Second month 5th, Valley Preparative Meeting appoints Stephen Stephens and Charles Thomas to collect some money to assist Schuylkill Friends to defray the expenses of building a schoolhouse. It would seem that timidity has never been a characteristic of our meeting, which we find is now called Schuylkill, as evidenced by an interesting minute in the books of Radnor Monthly Meeting, dated First month 13th, 1848, which reads as follows; 'The committee appointed by the monthly meeting to visit Schuylkill Preparative Meeting on conferring together were united in judgment that an advantage would arise from men and women holding their preparative meetings separate and apart from each other, and we would encourage them to weigh the subject and adopt our suggestion, believing it would be more in accordance with the order and practice of society.' Signed by Abner Lewis, Vanlen Eachus, Lydia Davis, Ruth Thomas. The query arises, was this the first meeting to suggest joint sessions? One year later an exercise was spread before the meeting that the Valley and Schuylkill preparative meetings be reunited and some months later we find that way did not open to adopt any change....

"James Wood, a Philadelphia merchant, who succeeded Enoch Walker as owner of Moore Hall, and who made it his summer home, felt so strongly on the subject of race prejudice that he requested his body should be buried in our modest ground, rather than in the family enclosure at Laurel Hill, where regulations prohibited any dusky brother from resting within its limits. His grave here is a mute witness of the sincerity of his convictions. To James Wood we are also indebted for added associations, for with him came to worship here the Quaker poet beloved by all, John G. Whittier. When the latter, as a young man, was editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman in Philadelphia, Whittier found a home there and an intimacy was established between these two men which found expression in quiet visits to Moore Hall."

Schuylkill Meeting House is about a mile from Phoenixville, Pa., and from Providence, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill River, it is

distant about three miles in an air-line. From Valley Meeting it is five miles, and from Pikeland it is six miles, these being the Friends' Meetings grouped in that section of the State. In 1930 Schuylkill Meeting House and its surroundings are very interesting. The House is a rough-cast structure facing the south, the western end being the part formerly used for a school. There are still a dozen or more old trees left in the grove, facing which are the stone wagon-sheds. A stone wall incloses the graveyard at the back of the Meeting House and sheds, and a noticeable feature of many of the memorial stones in it is their simply bearing the name of the dead without date of any kind. Such is the case with James Wood's headstone, a marble evidently of rather recent setting, for the footstone is a rough unmarked fieldstone. Names to be seen in this yard are Adamson, Bowland, Davis, Highley, Hews, Irons, John, Jones, Madden, Marshall, Matlack, Mercer, Morris, Pennypacker, Rapp, Rossiter, Roberts, Shaper, Shaw, Taylor, Vanderslice and Wood. About the Meeting House has grown up a village now called Williams's Corner. It is on the road from Phoenixville to Valley Forge.

////////////////////////

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
represented by
PINE STREET MEETING.....1753.
FOURTH STREET MEETING.....1763.
ORANGE STREET MEETING.....1832.
SPRUCE STREET MEETING.....1832.

Monthly Meeting established.....1772.
Spruce Street Meeting organized.....1830.
Spruce Street Meeting established.....1832.
Spruce Street Preparative Meeting.....1832.
Fourth Street Meeting House removed.....1859.
Spruce Street Preparative laid down.....1894.
Spruce Street Meeting discontinued.....1903.
Orange Street Meeting House sold.....1909.
Location.....Philadelphia, Pa.

****

In earlier times in Philadelphia there were several Friends' meetings represented by different Meeting Houses at different periods, now long ago demolished to make way for business houses, and also discontinued because of the growth of business with the increase of population of the great metropolis pushed the residences of Friends to such remote parts of the city that their places for worship became abandoned for new ones.

Such Meetings as were located to the south of Market Street were classed by the Yearly Meeting as the Southern District. This was granted the pri

vilege of a Monthly Meeting in 1772. Quoting from Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", Taking its authority from the Monthly Meeting Minute Book:-

"On the 25th day of the 11th month, being the fourth of the week, 1772, divers men and women Friends assembled in our meeting-house on Fourth Street, being the first Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Southern District, appointed for the maintaining of the testimony of Truth and our Christian discipline, within the limits prescribed for the said Monthly Meeting. The extracts from the minutes of the Monthly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia, and of the Quarterly Meeting by which it was established, were read," &c,-(Philadelphia Monthly Meeting for the Southern District.)

"After the division of Society in 1827, Friends withdrew, and were temporarily joined with Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, held on Cherry Street. They subsequently purchased a lot, and erected a meeting-house, on Spruce Street near Ninth, and resumed the Monthly Meeting, which was first held therein in the year 1833, and has so continued."

This assertion, of course, refers to the Hicksite Branch of Friends. The Orthodox, at the same time, 1832, erected the Orange Street Meeting House, continuing there the Southern District Monthly Meeting in their branch of the Society.

The meetings constituting the Southern District, each in its day of signal importance, were Pine Street, Fourth Street, Spruce street and Orange Street. Two of these were mentioned by George Vaux in his interesting paper prepared for the Centennial Celebration held in Arch Street Meeting House in 1904. Of Pine Street, popularly called "The Hill Meeting", he wrote:-

"The Hill Meeting, so called from its erection on or near Society Hill, was located on the south side of Pine Street, east of Second. The principal part of the site was bequeathed to Friends by the younger Samuel Powell, who died in 1747. The building was so far completed in 1753 that the Yearly Meeting was held in it the Ninth month of that year. The holding of meetings there was discontinued after the erection of the present Orange Street Meeting-house in 1832, and an attempt was made to sell the ground, which failed, owing to a claim to it made by the heirs of Samuel Powell Jr., who originally bequeathed it to Friends, which claim, however was disallowed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by a decision handed down in 1851. The property was sold several years later, quite within the memory of some now living (1904). We have authentic pictures of this meeting-house."

It was in the Pine Street Meeting House that James Mott Jr. and Lucretia Coffin, daughter of Thomas and Anna Coffin, were married on Fourth Month 10th, 1811, the ceremony being accomplished according to the custom of the Society of Friends and "with a gravity and weight becoming the occasion."

George Vaux also wrote the following brief comments about Fourth Street Meeting House:- "The Fourth Street Meeting-house was located on the east side of Fourth Street, just south of Chestnut, on the property belonging to the Forrest Trust. The Central National Bank, a part of the office building of the Trust, now stands on the former site of the meeting-house. It was built in 1763, with the object of providing a more convenient place for business meetings, and also to accommodate the Quarter-

ly Youths' Meetings, which Friends then had a concern to hold for the benefit of the scholars attending the adjoining school. The building was placed with its broadside on Fourth Street, and with its gables facing north and south. It was finally removed in 1859, when the present building was erected."

Side by side with the Fourth Street Meeting House stood the school or academy as it was sometimes called. This was occupied by the Friends' Public School, later removed to Twelfth Street where it was known as the William Penn Charter School.

The Orange Street Meeting House, the latest representative of the Southern District, used to stand at the southwestern corner of Washington Square, below Walnut Street, Philadelphia. It was erected in 1832 and had that date plainly displayed in the facing gable of the building. Orange Street Monthly Meeting was a part of Philadelphia Quarter in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting held at Arch Street, and held its meetings until 1909 when the house was sold and the Meeting was discontinued. In the "Book of Meetings" issued about 1905, is the following concerning this Meeting:- "Orange Street, Philadelphia. Held on First days at 10 o'clock and at 3.30 in the afternoon throughout the year. The Meeting House property is bounded on the southern side by Orange Street, a short street between Seventh and Eighth Streets below Locust; the entrance to the Meeting House is at southwest corner of Washington Square. It is accessible by various trolley lines. Usual First-day morning attendance in the winter about 75. There are five ministers who are members of this Meeting. There are about 40 children in membership, but they are not often in attendance, as their homes are in many cases out of town, or at a distance."

The Orange Street Meeting House was sold in 1909 to Charles F. Jenkins, was torn down, and on its site the present fine office of the celebrated "Farm Journal" established by Wilmer Atkinson, was built, being ready for occupancy in 1912. The date-stone of the Meeting House which was demolished in 1911, was preserved in one of the inner walls of the new building.

Spruce Street Meeting, representing the Southern District in the Hicksite branch of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, developed from the Pine Street Meeting by reason of the Separation of 1827. The Minute Books of Spruce Street Monthly and of Pine Street Preparative Meetings are preserved in the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa. The following extracts taken from these provide some notes of interesting nature concerning the meetings:-

"At a preparative meeting of Women Friends for the Southern District held the 21st. day of 10th mo. 1818 Deborah F Wharton was appointed clerk to said meeting, in the room of Sarah Mason There was no further busines before "

"At a preparative meeting of Women friends, held at pine Street, the 18th of 11th month 1818 We are informed by the Overseers, that Rachel Gibbons, wife of George Gibbons, request to be received into religious membership amongst us. Hannah Fisher and Sarah Hopper, are appointed to visit her, and report to our next preparative meeting—"

Last minute in the Pine Street Preparative Meeting of Women's Meeting:- "At a Preparative Meeting of Women Friends for the Southern District held 5th Mo 21st 1823 Information has been conveyed to this meeting by the Overseers, that Sarah Ann Remmington has requested to be received in-

to Religious membership with friends. On consideration this meeting unites with her case going forward to the M. M. "

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 9m. 15 1830 A joint Committee of Men and Women Friends appointed to consider the Subject of 'the establishment of another meeting &c' produced the following Report which was read and united with our Womens Meeting having also come to the same Conclusion

To the Monthly Meeting.

The Joint Committee of Men and Women Friends appointed 'To consider the subject of establishing another Meeting to be Composed of a part of the members now belonging to this Monthly Meeting' having several times met, and Solidly deliberated thereon, it appeared to be the prevailing Sense of the Committee, that it would be right to recommend to the Monthly Meeting that an indulged Meeting for Worship be allowed if way should open to be held on First days in the Southern or Western part of the City for the accommodation of Friends and others in that Neighborhood

Signed on behalf of the Committee

Deborah Spackman	James Cockburn
Mary M Wagner	William Abbott
Mary Biddle	John Wilson Moore

Philada 9mo 9 1830 "

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 3 month 21. 1832 A report being made that the House at the Corner of Spruce and Ninth Streets will be sufficiently completed by the 1st day of the 4th. Month to admit of the holding of a Meeting; and the subject being now considered it was agreed to allow those Friends whose residence is now convenient to the vicinity of that Meeting House, to have an indulged meeting for Worship on the First day of the week, morning and afternoon, to gather at the usual hours, and to be opened on the First Forst Day in next month:...and William Wharton, Charles Townsend, James Mott, Thomas Zell, John M. Bunting and Nathan Shoemaker are appointed to attend the opening thereof and report to a future meeting."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 7 month 18. 1832 A communication was received from the Friends who have for some time held an indulged meeting for Worship on First days at the corner of 9th. ans Spruce Streets, with a request to hold Meetings of Worship on the First and Fifth days of the week, also a Preparative and a Monthly Meeting; the latter to be held on the Fifth day of the week preceeding the last Sixth-day in the Month and to be called the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Spruce Street:— the Preparative Meeting the week preceeding and all at the usual hours:- which being deliberately considered was united with and the Clerk is directed to forward information of the same to the Quarterly Meeting for its consideration and judgment— The meeting to be opened in the 9th month next."

"At a Monthly Meeting of Freinds of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 3 Month 20. 1833 Adjourned to the close of our meeting for Worship on Fourth Day next.....Third Month 27th 1833 The Meeting proceeded on the remaining business—- The Building Committee Report that the Meeting House at the Corner of Spruce and Ninth Streets is completed and that the Bills as far as recollected have all been collected

and paid; and that a statement and that a statement of the Receipts and Expences is herewith submitted....."

"At a monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Spruce Street 9th Mo. 24th 1835.- A communication was received from Cherry Street Monthly Meeting proposing to this, to unite with them in holding a meeting for Worship at that house, to commence on the first first day of the 10th month at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continue till the last first day in the 3rd month next, which upon consideration, was united with, and the following named friends were appointed to have an oversight thereof, in conjunction with similer committee of the other Monthly Meetings and report when prepared. viz Thomas Zell, Abel North, Charles Townsend and James Poultney— "

A small book of Spruce Street Preparative Meeting of Women Friends contains the following two minutes which deal with an early custom, after the Separation, in both branches of the Society, of appointing guards to watch at the gates during Yearly Meeting to prevent the admission of any but members to the meeting:-

"At a Preparative meeting of Women Friends of Philadelphia held at Spruce Street 5 mo 8th 1845. To stand at the gates of the meeting house at Cherry st. during the time of the next Yearly meeting Hannah Zell, Ann Blackfoot, and Lydia Pike are appointed."

"At a Preparative meeting of Women friends of Phila. held at Spruce St 6mo 12th 1845 The friends named to stand at the gate of the meeting house at Cherry st. during the time of the Y. Meeting report they attended to the appointment."

Spruce Street Preperative Meeting was laid down in 1894. The closing minute of the Meeting reads thus:- "At a Preparative Meeting of Friends held in joint session 3rd mo. 16th 1894. Preparative Meeting discontinued."

* ***\

or New Street, and One hundred & thirty eight feet six inches North & South, and part of the property held in trust for that meeting and the conveyance being incomplete without our uniting therein a Committe of the board of Controll applied to us as trustees to perfect the title and offered to pay four thousand five hundred dollars for the use of that portion of the society of friends in unity with us, On consultation with several friends members of committees under appointment of the three monthly meetings, are concluded to accept of the proposed offer, and have executed a deed to the County commifsioners, and have received the consideration money--

Having had frequent occasion to consult counel, in this as well as other matters relating to the legal rights and interests of the religious society of friends, and apprehending demands of a similar character may occur again we have paid to Eli K Price One hundred dollars, leaving Four thousand four hundred dollars, which has been paid to Henry Williams Joel Atkinson, Daniel Ellis and John M. Ogden, who hold it subject to the order and direction of committees of the Monthly Meetings:- As it is desirable that all matters of general interest to the society of friends, in this city should as much as practicable be submitted to the consideration of all the Monthly Meetings, we would propose the propriety of informing the Monthly Meeting of friends of Philad. held at Spruce Street by minute of this result, and invite a committee from that meeting to unite with committees from the other Monthly meetings in the consideration of the proper disposition of this mony

William Yardley
David Jones
David Bacon
James Martin "

Philad. 7mo 16th 1838

****
****

Spruce Street Meeting was discontinued in 1903 and its remaining members attached to Race Street. The Meeting House was sold and torn down and on its site a tall building was erected and occupied by a business firm.

VALLEY.

Meeting organized.....1698.
Meeting established.....1714.
First Meeting House built.....1730.
Second Meeting House built.....1871.
Monthly Meeting established.....1936.
Location.....King of Prussia, Pa.

****

Valley Friends' Meeting is a Monthly Meeting of very recent date belonging to Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the

Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Previous to 1936 it was a Preparative Meeting constituent to Radnor Monthly Meeting in the same Quarter of the Yearly Meeting. The minutes of its Preparative Meeting for the Men's Meeting began in 1810, while in the Women's Meeting they did not commence until 1814. They continued until 1883, with which year their sessions began to be held conjointly. As an Indulged Meeting for worship, Valley's history began very early. The following is quoted from Dr. Ezra Michener's "Retrospect of Early Quakerism":-

"1698.- Friends of the upper end of Merion, having acquainted this meeting that they live remote from the settled weekly meeting, proposed to this meeting to have a weekly meeting held among themselves, and this meeting approved of the same, that they should keep it every third day of the week."

"1713.- Stephen Bevans and Lewis Walker have requested to have a meeting sometimes at the house of Lewis Walker. This meeting do condescend that Friends may keep a meeting at Lewis Walker's, the first first day of the week, in the sixth and eighth months next." -(Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

"Similar requests continued to be made and allowed for several years

Valley Meeting House is in Tredyffrin Township in the northeastern part of Chester County, Pa., quite distant from Valley Township which was set off in 1852, chiefly from the older townships of East Caln and Sadsbury. A brief note regarding Valley Meeting, practically recapitulating the information gleaned by Ezra Michener, is given in Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County", 1881:-

"This meeting in Tredyffrin, was a branch of Haverford Monthly Meeting, from the records of which, as quoted by Dr. Smith, we find that in 1714 'friends inhabiting about Perquaming and this side of Schuylkill in ye valley being desirous yt a meeting might be allowed ym every other mo to be & begin at Lewis Walker's house the first in second month next and thence every other month, att Joseph Richardsons house until ye ninth mo next.'

"In 1731 Haverford Monthly Meeting, after having appointed a committee to aid the Valley Friends in fixing on a site for a meeting-house at length leaves them at their liberty to build the said house 'at the Grave Yard near Lewis Walker's Dead, which was left by the said Lewis by his last will for that purpose.' A temporary meeting was from time to time authorized by Haverford Meeting to be held at Richard Harrison's school-house, but it does not appear that it ever grew into a regular meeting."

In 1913 it was reported to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting that "The time of holding Valley Preparative Meeting has been changed from the first Fifth day to the first First day in the month at the close of the meeting for worship." The same year on Eleventh Month 1st, the mid-week meetings at Valley were discontinued.

A Monthly Meeting was established at Valley at a very recent date. The following communication from the clerk gives data of the circumstance:- "Valley Monthly Meeting was established 9-13-1936, in accordance with a minute from Phila. Quarterly Meeting of 6-13-1936. 7 members of the committee of Oversight from Quarterly Meeting, 62 Friends of Valley meeting and 10 visitors were present J. Barclay Jones Clerk"

Valley Meeting House with its graveyard, all kept in the best order, is located on the summit of a high piece of ground overlooking Chester Valley, about two miles north of the village of Strafford and somewhat nearer to King of Prussia, Pa. The Meeting House corners to the points of the compass and fronts to the southwest. The date of erection, 1871, is in the gable facing the public road. There is an elongated dormer forming a gable on each of the four sides of the building. A porch extends half about the house on the front and the southeast end, and, old-fashioned benches are kept outside the house, two at the end and four in front , under the protection of the porch roof. The grounds about the Meeting House , with several fine trees on two sides of it, are inclosed by a substantial ragged capped stone wall on three sides and a line of Wagon-sheds on the side furthest from the road. Two entrances from the south and west lead to the House from the public road. An iron fence is on the roadside of the yard as well as in front of the Burial Ground which corners to the Meeting House Yard and is on the opposite side of the highway. The cemetery is also enclosed on three sides by a ragged-capped wall of stone. The memorial stones marking the resting places of the dead, are all kept in the simple form devised by Friends' discipline. Among the family names seen in the yard are Barrett, Baugh, Brown, Beidler, Caley, Carver Conard, Cleaver, Davis, Fisher, Frorer, Glass, Hughes, Havard, Hoopes, Hilles, Moore, Massey, Potts, Rodney, Richards, Roberts, Stephens, Scattergood, Shoemaker, Streets, Thomas, Worrell, Walker, Woodmen, Wells and West.

The name of Walker is one of those most frequently seen. One of that family buried there is James Baynes Walker M.D., son of Thomas R. and Mary B. Walker, born 12 Mo. 15, 1846, died 10 Mo. 19, 1910. He was a prominent Physician of Philadelphia who lived at 1617 Green Street.

The present Meeting House at Valley is the second house built there. Quoting from a communication from Eliza H. Worrell of Norristown, the old Meeting House "was across the road from the present one and built in 1730 and during the Revolution, this one and Radnor were occupied by the American soldiers, either as hospitals or officers' quarters.....The drawing of the old house is the only one in existence and was made by Mary Jane Walker from memory but the people who remember it say it is very good."

On the 12th of Ninth Month, 1931, Valley Meeting celebrated its Bi-Centennial anniversary at the Meeting House where a large gathering of interested Friends assembled to witness the good program provided for them. This included an historical pageant conducted on the lawn at the southeast end of the House. A part of the literary program consisted of two poems, both of which were printed and distributed among the guests. The shorter, entitled "Strive and Conquer" , was written by John Russell Hayes; the longer, called "Chester Valley Meeting", was from the pen of Charles W. Evans. Here is the one last named:-

CHESTER VALLEY MEETING.

Distant mountains, hazy view,
Blending atmosphere of blue
And the Valley, bound by hills,

With its meadows and its rills,
  Gives the land a wealth of graces,
Beauty in the sunlit spaces,
  Here a homestead, there a wood,
Places where the staunch have stood
  Thru those long gone years of striving,
When their labors meant surviving.

  So these lands were settled then,
In the time of William Penn,
  He who, schooled in lore of strife,
Came to love the quiet life,
  Brought with him from o'er the sea
Thoughts of Godly piety
  And the Chester Valley, then
Peopled by the wild red men,
  Came to be a garden fair,
When the Quakers settled there.

  Thus we sing and so we may,
Living in another day,
  Song of gladness for the land
Blooming by another's hand;
  Where the wigwam was of yore,
Where no building stood before,
  Here has come a house of stone,
Built by others who have gone,
  Left to us, to ever stay,
Spirit of that early day.

  Just across the road nearby,
In a quiet plot they lie,
  Those whose early, earnest thought
To the Chester Valley brought
  Spiritual wealth untold,
Quietly, yet withal, bold,
  Brave, to make momentous choice
Twixt the world and Still Small Voice;
  Brought they all their worldly goods
To this valley, bound by woods.

  In the Chester Valley's bounds,
With its spacious, shaded grounds,
  Stands the meeting-house to-day,
Different from the olden way;
  Broad of porch, of window wide,
Grassy lawns, with drive beside
  And the view of nearby farms
Adds enchantment to its charms,
  Gives to it a home-like tone,
So beloved by everyone.

Here, on quiet Sabbath morn,
Rigid benches to adorn,
Come the young and come the old,
Ofttimes thru the storms and cold,
On a Friendly mission bent
Of the spirit ambient,
Worshipfully waiting, all,
For the Still Small Voice to call,
Watchful, prayerful for the Light,
In the Father's loving sight.

Spirited thru olden years,
Long ago invoked thru tears,
Thru their travail and their work,
Hardships that they did not shirk,
Those staunch forbears of our race,
Well endowed with Godly grace,
Bolstered by the Light within,
Ever steadfast, shunning sin,
Built their homes upon a rock,
For the Father's little flock.

Come we on thanksgiving bent
For the blessings Thou hast sent,
For Thy loving help and care
Thou hast given everywhere;
For the beauties of the places
Thou endured with brightest graces,
For the summer, for the spring
And for every living thing,
Things which keep us close to Thee,
Father, hear us, thus we pray;

Heavenly Father, thus we bow,
Pray Thee that Thou wilt endow
The descendants of that band,
From Thy loving, giving Hand,
With a Light from Thee, divine,
That each path may ever shine
And, for all who mind the Light,
Walking upright in Thy sight,
Prithee, bless them, as Thou wilt,
Building for them as they built.

////////////////////////////////

WESTERN DISTRICT
Represented by the Meeting on
TWELFTH STREET,

Centre Square Meeting House built.....1685.
Public Grammar School set up.....1689.
Twelfth Street Meeting House built.....1812.
Meeting established.....1813.
Western District Monthly Meeting settled....1814.
Friends' School moved to Twelfth Street.....1874.
The School removed to Germantown.....1925.
Location of Meeting at No. 20, South 12th Street.

****

Twelfth Street Meeting, representing the Western District of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, belongs to Philadelphia Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, In 1938 its Monthly Meetings are omitted in the Seventh and Eighth Months. The Meeting House is located on the western side of Twelfth Street, No. 20, between Market and Chestnut Streets. On one of the tablets at the entrance gateway, is this announcement:- FRIENDS' MEETING for Divine Worship First Day (Sunday) 10.30 A.M. Fourth Day (Wednesday) 10.30 A.M. Seats Free. This house is open for prayer and meditation during the week. Visitors Welcome.

The Meeting House is closely surrounded by high business buildings which cast deep and somber shadows over it, giving it a dull, gloomy appearance outwardly, but it is very comfortable and pleasant within.

Of the Western District and the Twelfth Street Meeting, Dr. Ezra Michener, in his "Retrospect of Early Quakerism", gives the following notes of interest:-

"1813.- So early as the year 1685, the same year in which the Bank meeting-house was rebuilt, Friends also erected the 'Centre Meeting-house, on the southwest corner of Market and Broad Streets. This was intended for day meetings, while that at the Bank was for evening use. According to the original city plan, Broad Street was intended to have been where Twelfth Street now is, or midway between the two rivers. Hence it is probable that the present Twelfth Street house may stand upon nearly the same ground which its predecessor occupied.

"1813.- The present Twelfth Street meeting-house was built in 1812, and the first meeting for worship held therein on the first first day in the fourth month, 1813."

"After the division in 1827, Friends (Hicksites) who had belonged to this Monthly Meeting were joined to those of Philadelphia and Green Street."

"1814.- It is agreed to propose to the judgment of the Quarterly Meeting, that a Monthly Meeting be held on the fourth day preceding the last sixth day but one in the month, and a preparative meeting in the week preceding the Monthly Meeting."

"The foregoing is an extract from the minute of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, dated 27th of first month, 1814, which was sent up to, and

approved by, the Quarterly Meeting, the 7th of second month, 1814. 'The first Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Western District, was held on the 16th of third month, 1814.'"

From the minutes of the early books of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting the following information has been extracted as bearing upon the history of the Centre Meeting House, mentioned above as probably occupying the locality where Twelfth Street Meeting House now stands. The book of minutes from which these have been obtained is a printed copy of the original minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends. This copy is in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, and bears every evidence of the copyist having corrected all errors of orthography, punctuation and peculiarities prevalent in ancient manuscripts, thereby putting the language in modern guise.

"Friends being met in the fear of the Lord the sixth day of the third month, 1684, and having waited a certain season as usually, they proceeded to business. They take into consideration the building of a meeting house. Agreed & concluded that the following friends, vizt. Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole, Thomas Wynne, Griffith Jones, Francis Fincher, Thomas Holme, Robert Turner, Samuel Carpenter, John Barnes, Henry Lewis, Robert Eweer, and John Songhurst, or any six of them do attend the Govenour to know his pleasure, concerning a place convenient to build a meeting house upon, and that the said friends may agree upon such methods as may be suitable for the Effecting of the same, an account whereof is Expected to be returned to the next Quarterly Meeting."

On 6th Mo. 5, 1684.- "A place to build a meeting house upon, being taken into the consideration of the meeting, after some consultation it was unanimously agreed, that the said meeting house shall be builded in the Center, being the middle way betwixt Delaware River and Schuylkill, according as it is already designed & pitched upon, and the building to be made of Brick. Its dimensions being in length 60 feet, in breadth 40 feet, and the height referred to further consideration."

9th Mo. 4, 1684.- "The meeting considered that there is want of something to be done to the new meeting house, to make it more Comfortable as to Cold & Ca for the women & aged— and have appointed Ralph Fretwell & Henry Lewis to get the same accomplished with all speed."

"At the appointed meeting the ninth day of the twelfth month 1684, friends being met in pursuance of last monthly meetings order relating to the relief of poor friends— — Friends agree that friends of Germantown be taken care of at the Quarterly Meeting, and that they may be concluded in this or Tacony Meeting."

"At our Quarterly Meeting in Philadelphia the seventh of the fourth month 1686 The meeting considering of a Collection for the meeting house in the Center Evan Prothergugh subscribed one pound. Henry Turnis one bushel of Corn."

"A a Monthly Meeting the Twenty ninth of Eighth month 1686 Thomas Fitzwater hath undertaken to send a man to the Center Meeting house to be an assistant to Thomas Marl for the carrying on the boarding and shingling the roof, and give the meeting Credit for the same."

"At a Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia the Twenty sixth of the ninth month 1686. friends being met together to inspect into the affairs of Truth. The Hipping of the Roof of the Center meeting house being in dis-

course how to proceed in order to get it done, and accordingly several persons have subscribed to pay those workmen that undertake the same."

"At our Monthly Meeting held at the meeting house upon the front of Delaware the Twenty sixth of the sixth month 1687. Thomas Marl having laid before this meeting that his wife hath been gone from him this Eight or nine years, and desires their advise relating to his marrying again. For his presnt satisfaction The meeting answers him they will take time to consider further of it."

On 29 of 6 mo 1690 "There was a paper sent to this meeting desiring their consideration and assistance towards sinking a well near the Center Meeting House, which was considered and Assented unto."

Side by side with Twelfth Street Meeting House, for many years, 1874 to 1925, was located the William Penn Charter School. In 1925 it was removed to a new location on West School Lane in Germantown. The old building on Twelfth Street was demolished and the site, in 1928, was occupied by a branch of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society who temporarily erected a dismal looking little office building which a few years afterwards was replaced by the present (1938) structure of large capacity and great height.

In the annual circular, distributed in 1928, to patrons by the William Penn Charter School, the following outline of the history of the institution is set forth in the opening pages:-

"At a meeting of the Provincial Council held First Month 17, 1684, Governor Penn presiding, it was resolved 'that care be Taken about the Learning and Instruction of Youth, to wit: A School of Arts and Sciences. This intention was not acted on until 1689, when William Penn, writing from England to Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council, instructed him to set up 'a Public Grammar School' in Philadelphia, which he promised to incorporate at a future time. At a session of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held Seventh Month 26, 1689, an agreement was entered into with George Keith to take charge of the School, as Head Master. On Second Month 12, 1698, upon the petition of Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southby, and John Jones, on behalf of themselves and others, an Act of Incorporation was granted by the Provincial Council. This act of Incorporation remained in force until Penn's next visit to the colony when he was requested by prominent citizens, several of whom had been with the movement from the first, to redeem his promise to grant the School a Charter from his own hand. This he did on the same day on which he chartered the city itself, viz: Tenth Month 25, 1701. By the terms of this Charter, as well as by those of a more liberal one granted in 1708, the School was still under the joint care of the Meeting and the Corporation. This plan of conducting the School proving unsatisfactory, Penn, then in England, determined to place the management of the School upon a broad and independent basis under the sole control of a self-perpetuating body of fifteen men. The Charter of 1711 was the result, and under this Charter the School has been conducted from that day to this. Among those who were prominent in the management of the School during the Colonial Period were James Logan, secretary to William Penn, Robert Proud, historian of Pennsylvania, Charles Thomson, Secretary to the Continental Congress, and Anthony Benezet the philanthropist.

"On the twenty-third of Ninth Month, 1925, after the sale of the city property and generous contributions from Overseers and Alumni, the William Penn Charter School began its two hundred and thirty-sixth year in the new buildings at Pinehurst, the twenty-two acre tract on School Lane, Germantown,- the gift in 1903 of the Executors of the estate of the late Clementine Cope. The School is now operated on a country day school program of academic work, supervised study and athletics and recreation in the afternoon. This is the third location of the School,- which began in 1689 in a down-town situation, was moved to 8 South Twelfth Street at the time of the reorganization in 1874, and has now realized the ambition which was expressed by Richard M. Jones (Headmaster 1874-1917) and was developed by the Overseers."

In the hall at Pinehurst is a tablet in memory of Professor Jones, the Headmaster of the school forty-two years. It reads:- "Richard Mott Jones L.L.D., Born June 29, 1843, Died August 1, 1917. Presented by the Members of the School - 1918."

###

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
represented by
Hicksite Meeting at 35th and Lancaster Ave.
Orthodox Meeting at 42nd and Powelton Ave.

****

Hicksite.

Meeting organized.....1837.
First Meeting House built.....1851.
School-annex built.....1873.
Second Meeting House built.....1902.
Centennial Anniversary.....1937.

Orthodox.

Meeting organized.....
Meeting House built.....1873.
Meeting discontinued.....

****

There are two Friends' Meeting Houses located in Philadelphia west of the Schuylkill River. They are about eigth squares from each other and are both Indulged Meetings in Philadelphia Quarter of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. Of these, at the present time, the one belonging to Arch Street Friends is the older building. It is located at the corner of Forty-second and Powelton Avenue, was built in 1873, and is called by the name of the latter named thoroughfare, which it faces. The Powelton Avenue Meeting House is a medium-sized and decidedly handsome, pretentious looking structure surrounded by spacious grounds, all kept in the most commendable order, attractive to the sight, with its paved walks, clean grass-plots, the small row of wagon-sheds at the left of the House,

and the trees which add to the beauty of the spot. The Meeting House is a brick building trimmed in white, and has a fine porch over the entrance supported by large white columns; there, likewise, are smaller covered entrances at either end of the House, and the date, 1873, is on a marble block built in the eastern gable to the left of the semicircular transom, not in the center as is the usual custom with date-stones.

George Vaux, writing for the Centennial Anniversary held at Arch Street Meeting House in 1904, gave this account of the Powelton Avenue property of Friends:- "In the early part of the last century William Hamilton owned a considerable body of land in West Philadelphia. There he laid out what he called Hamilton Village, and for the purpose of encouraging the sale of the lots he donated plots of ground to various religious denominations as sites for meeting-houses. Among these Friends were included. The lot given to Friends was on the north side of Chestnut Street, I think, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, but it may have been further east. No meeting-house, however, was ever built there. This lot greatly improved in value and to such an extent that it was thought, in the sixties, were it sold the proceeds would be sufficient to purchase another lot in a less expensive neighborhood and erect a meeting-house upon it. It was also apparent that the Chestnut Street lot was very unsuitable for the purpose, being next to an edifice built by another religious denomination." It was later sold "and the present location with its grove of ancient oaks, probably the most attractive of any of our meeting-house sites in Philadelphia, was purchased to take its place. Several years afterwards, in 1873, the present meeting-house was erected, which, as Friends already know, has been greatly enlarged and improved in the last year (1903.) "

The whole aspect of the Powelton Avenue Meeting House is redolent of cheerfulness, lending ready convenience to the kodak for making good and attractive pictures. Meetings were held there for over half a century. Removals of its members from the vicinity and the rapid settlement of the neighborhood by another class of citizens, chiefly of the colored race, greatly interfered with this Indulged Meeting. In 1928 it was scheduled as holding its regular meetings, but, four years later, it was no longer placed on the list of Meetings in the annual Friends' Almanac published by the Tract Association of Friends, 302 Arch Street. In 1938 the Powelton Avenue Meeting House is used by the colored people settled in the neighborhood for their religious gatherings.

Though Powelton Avenue Meeting House gives excellent opportunities for photographic purposes, on the other hand, the West Philadelphia Meeting House of Hicksite Friends is unfortunately situated for the best advantage of the photographer. Though built in 1902, it is, as a Meeting, of much older date than the Orthodox meeting in West Philadelphia, having been organized in 1837, and having had another Meeting House that was erected in 1851, the place of which is now occupied by the present building. The following minute from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records, with remarks made by Ezra Michener in the valuable book he published in 1860 called "A Retrospect of Early Quakerism", give some knowledge of the organization of this Hicksite Meeting:-

"1837.- The joint committee of men and women Friends appointed to take into consideration the opening of an indulged meeting at West Philadelphia, having twice met and deliberated thereon, feel willing to re-

commend to the Monthly Meeting that an indulged meeting for worship, on first day mornings, under the care of a committee, be opened at West Philadelphia, to commence &c. &c. Signed, on behalf of the committee,

Samuel Haydock — James Martin
Susanna Haydock — Mary Biddle

"The report was adopted, and the meeting has since been regularly continued, under the care of the Monthly Meeting. For a time, it was held in a room, provided for the purpose, until a lot was obtained, and a meeting-house erected thereon. The first meeting held in the new house was on the 22nd of the ninth month, 1851."

The two minutes now given were copied by the compiler of these notes from the Monthly Meeting books and refer to West Philadelphia Meeting during the earlier years of its history.

"At an adjourned monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia held at Cherry Street 10mo 27. 1847- The following report was read and adopted, and Isaac Townsend, Richard McIlvain, Amos Lukens, Israel Taylor, William Eyre, Jonathan Jones, William P. Sharplefs, Silas D Elson and Joel Atkinson were appointed to have the oversight of the meeting for the ensuing year— 'To the Monthly Meeting' 'The Joint Committee appointed to have the oversight of West Philadelphia Meeting- Report that they have attended to the service, and that the meetings have been Satisfactory, (though sometimes small,) and feel Willing to recommend that it be continued as heretofore '

Signed on behalf of the Committee
Richard McIlvaine
John Saunders
Anne Sharpless
Hannah R Chandlee "

Philadelphia
10mo 18th 1847

"At an adjourned Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philada., held at Cherry street 10mo 25th 1848. At at meeting of the joint committee of men and women friends- appointed to have the oversight of West Philada Meeting for the past Year, most of the members were present- There was a full Expression of satisfaction in their attendance at that meeting and as it appears to be the desire of Friends there the committee were united inproposing that the meeting Should be continued for another year Philada. 10mo 12, 1848.

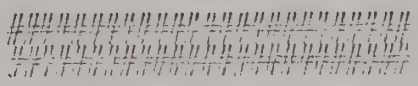
Signed on behalf of the committee
Isaac Townsend — Silas D Edson
Hannah Townsend — Elizabeth Walton "

Associated with the West Philadelphia Meeting is the Lancaster Avenue Friends' private day school, a thriving elementary department that prepares pupils for the higher grades of Friends' Central School at Overbrook. The school building is constructed as an annex to the Meeting House, has bright, cheerful apartments, but is limited in the space allotted to its recreation grounds. Pupils in this school attend Divine services in the adjoining Meeting House. The school, when organized, was conducted in the Meeting House. The following minute of the Monthly Meeting relates to the erection of special rooms for the needs of the school:-

"Fourth day 6th Mo. 25th 1873 The Meeting proceded— The clerk being absent. John Saunders was appointed for the day. The property Committee was authorized to confer with the School Committee adopt a plan.

and expend not exceeding one thousand dollars on a/c of this Meeting.- To the Monthly Meeting— The School Committee find the accommodations for the school at West Philadelphia are inadequate to the proper advancement of the pupils. (there being no class rooms) and it is proposed, with the consent of the Monthly Meeting, to have erected a one story school room adjoining the Meeting house on the East. The Cost of which, including the necessary new apparatus and furniture, we estimate will be about Two thousand dollars ($2000.) The addition will enable the committee to use the present rooms, for class rooms, and it will increase the value of the property. We propose that the expense shall be equally borne by the Monthly Meeting and the School Committee with the understanding that the Monthly Meeting shall not be expected to contribute more than One Thousand dollars ($1000.) The new building will enable the committee to raise the standard of the school to the wants of the neighborhood, And with an additional Teacher render proper attention to those placed under our care.

On behalf of the Com.
Clement M. Biddle Clerk.



A D D E N D A.

Philadelphia Quarter.

SEPT 75
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA